"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; east to north winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,116. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1901.—Ten Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CZAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE

It Is Not Probable that He Will Go to Paris.

HE IS NOW OFF DANISH COAST

French Municipalities Hope that Visit Will Aid in Strengthening Commercial Relations.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Raul Déroulède, according to the Paris correspondent of The London Times, has changed his tactics and now patronizes President Loubet, his attitude being that a French Nationalist must conceal his dislike so long as M. Loubet associates with crowned heads, and in the lamest kind of an utterance advises the President that during the visit of the Czar he may find a chance to condone that in his past conduct which now weighs him down. Déroulède means a pardon for the refugees.

The details of the Czar's visit still remain uncertain, but it has been settled that M. Loubet will be at Dunkirk Sept. 17, the evening before the Czar's arrival. The grand review will probably be postponed until Sept. 21.

Municipal Councils throughout the land are beginning to offer M. Loubet congratulations, even the Socialist municipality of Marseilles expressing the hope that the Czar's visit may tend to facilitate the commercial relations between France and Russia and promote social progress.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, was in conference yesterday with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, and the forthcoming visit of the Russian Emperor was discussed. As a result of the conference it was definitely decided that President Loubet, accompanied by the members of the Cabinet, would proceed to Dunkirk Sept. 17, and embark the following day on the torpedo boat destroyer Cassini to meet the Czar. After the landing and the luncheon in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce M. Loubet and their imperial Majesties will start immediately for Compiegne. Sept. 19 will be devoted to the review at Betheny and to the visit to Rheims. Nothing has been arranged definitely for Sept. 20, except the State banquet at Compiegne and the gala performance in the Castle Theatre.

It is still hoped that the Czar will come to Paris on the morning of Sept. 20, but it is more probable that he will merely visit the environs of Compiegne and leave the following morning.

The Eclair says it is not unlikely that a couple of Italian warships will go to Dunkirk during the visit of the Czar.

There is great disappointment in Dunkirk at the shortness of the Czar's stay there, especially as the quay will be isolated from the public, who will thus scarcely get a glimpse of the Russian Emperor. It is understood that the Russian Embassy and the Czar's entourage settled the details. M. Delcasse told the Mayor of Dunkirk that it would be impossible to arrange for a modification of the programme.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1.—The Russian imperial yacht Standart, bearing Emperor Nicholas and Empress Alexandra, dropped anchor in Kjoge Bay to-night.

FRANCE'S REPLY TO TURKEY.

Nothing Will Be Said Save that Abdul Hamid Must Pay His Debts.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—It is learned through the Paris correspondent of The Times that no reply will be made to the Porte's appeal to France to negotiate upon the question of the sums due from Turkey to the two French bankers, save that it is expected that Turkey will pay her debts.

There is a story current in Constantinople to the effect that M. Constans, the French Minister, after having agreed to the various proposals made, suddenly changed his mind and departed from Constantinople, leaving the French colony there very disagreeably affected at seeing their important interests apparently sacrificed for two persons whose French nationality, they claim, is open to much doubt.

The first editorial on the subject in the Paris Temps takes the same view as The London Times, that Abdul Hamid is reactionary and lately has played off one Ambassador against the other. The Temps significantly declares that if the recall of M. Constans is not sufficiently understood in Constantinople it will not be very difficult to give a clearer indication when the Sultan's advisers learn in the end that all must be paid for, blunders as well as debts.

By The Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.—The Ottoman Government is said to be sounding Germany with a view of inducing her to arbitrate upon the Franco-Turkish controversy. It is not likely, however, that Germany will accede to the proposal or that France would accept arbitration.

PRINCE CHUN'S DILEMMA.

His Associates Say They Would Die Rather than Kotow to the Kaiser.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Much astonishment is expressed in China, the Peking correspondent of The Times says, at the story that Prince Chun is expected to kotow to the Kaiser. All the envoys to Peking have refused to perform this barbarous ceremony for more than a century, and for the past twenty-eight years there has been no dispute about the matter.

The Berlin correspondent of The Times writes that the members of the Chinese Expiatory Mission, now at Basel, Switzerland, declare that they would rather die than kotow to the Kaiser, and thus recognize him as the suzerain of their own Emperor. But in all well-informed quarters in Germany very little importance is attached to the incident, and the belief prevails that sooner or later Prince Chun will be compelled to bow to the will of the Kaiser and perform his act of atonement for the murder of Baron von Ketteler.

The delay due to the attitude of the Berlin powers most concerns Germany, whose Minister is so anxious to sign the protocol that even a fortnight ago he urged that the envoys be permitted to sign. To-day the German Minister again urges that it be signed, despite the two lacking edicts, but though the majority of the other Ministers favor this proposal the British and American representatives refuse to sign because of the unsatisfactory nature of the edict prohibiting the importation of arms.

Owing to the delay in the matter of the protocol, Commissioner Rockhill is uncertain as to the day of his departure, and has been obliged to decline the French offer of passage to Japan on the cruiser Pascal.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—It is now very doubtful, according to a dispatch to the Lokalanzeiger from Basel, Switzerland, whether Prince Chun will come to Berlin to make formal apology for the murder of Baron von Ketteler. Members of the expiatory mission say:

"Under present conditions we can never go to Berlin. We would rather die than accept them."

It appears that they object particularly to Prince Chun's attendants prostrating themselves before Emperor William, inasmuch as this is a special honor reserved for the Emperor of China, and would involve a recognition of the Kaiser's equality.

The following information is given regarding Prince Chun's speech to the Kaiser. Prince Chun intended to say:

"The Chinese Government regrets that Baron von Ketteler was killed," but the Berlin Government dictated the following form: "The Chinese Government begs pardon for the murder of the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler."

The Chinese in Basel are trying to give the case international importance by emphasizing the fact that one of the dignitaries selected for prostration was made a Baronet by Queen Victoria, while another has the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

It is alleged that Emperor William is determined that the protocol shall be signed before he receives Prince Chun, and that he will insist upon an apology for the murder of Baron von Ketteler. Beyond that, however, the ceremony of reception will be deprived of everything of a humiliating character, full honors being rendered to Prince Chun, as a brother of the Chinese Emperor on his way to the palace.

REPLIES TO JAPAN'S COMPLAINT.

United States Will Investigate Alleged Outrages in Hawaii.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A cablegram from the Tokio correspondent of The Times says the United States Government has replied in a friendly, sympathetic manner to the remonstrance made by Japan to the State Department regarding the treatment of Japanese by the medical inspectors stationed at Honolulu, and made promises of an investigation to be followed by such measures as will appear necessary and suitable.

SAYS HOME RULE IS AT HAND.

John Redmond Declares Last Session of Parliament Was of Great Value to the Irish.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—John Redmond spoke at Westford, Ireland, yesterday at a meeting of the United Irish League. The Dublin correspondent of The Times telegraphs that he declared that the late session of Parliament was of immense value to the future of the National Irish movement, showing Ireland that she had once again at her command a united, industrious, able, self-sacrificing Parliamentary party. The session showed, Redmond asserted, that home rule was at hand.

It was generally admitted, he averred, that the business of the House of Commons was broken down, not because the Irish obstructed it, but because it was no longer possible for the House to act as the local Legislature of three kingdoms, and at the same time as "the Imperial Parliament of this bloated and widespread empire." He declared the threatened redistribution and reduction of the Irish representation was unjust, but even if accomplished it would not materially injure the strength of the national movement.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—John Redmond, M. P., speaking yesterday in Westport, Ireland, took up the Conservative challenge and characterized the policy of reducing Ireland's representation in Parliament, as hinted at by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain during the Unionist demonstration at Blenheim Palace, as absurd.

He declared that the Irish people "can absolutely disregard such threats and rely upon the provisions of the Act of Union, which settle the question of representation." Dilating upon what he called "the collapse of the Parliamentary system during recent sessions," he said it proved that, with a little pressure, the United Irish Party could get anything they wanted.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Conservative papers to-day comment upon Mr. Redmond's speech as justifying the Government in taking practical measures to mitigate the nuisance of Irish obstruction."

THE CASE OF SERGT. MARTEN.

German Watchmakers Offer to Testify in His Behalf.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Interest in the case of Sergt. Marten, accused of the murder of Capt. von Krosigk, is becoming more intense in Berlin since it is settled that his conviction is to be set aside and a new trial had. The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that German watchmakers now come forward with offers to testify for Marten, who failed to prove an alibi by the small margin of seven minutes, that cheap watches often vary fifteen minutes.

The editor of the Deutsche Juristen-Zeitung declares that the speech of the prosecutor at the trial of Marten, as reported in the newspapers, in which the prosecutor admitted that no direct evidence of the guilt of Marten existed, but nevertheless demanded conviction, is incredible, and he expresses surprise that the prosecutor has not taken action against the press.

Holland's Relations with Belgium.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from the Copenhagen correspondent of The Times says the fact that the Dutch Government has invited Belgium to send a representative to the Dutch Army manoeuvres is regarded as an indication of the extremely cordial relations existing between Holland and Belgium. The Belgian press expresses the hope that Belgium will send a similar invitation to Holland.

Off to Buffalo on Hooks.
LACKAWANNA'S new train service between New York business day pulls out at 3.30 P. M.—Adv.

TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Religious.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 4.

DOUBLE MURDER AT THE SIWANOY GOLF CLUB

Steward and Head Waiter Found Covered with Stab Wounds.

WAITER HELD ON SUSPICION

Victims Attacked with a Butcher's Knife While Sleeping—Blood-Stained Putter Also Found.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 1.—David Scott and John Stevens, negroes, were found murdered this morning in their room in the attic of the Siwanoy Golf Club's house, on the outskirts of the city, near Bronxdale. They were, respectively, steward and head waiter of the club. They had been slain with a butcher's knife, which lay on the floor beside the bodies.

The attack upon them had been furious, for one of the bodies bore no fewer than thirteen wounds. Twelve of the cuts were serious, but the stab which killed the man was delivered with great force, for the big knife had been driven almost through the body from the back. The wound which caused the death of the second man was a frightful one, and almost disemboweled him. The body was also marked by several lesser cuts. There were wounds on the heads of both, but whether these were caused by the knife or by the steel of a putter is not yet known.

Warner Simms, a waiter at the club, is under arrest on suspicion. Frank Dunnington, another colored man, a waiter, who called at the clubhouse on Saturday, seeking work, is being detained until his movements are investigated.

The clubhouse is a mile or so northwest of the city's centre. To the club belong most of the fashionable residents of the city and of Bronxdale. The membership list is about 250. Dr. A. M. Cromwell of this city is President.

Scott, Stevens, and Simms have been in the employ of the club since last Spring. They occupied rooms on the top floor of the clubhouse. Scott and Stevens occupied one room and Simms a room about twenty feet away. The three men were fast friends, sober, and steady workers, and bore excellent reputations.

The police first heard of the murder between 5:15 and 5:30 o'clock this morning. Simms gave the alarm. His story of what he knows follows:

After the members of the club left the clubhouse last the evening—the club being run as a social organization as well as a golf club—he, Scott, and Stevens cleaned up the place, made things ready for the early morning players, and retired. It was midnight when they ascended to the attic to go to bed. Scott and Stevens went into their room, and Simms into his. The doors leading from the two rooms into the passageway were not closed, and the windows were open.

Simms went to sleep right away and knew nothing more until, he thinks it was about 4:30, or maybe a little later, when something awakened him. He listened a minute and then one of the men, probably Stevens, exclaimed with a scream:

"Oh, Dave!"

The exclamation was followed by a long groan. Simms leaped out of bed, asking what the trouble was, but received no answer. He waited to slip on his trousers, and then ran into the room where his friends were. It was dark there, and there was no sound after the groan which followed the exclamation. He struck a match and lit the gas. He says he found the bodies lying exactly as the police afterward found them.

Stevens's body lay upon the bed, which the men had been occupying jointly. Scott's body lay on the floor, half way across the room. It is believed, however, that Scott was stabbed while on the bed, as there is a trail of blood on the floor. The room does not bear any great evidence of a struggle. How Scott came to be on the floor puzzles the authorities, who think he was dragged there.

Simms's theory is that burglars entered the house, and, after searching below stairs, ascended to the attic and tried to rob Scott and Stevens; that one of the latter awakened, and that the burglar used the knife. Simms thinks that he was awakened by his pet dog barking, as, he says, the dog was growling when he awakened and before the scream and exclamation.

On the floor near where Scott lay was the knife. It belonged in the building, and had been taken from the pantry. Its point and edge are ground to a high degree of sharpness. Also in the room was the steel portion of a putter. On this there was blood, although the police say it was found in a part of the room where there were no other bloodstains. The putter had been broken, only the steel and a short piece of the handle being found upstairs. Below the police found what they claim is the handle. The putter is said to belong to Simms, and the handle, which the police claim belongs to the steel, has Simms's name on it.

Opinions are very much mixed among those who have investigated the tragedy. Coroner Banning thinks it is possible the two men quarreled and inflicted the wounds on each other, but admits that the burglar theory is plausible, especially as there are some things to bear it out. It is understood, however, that the doctors who performed the autopsy this evening, and who refuse to make their finding known, dismissed as impracticable the theory that the men killed each other. Chief of Police Foley inclines to the belief that the murder was done by Simms, and the evidences of burglary prepared after the men were dead. However this may be, he seems to be convinced that Simms knows more about the crime than he has told. Simms has been subjected to the most searching examination during the day.

The rear door of the clubhouse was forced open, evidently from the outside. There is a bottle of Scotch whisky missing, and perhaps other stuff, from the wine room. The cigar case was broken open, and apparently some cigars taken. The cash box, which was in the keeping of Scott, cannot be found. The box contained about $150, as nearly as can be ascertained. This was all taken in Saturday afternoon, which, being the last day of the month, caused many of the members to straighten up their monthly accounts. Where Scott was in the habit of keeping this box no one, but he and perhaps Stevens knew. Scott's personal savings, a considerable sum, it is said, were found under the pillow.

The club members who knew the three men well incline to the belief that the cash box was the object of the burglars; that the box was kept in his room by the steward, and that he was struck down when he leaped out of bed to defend it.

Scott, who was thirty-eight years old, was a brother-in-law of the Rev. Mr. Hunt, pastor of the colored Baptist church of this city. It was on Mr. Hunt's recommendation the three men were employed by the club. Scott came from Baltimore; Stevens, who was forty years of age, from Petersburg, Va., and Simms, who is fifty, from New York. The dead men had been working together as waiters, &c., for several years.

Relative to Dunnington, the police know little or nothing. He was arrested because he called at the clubhouse on Saturday and sought employment, and it appears was turned away by Scott. What account he has given of his movements the police will not yet tell, but it is understood that there is no case against him whatever, and he is likely to be set at liberty in the morning.

Carried $250,000 Life Insurance.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 1.—It is understood here that Robert M. Wilson, formerly owner of the R. M. Wilson Bath Tub Works in this city, who, it was reported, was shot and almost instantly killed by a revolver in his own hand at his Summer home at Sylvan Beach last evening, carried the largest life insurance of any man in Rome, the amount is known to be $100,000, and it is said that he recently told a friend that he carried policies of $250,000. Coroner [illegible] investigating the [illegible] decided.

CLEVELAND SWEPT BY TORRENTS OF WATER.

Many Miles of Business and Residence Streets Inundated—Damage Estimated at $1,000,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 1.—With the breaking of dawn this morning the citizens of Cleveland awoke to look upon a scene of unparalleled devastation and destruction caused by a raging flood. While the entire city was more or less affected, the great volume of water vented its force over miles of the eastern portion of the city, and caused an amount of damage approximated at $1,000,000.

The overflow was caused by a terrific rain that commenced to fall shortly after 2 o'clock, turned into a perfect cloudburst between the hours of 3 and 5, and then continued with great force until nearly 10 o'clock. The storm, acording to the weather officials, was the heaviest that ever swept over Cleveland since the establishment of the Government bureau in this city over forty years ago.

That no lives were lost is nothing short of a miracle, as the stories of thrilling escapes from the water on several of the principal resident streets of the city are told.

The water spread over an area in the East End nearly eight miles long and a mile and a half wide. This extended from Woodland Hills Avenue to East Cleveland and back to East Madison Avenue.

Great volumes of water poured over from Doan and Giddings Brooks down Quincy Street, swamped Vienna Street, rushed over Cedar Avenue, back over on East Prospect Street, rushed like a mill race down Lincoln Avenue to Euclid Avenue, and then on to Glen Park Place. There houses were undermined as though built of straw, and almost incredible damage done to streets and property.

Over a large share of this exclusive residence territory the water rushed with terrific force varying in depth from one to six feet. Culverts, trestles, and bridges were torn down and for hours nothing seemed capable of stemming the tide. Hundreds of residents were imprisoned in their homes like stranded islanders. Danger signals were flashed about the city as speedily as the disabled telephone system would allow and the work of rescue commenced. Rowboats plied back and forth, saving whole families from perilous positions, but these proved inadequate and it was soon found necessary to call on the life-saving crew from the river, a distance of seven miles. The lifeboats were quickly loaded on wagons and hurried to the scene of destruction.

The life saving crew worked valiantly, and, assisted by squads of firemen and policemen, finally succeeded in landing the terror-stricken people in places of safety. The fear was greatly enhanced by the momentary expectation that the great Shaker Heights Dam would break loose and cause terrible destruction.

Shortly before noon the torrent undermined a score of graves in St. Joseph's Cemetery, at the corner of East Madison and Woodland, and the bodies were soon being tossed about in the water. Fully a dozen of the corpses which were washed into gutters had not been recovered late to-night.

The great flood boiled over the banks of Doanbrook along the boulevard and caused damage that it will take months to repair. Great jagged holes are torn in the beautiful driveway, and the look of ruin stretches in every direction. Gordon and Wade parks, on the east side, and Brookside Park, on the south side, where the water also did great damage as it leaped over the banks of Asig Creek, are damaged to an amount figured at $100,000.

Through Glenville the overflow was terribly destructive. Many houses are swamped, culverts turn out, and several streets turned into seething quagmires. The loss in the village is estimated at $100,000.

The street railways will suffer an immense loss, extending in varying degrees over every portion of the city. The Big Consolidated will have to rebuild its tracks over different parts of the inundated east end district, and the loss is placed at $50,000.

The train service on all roads was blocked from two to six hours by the fearful effect of the storm and flood. Every road entering the city was badly handicapped by sand and dirt, which swept over the tracks. Several washouts occurred, the worst being on the Lake Shore near Gordon Park, where the trestle was buffeted about by the force of the water until rendered almost worthless.

The damage to the railways cannot be even estimated until the large force of track hands, sent out on emergency calls, can be heard from. The mail service from the East was completely tied up from 10 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock tonight, when a train got through on the Lake Shore. But the vast amount of damage falls upon the householders within the flooded district.

The sea of water reached a depth of one foot on the first floors of scores of the east end homes, boiling up from the sewers and pouring in from the streets. In many cases the residents battered down cellar walls in order to give the torrent an outlet and prevent the swamping of their entire homes.

A remarkable feature of the storm which caused such terrific destruction is that up until 6 o'clock this morning hardly a drop of rain fell west of Wilson Avenue, while during the morning hours the east end was being fairly swamped in a perfect deluge of rain. Another remarkable thing is that no thunder and lightning accompanied the downpour.

While thousands of citizens in the most aristocratic section of the city were aroused, seeing thousands of dollars' worth of their property being crushed and destroyed, the other and greater portion of the city was wrapped in slumber, the inhabitants oblivious to the danger surrounding their fellow-citizens.

CROWD WATCH FATHER AND DAUGHTER DROWNING.

Thought They Were Giving an Exhibition of Expert Swimming—Father Lost, Girl Rescued.

An expert swimmer was drowned at Broad Channel, Rockaway Beach, yesterday in the sight of hundreds, and his daughter had a very narrow escape from a similar fate, all because those looking on thought the actions of the couple while in danger were part of an exhibition of expert swimming.

The man was George Belcher, forty-seven years of age, of 882 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a fancy swimmer, and had given exhibitions of his power in the water at intervals at Broad Channel. Yesterday he was accompanied to Fuller's Hotel by his wife, his young son, and his daughter Eva, eighteen years of age. About noon Belcher and his daughter entered the water together. The girl, while able to swim, was not a finished performer, and could sustain herself only for a short distance.

Belcher started out into deep water, carrying his daughter on his back, showing how a swimmer could travel long distances in this manner with a person remaining perfectly still. They were some distance from the shore when the daughter was seen to be floundering and her father appeared to be making efforts to keep afloat. The crowd enjoyed the scene, supposing the girl was simulating a drowning person and that her father would show how a rescue was made.

Mrs. Belcher, however, realized that something was wrong and began to scream. The crowd thought she was some frightened stranger who supposed the scene in the water to be real, but Richard Prussia of Broad Channel recognized Mrs. Belcher and plunged in, knowing something must be wrong.

Before he reached the spot where the father and daughter had been they went down for the last time. Prussia dived several times, and finally brought up what appeared to be the lifeless body of the girl. He was aided in getting her ashore, and she was carried to Fuller's Hotel. There Dr. Tingley attended her, and after three hours' hard work restored her to consciousness. Meanwhile men dived for the body of Belcher, and after an hour's search found it.

At a late hour last night Miss Belcher was still in a serious condition, and was unable to recount the circumstances of the tragedy. It is supposed that her father was seized with cramps.

SAYS THE STEEL STRIKE IS PRACTICALLY LOST

Ex-Vice President Hickey of Amalgamated Association Talks.

Asserts that Association Officers Have Worked Untold Damage to Organized Labor by Misrepresentation.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—Charges that the National officers of the Amalgamated Association had misrepresented the attitude of the United States Steel Corporation toward organized labor in order to get the members of the association on strike were made by former Vice President J. D. Hickey at a meeting of the Bayview Lodge today. In a cool, unimpassioned manner Mr. Hickey gave the members of the lodge the result of his recent trip to Pittsburg, where he went to investigate the situation in regard to the steel strike. The situation, as summed up by Mr. Hickey, is that it may take years to repair the damage to the association which has already been done.

The strike is practically lost, he said, as seventy-two per cent. of the mills are working. Mr. Hickey made no recommendation to the lodge as to its future action, but it is believed that his speech may cause a change in sentiment, not only in Bay View, but in other places in the Fourth District. Nearly all the members of the lodge were present when the meeting was called to order. Among these were Corresponding Secretary Valentine Dooley, who had been working for the Republic Iron and Steel Company, at East Chicago. President Joseph Redfern of the local lodge presided and when it had concluded he stated there had been no vote taken, although no one had questioned the accuracy of Mr. Hickey's statement.

That his remarks will be reported in full to the general officers of the organization, and that it may result in bringing Assistant Secretary Michael Tighe or some other representative of the Grand Lodge here again was the belief of many. President Redfern stated that so far it appeared to be the opinion of the majority that the men would not return to work until they should be ordered back by the National officers. Mr. Hickey had little to say of the conference in Pittsburg with President Shaffer and other national officers.

The conference was mainly of a personal nature, in which President Shaffer was charged with violating the constitution in ordering the strike. Many other matters dealing with the history of the association also came up for discussion. Mr. Hickey's mission in the East was mainly to ascertain the exact situation of the strike and to learn every detail of the New York meeting.

"The object of the meeting," said President Redfern, "was not to vote upon the question of returning to work, but to listen to the report of Messrs. Hickey and Cooper, who have been in the East to see what is the real situation. The strike has now been on here for two weeks, and during that time the members of the lodge here have heard absolutely nothing about the real situation from the National officers.

All that we have known we have seen in the newspapers, and last week a number of members had a meeting and decided to send Messrs. Cooper and Hickey East to find out these things. Their report was satisfactory, and was well received, but I have no idea what the action of the lodge will be or whether there will be any action taken."

Mr. Hickey opened his remarks with a review of the conference with the representatives of the United States Steel Corporation preceding the strike, in which he declared that Messrs. Morgan and Schwab outlined their policy toward labor. Mr. Hickey went into these details to show that Secretary Tighe and President Shaffer had misrepresented the facts when they appealed to the members of the Association to strike on the ground that the Steel Corporation was determined to crush organization and ruin the Amalgamated Association. He maintained that the proposition offered by Mr. Morgan had been eminently fair and should have been accepted right there by President Shaffer if he had had the interests of his fellow workers at heart.

"I obtained these facts from a man high in office in the East," said Mr. Hickey, "who was present at the conference, and I afterward confirmed the statements through members of the Executive Board. Judge Gary, former President of the Federal Steel Company, was present at the conference and he is now a high official of the United States Steel Corporation. He himself, I am informed, was in favor of signing the scale for all the mills in the combine, but this did not meet with the approval of Mr. Schwab, who thought it too radical a move.

"Mr. Morgan then offered Shaffer four additional mills for which he was willing to sign the scale as an experiment, and then he told Mr. Shaffer that if the organization kept faith in these four mills and lived up to the agreement he would pledge his word that in two years every mill in the combine would be included in the contract with the Amalgamated. This was the most reasonable proposition that has ever been made to the association and it was clearly the duty of President Shaffer to have accepted it then and there.

"But instead of doing this he turned it down flatly in a speech, in which he declared that all must be signed for—all or none. He apparently wished to impress the steel officials with the belief that the association would compel them to sign for all, whether they wished to or not. The representative of the corporation, however, would not be forced or dictated to in this manner, and then broke off the conference. Since that time there has been no conference or offer of a compromise, and the nearest any one representing the association has been able to get to Mr. Morgan or Mr. Schwab has been by telephone to their private secretaries."

Mr. Hickey accused President Shaffer of having printed a constitution of the Amalgamated Association in which three important clauses were eliminated. He said Mr. Shaffer assumed an attitude of defiance during the Pittsburg conference last week, and had little to say in answer to questions put to him. The other members of the Executive Board, however, seemed to be in accord with Mr. Shaffer's views.

QUIET AT DUQUESNE MILLS.

Strikers Claim that Plant Will Be Closed This Morning—Night Turn Crippled.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 1.—The principal interest in strike matters to-day was centred in the Duquesne plant, where it was expected the strikers would make a decided move toward closing down the entire works. The report from there to-night says the situation is critical. Two boss melters and all first helpers went to work as usual this morning, and all twelve furnaces were charged. Only one second helper went in, and all ladlemen staid out. The strikers made a thorough house-to-house canvass of open-hearth men all day. At 4 o'clock, time for helpers and ladlemen to go on, pickets were on duty on the streets and turned back three ladlemen. The night turn is badly crippled, but men were brought from the Bessemer department to help out, and the mill is running full. Sixty of the day turn men are out, and the strikers say not a man will report to-morrow morning. If the open-hearth is shut down the forty-inch mill must also shut down. This mill supplies Monessen, Vandergrift, and tin mills, hence the movement is important to the strikers. Mill officials admit to-day that a strike is on, but say no serious results will follow. Wheeling Coal and Iron police were [illegible] and the night and four express [illegible] has been [illegible]

A [illegible]

of strike benefits that are to be paid by the Amalgamated Association to its striking members now idle has been placed at $40,000 every week. This is basing the number of beneficiaries at 10,000, and the average payment to a member at $4 a week. Secretary Williams of the association said that the payments will be made every two weeks, commencing Sept. 14, and will be continued so long as the strike lasts. He declares there will be plenty of money to care for all the striking members, and in cases where the $4 is not enough for the care of a member and his family more will be given. No statement of the actual condition of the Amalgamated treasury has ever been given out, but from the way contributions have come into the organization and the normal sum of money there it is believed that the present balance to the credit of the organization is quite large. Mr. Williams says, however, that the organization has resources not known to the general public that will enable it to continue its strike for almost an indefinite length of time.

President Shaffer, who is to take a very active part in the Labor Day festivities to-morrow, was not at home to reporters to-day.

President Simon Burns, whose reputed interview with President C. M. Schwab in New York over the long distance telephone is generally believed, said to-day that he had not heard anything new from New York. He remained absolutely noncommittal regarding his plans for bringing about peace, but he is hopeful, and evidently believes that some solution of the present serious predicament of the Amalgamated Association will ultimately be found. Most of the mills in Pittsburg were deserted during to-day. The attempt of the Star tin mills officials to bring in additional forces early this morning had the effect of keeping a large force of strikers' pickets about the mills all day. It is reported that the company ran in eight men from Philadelphia, and that the strikers pulled out four deserters from the mill.

There was nothing attempted in the way of picket duty about the Painter mills during the day. The strikers spent a portion of the day making personal calls to the homes of men working in the mills and who live in the West End. These visits are repeated every week and thus far have accomplished but little.

Reports from the other plants show an unchanged condition. It is given out that the officials of the strikers will not permit any relaxation of the picket duty tomorrow, in spite of the special ceremonies going on in the interest of organized labor. The force of pickets will be maintained in every vicinity and all mills will be kept continually under the eyes of the strikers, who will be able to act promptly should non-union men arrive at any hour of the day or night. It has been generally believed that the corporation would take advantage of labor day to rush in a larger force of non-unionists than usual and this has been provided for.

Amalgamated headquarters will be deserted most of to-morrow. President Shaffer will be occupied with the parade and his address in Ross Grove. All of the other officers of the organization usually about Pittsburg will be engaged in working up enthusiasm for the cause of the Amalgamated Association organization movement. With all the benefit entertainments and excursions that will be held during tomorrow, the strikers expect their cause to be materially aided.

Between twenty and thirty non-union workmen arrived at Canal Dover to-day by special train to go to work in the sheet plant. The management claims that four mills will be running one turn to-morrow morning, and that the balance will be placed in operation in the near future. The strikers continue to watch the mill from a distance, but nothing approaching interference occurred to-day.

STRIKERS MAKE A CAPTURE.

Nine Out of Twelve Non-Union Men Taken from Escort While En Route to the Star Tin Plant.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 1.—The strikers stole a march on the manager of the Star tin plant at midnight to-night and took from him nine of a party of twelve non-unionists being taken to the mill. The men arrived over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia about 11:30 P. M. and were met by a large force of police, who had orders to see that they were safely landed in an omnibus to be driven to the mill at Twelfth Street.

The policemen at the Union Station performed their duty successfully, but after the vehicle left the station it was surrounded by a crowd of 350 strikers. Stones and vile epithets were hurled at the newcomers, and in spite of the efforts of the driver of the 'bus to speed his team, the strikers reached the mill ahead of the non-unionists, completely overpowered the two lone policemen stationed there, and literally carried off nine of the men and lodged them in a hotel on Liberty Avenue, the other three being pulled into the mill yard by the company people.

The trip from the station to the mill was a most exciting one. The strikers who had gathered at the station were maddened by the policemen ordering them not to speak to or molest the new-comers in any way, and as soon as the omnibus got fairly started, stones, cinders, and dirt were hurled at it. A large boulder crushed in the rear window of the vehicle and its occupants became thoroughly frightened and crouched on the floor.

When the mill was reached the overwhelming number of strikers crowded the two policemen back, and had possession of their prey before assistance could be summoned. The whole affair from station to mill, and until quiet had been restored, occupied not more than fifteen minutes.

The strikers say they will either secure work for the stolen men or buy them tickets to their homes.

EXPLOSION ON A LAUNCH.

Wife and Daughter of W. Alexander of Albany Dead—Mr. Alexander Probably Dying.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Wilbur Alexander and her daughter lost their lives this evening through an explosion on a launch belonging to Mr. Alexander, a contractor of this city.

Mr. Alexander was horribly burned while trying to save his wife, and probably will die of his injuries. Wilbur Alexander, Jr., his son, is badly burned, but he will recover.

The accident took place at "The Abbey," a mile and a half below this city, on the Hudson River.

Mr. Alexander, who owns the launch, early this morning took his wife and their son and daughter for a trip South from this city. On the journey home Mr. Alexander was taken ill. He ran the launch into a side cut near "The Abbey" at 7:30 o'clock to-night, and it was tied near the shore. The son, twelve years old, procured medicine and started to give it to his father, who was lying in the stern of the launch. The evening was quite dark at that hour and the boy carried in his hand a lantern. As he passed the tank containing the naphtha an explosion took place, scattering the blazing fluid in every direction. Mrs. Alexander and her daughter were near the tank and their bodies were completely covered with the fluid. The son jumped into the water when the explosion took place.

Mr. Alexander rushed to the assistance of his wife and daughter but they were burned to death before his eyes. He was at length compelled to jump into the river to save himself. Mr. Alexander and his son were brought to this city on a tug and removed to the Homeopathic Hispital.

It is believed the explosion was caused by a leak in the naphtha tank which permitted the fumes to reach the lantern carried by the boy.

Johns Hopkins Professor Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 1.—A sailing party of four men left Oceanic last night in a catboat. At Highland Beach they [illegible] into a drawbridge and were upset. [illegible] of them clung to the upturned [illegible] were picked up by Edward Peter- [illegible] Morris Suthpen of Morristown, [illegible] Johns Hopkins University, [illegible] drowned. His body

MRS. CARRIE NATION'S BUSY SUNDAY IN TOWN

Visits St. Patrick's, the Democratic Club, and the Tenderloin.

ARRESTED ON EIGHTH AVENUE

Enters Saloons to Lecture Barkeepers, and Is Followed Everywhere by Great Crowds—Winds Up in Carnegie Hall.

Mrs. Carrie Nation arrived in New York yesterday morning. Before the day was over she had attended church at St. Patrick's Cathedral, made an effort to penetrate the interior of the Democratic Club, toured the Tenderloin, been arrested on Eighth Avenue, and delivered a lecture at Carnegie Hall on the subject, "The Lord's Saloon."

Mrs. Nation was just from Danville, Ill., where she had lectured. She says that on the train there was a man who persisted in smoking. He occupied a compartment and left the door open.

"I shut the door," she continued, "and he opened it again. Then I put my foot against it, whereupon he wanted me to be put off the train, but the conductor wouldn't do it. This man had what he called a valet with him. I would call it a nurse, and say that he needed a teacher to tell him what was decent."

Arriving at the Grand Central Station at 10:30 A. M., the Kansas saloon smasher and her manager took a cab and drove to the Victoria Hotel. Mrs. Nation was then dressed in a plain black traveling dress. In about twenty minutes she reappeared, arrayed in an immaculately white costume of heavily starched duck. There was a cape that stood out from her shoulder quite stiffly, so that the whole effect was calculated to excite the comment of all who passed by.

As she walked out of the hotel, she espied a man smoking a cigar.

"Oh, that cigar!" she exclaimed.

"But it's a good one," responded the man.

"There was never a good cigar," she retorted, "and you ought to be ashamed of yourself for smoking it."

Mrs. Nation said she would like to attend a Catholic Church, so her manager took her up to St. Patrick's Cathedral. On the Fourth Avenue car going there there were several men smoking. The reformer immediately took up the subject, saying:

"My friend, tobacco is your worst enemy."

"But we are taught to love our enemies," replied the smoker addressed.

"Yes," said Mrs. Nation, "and to pray for those that despitefully use you. Do you pray for tobacco?"

At the church Mrs. Nation took a seat well up in front. She attracted considerable attention, but stayed through the high mass without any demonstration. She was very careful to go through the same forms that the devout members observed, although she herself is a member of the Campbellites, or Christian denomination.

"That was a good sermon," she said as she walked away from the church.

AT THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

On Fifth Avenue some one called her attention to the fact that the Democratic Club was near by.

"Richard Croker's club?" she asked. "Well, I want to go in there and see what those Tammany men are doing."

She walked up the stoop of the club, but the doorkeeper told her ladies could not be admitted on Sunday.

"Why not?" she inquired.

"Because it's against the rules," he said, walking in a few feet to summon the clerk. A good crowd had gathered on the avenue and was enjoying the fun. Mrs. Nation herself stepped just inside the door and said:

"Now that I've broken the rules this much, why can't I break them some more?"

She planted herself squarely in the doorway and dared the two men to put her out.

"You ought to be ashamed to have a place where ladies can't go. I tell you that any place where ladies can't go is

the bar, and others at the tables with none of the ordinary Raines law accessories.

The bartender realized that she had a little the better of it, and he gave a very sheepish answer to her inquiry, "What do you think of the laws, if you break them by selling liquor on Sunday this way? You're a malicious pauper, that's what you are. Your barkeepers do nothing but live on the public, and it's all bad."

The man smiled at first, said he was just cleaning things up, that he only worked six days in seven, and so on. Then he began to get angry, slapped his hands together, and demanded that the crowd clear out.

"Do you mean me, too? asked Mrs. Nation. This pretty nearly floored the man, who said haltingly:

"Yes—I—I mean every one."

"Well, I'm not ready to go by a good deal yet," she responded, with a determined smile on her face.

The barkeeper himself then smiled, and began listening to her, and attempting to fail her sarcasm. When she at last decided to go, she walked over to him and said:

"May God bless you, my friend, and make you to close this awful place up."

"This is an unexpected pleasure, Mrs. Nation," he said, extending his hand, as if he didn't know what else to do. "I'll close up or do anything if you'll get out of here. Good bye. What will you have, Sir?"

Accompanied by probably 500 people Mrs. Nation now walked over to Broadway and then to Thirty-fourth Street, where she boarded a west bound car. As the car got away the crowd yelled and hooted, and the police had to clear the people away.

Mrs. Nation had said that she wanted to go to some of the Eighth Avenue music halls of which she had heard. So she got off at Eighth Avenue and started south. The first place she saw that looked like a music hall was an unpretentious-looking resort, with the sign "Apollo Music Hall" in front and another sign with the legend "Entré Libre—Café Chantant."

The crusader promptly took the side door, but finding everything down stairs closed she went up stairs. There she found a man and a woman wrangling over the control of the place. Mrs. Nation inquired about the troubles, and in a most motherly voice offered her services as arbitrator. The woman wrangler said she would be glad to have so potential a force as Mrs. Nation on her side, but the man wouldn't agree. So, finding no smokers or drinkers, these having sought an upper room, the reformer went again into the street.

A policeman went up to her and warned her, at this point, not to cause any trouble. She assured him that she would not and went on down the street. Cabs, bicycles, and conveyances of all kinds helped to increase the size of the surging mob that was now going with her. Street cars stopped to let the passengers look at her.

"Hurrah for Carrie Nation!" "Hurrah for Carrie Nation!" the street urchins were calling out. The hatchet crusader seemed to enjoy this familiar use of her first name, for she beamed upon everybody.

Between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-sixth Streets Mrs. Nation saw a sign "The Abbey." Suspecting that this was a music hall, she walked right into the side door, but the place had been tipped off, and not far could she get. Three men were at the door to intercept her. They told her that she must get out, but she dared them to put her out.

"You're afraid to let me into that room," she exclaimed, pointing to the door that obviously was the entrance to "The Abbey." The men looked worried, but did not touch her.

The crowd now filled Eighth Avenue, and the woman could scarcely get out of the door. She attempted to cross the street, but the Sergeant at the Thirtieth Street Police Station had heard of the mob on Eighth Avenue, and three reserves had been sent over there.

PLACED UNDER ARREST.

One of the policemen went up to Mrs. Nation and told her to move on. Then they held a conference, and Policeman No. 3,769, who did not want his name used, walked up and said:

"Madam, you must come with me." He took her by the arm and pushed her through the crowd.

"I'm not doing a thing," she said. "I can't keep these people from following me."

"Well," responded the policeman, "I'll have to take you to the station and let them decide what to do with you."

"All right," she said, and walked along without being at all disturbed, apparently. The policeman attempted to push some of the children that were following her away.

"Don't hurt those children," she implored. "They are not hurting anybody."

One of the newspaper men who had been following Mrs. Nation at this juncture interceded for the crusader, and told the officer that she had been creating no disturbance, and that if he would get her on a car she would go to her hotel. She said she would do this, and the policeman hustled her aboard the first car that came along.

So much of the crowd as had bicycles, automobiles, or carriages followed the car, and when she got off at Twenty-third Street to transfer the street was quickly filled again. A bicycle policeman rode up and helped her get on the cross-town car. When she alighted at Broadway a poorly dressed man asked Mrs. Nation if he could go to her lecture at Carnegie Hall at night. She told him he might and gave him a ticket. She said that the reason she charged for admittance to her lectures was to pay her expenses and to pay her manager.

At Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street a street preacher was haranguing the crowd which had gathered. Mrs. Nation insisted upon going over and congratulating him. The crowd thought she was going to speak, too, and in a very few moments the street was packed. She listened to the man for a few moments, saw that he didn't expect to stop for her, called out a few "Amens" and a "Go! bless you," and contined to her hotel.

As she entered the Victoria Hotel ladies' entrance there were calls for a speech, and facing round she spoke to the crowd, which extended clear across the street and nearly to Broadway, as follows:

"There is just one thing I want to say to you. New York has the neatest children I have ever seen. You men are all smokers, using poison. But the little children are good and clean, and I'm proud of them."

The crowd cheered and she went to her room.

LECTURE AT CARNEGIE HALL.

A crowd that filled perhaps half of Carnegie Hall gathered there at night to hear Mrs. Nation lecture. As all who sat on the parquet floor had to pay $1.50 a head to get in, the crowd represented pretty good box office receipts.

The lecturer walked on the stage with a beaming smile and a white linen dress—her fourth dress for the day. She spoke with a clear voice and was easily heard in the galleries. Some of the things she said, almost all of which the audience either cheered or laughed at, were as follows:

"I shall talk to you to-night upon God's saloon. God's saloon is in all the earth. Did he not say, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come unto me, and I will give you drink?' But the devil imitates everything that God does, so he, too, has established saloons all over the earth. You have them here in New York, and I saw a lot of them running to-day directly contrary to the law.

"I want to know what you women are going to do about this thing. The women have a duty to perform that you little realize. In the first place if I was a young woman I would not let a man who smoked or one who drank have anything to do with me. I would say to him, 'I won't let you, you nicotine-soaked, beer-besmeared, whisky-smeared, red-eyed devil, talk to me to my face. You must do it by telephone, until you get cleaned up.'

"God told me to use the hatchet. He said: 'Ye shall break down the idols.' He didn't say smash them down, but He meant it. Moses was a good smasher. Look how he smashed the golden calf. Hatchetation is a mighty good thing sometimes.

"Now, I've said a good deal about men, let me say to you women that you haven't got time to sit down in your homes and squeeze up your waists with corsets, and let the men go on in their wicked ways. I hate corsets, anyway. They deform women all out of shape. They are all made by men, and women buy them because men who make the fashions in Paris say they must buy them. And all of this just to make a living for these men.

"It would be a big job to clean out New York, but if I had all the women in this place to-night back of me and I had one good sound hatchet I could go out and break up a hundred saloons before day. You men had better look out for the women. We can outvote you now. Before long this will be a women-ruled government if you men don't get to work and save the country from the terrible drunkard shops that are all over the Nation.

After her lecture a great crowd followed Mrs. Nation, and when she got on the car to return to her hotel as many as could jam on there with her did so.

To-day she will go to Coney Island to speak at the temperance resort known as the Steeplechase Temple. She will remain at Coney Island all week, except on Wednesday, when she is to speak at a county fair at Booneville, N. Y.

S. Howland Robbins's Death Is Near.

Ex-Fire Commissioner S. Howland Robbins, who is in the Presbyterian Hospital suffering from a complication of diseases, was worse last night, and his death is expected at any moment.

DRUNKEN POLICEMAN'S WILD RIDE IN A CAB

He Steals the Vehicle and Dashes Madly Around the Tenderloin.

RECORD SPEED FOR BROADWAY

Pedestrians Have Narrow Escapes and All the Streets Traversed Are Terrorized.

A drunken policeman in full uniform stole a cab from in front of the Parker House, at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway, early last night. Then he took a drive up Broadway, down Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and across various side streets. His fellow policemen said afterward that the break-neck run was one of the most spectacular exhibitions of driving that had taken place in the Tenderloin in years.

It was shortly after 7 o'clock when Louis Marguet, a nephew of Charles Morris, who has the cab privilege at the Parker House, noticed a policeman apparently under the influence of liquor, swaying along Thirty-ninth Street. The officer walked past the hotel entrance several times, eying closely the cabs, and once in a while scowling at Marguet, who was caring for the cabs in the absence of his uncle. Marguet, who is a fifteen-years-old boy, did not suspect that the policeman had in view the kidnapping of any of the turnouts, and in consequence he did not watch them as closely as he might have done. After passing a fourth time the officer stopped in front of the last of the cabs, looked at it a moment, jumped inside, grabbed the lines, and gave the horse a jerk at the bit.

The dash up town was on. Marguet ran after the cab, caught it, and climbed up on the box just as the horse whirled into Broadway. The boy got hold of the end of the lines and pulled with all his strength. But the policeman was the strongest, and though Marguet managed to hold the speed of the horse to a certain extent, he was unable to bring him to a stop.

At Fortieth Street the horse was going at a lively gait, and the policeman lashing was cursing the boy on the box and telling him to let go of the lines. Marguet held on until the Vendome was reached, when the officer stopped the horse, jumped out of the cab, caught the boy by the feet, and pulled him off of the box. As the boy landed on the pavement the officer pulled him right to his feet and began clubbing him. He struck him several vicious blows on the body, then threw him into the gutter, gave him a parting kick, jumped into the cab again, and started up Broadway once more.

Guests of the Vendome, attracted by the disturbance on the outside, ran out and saw the condition the officer was in, and with the cash which had collected on the sidewalk, chided him for his cruelty to the boy. He paid no attention to them beyond telling each and all to take a journey to a hotter place.

Into the cab the officer ascended again. This time he took the whip from off the box, and, beating the horse at each step, had the animal going at a breakneck speed as he reached Forty-first Street. People crossing the street were obliged to run for their lives as the cab sped up the thoroughfare, the officer not deigning to swing an inch out of his course. At Forty-second Street the cab dashed over the street railway crossing at a "two-minute clip," and almost smashed into a passing east-bound cross-town electric car, the cab scraping the end of the car as it passed. People were on their way to Sunday night concerts and church at the time, and the street was crowded with pedestrians and cabs.

Men, women, and children rushed pell mell into hotels, restaurants, and other doorways as the mad officer, cursing and yelling at the poor beast attached to the cab, passed. There were many narrow escapes, several cabs being almost run into, while scores of people crossing the street had to do some lively scampering to keep from being run down. At Forty-fourth Street the cab, which was then going at top speed, was turned into Seventh Avenue, swinging around the corner on one wheel, going south. At Forty-second Street another turn was made, this time in the direction of Eighth Avenue. Electric cars had to stop as the cab approached them, the driver inside not trying to evade them, only the intelligence of the horse preventing a crash. At Eighth Avenue the course was south once more, and that thoroughfare, which was lined with children, loafers, and working people out for a stroll, was the scene of many more narrow escapes.

To Thirty-fourth Street the run was made in record time, and the course was then changed to westerly once again. At Seventh Avenue, after scaring all the people on Thirty-fourth Street on the block traversed, a turn of that to the northern route was resumed. At Thirty-eighth Street the horse was so fagged out that he could go no more, and the officer alighted and vanished, no one knows whither.

Later in the evening a civilian named Gibbs found the cab and the exhausted horse, and notified the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station. The cab was driven to the station house, and Mr. Morris, its owner, identified it as the one that had been stolen from in front of the Parker House.

On the beat in front of the Parker House last evening, Policeman Flynn was stationed. He made several arrests during the time the dash in the Tenderloin was made, besides rescuing two lost children, whom he brought to the station. The adjoining beat south, from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-ninth Street, was in charge of Policeman Louis Lurs. He was not on post for several hours last evening in the earlier hours.

At about 9:45 o'clock a telephone message from a lower east side police station was received at the West Thirtieth Street station. The message said Lurs had reported there that he was very sick. Sergeant Norton asked if he was drunk. The answer was no. To be certain on that score, however, Sergt. Norton asked that Lurs be detained until a physician could report on his condition.

The boy Marguet was brought to the station last night, and Capt. Flood questioned him about the affair. Marguet said the policeman who stole the cab was about 5 feet 9 inches tall, clean shaven, and of a dark complexion. He did not know his name.

The City Record of July 31 describes Patrolman Louis Lurs as on duty at the West Thirtieth Street Station. His residence is given as 8 Goerck Street. He was appointed to the force in November, 1896, and draws a salary of $1,200.

George Gibbs was arrested and locked up in the station, charged with intoxication. He is believed to know something of the stealing of the cab. The policeman who took the vehicle is to be charged with larceny when he is caught.

Later at night it was stated at the station that the man on post on Broadway, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Streets was Policeman Lurs. At 8 Goerck Street Mrs. Johanna Lurs said early this morning that her son, Louis, a policeman, attached to the West Thirtieth Street Station, lived there. She said he was not at home at that hour, although he usually reached there earlier. The first report that was received at his station from Lurs after he went on duty at 4 o'clock was at 8:50 P. M., when he reported sick through the Fifth Street Station.

STEWED POISON WITH TOMATOES.

Old Man, Who Feared to Become a Centenarian, Committed Suicide.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 1.—George Jothry, eighty-one years of age, of St. James, killed himself to-day by taking strychnine. He stewed a lot of tomatoes, and into them introduced the poison. He had prepared the dish especially for the poison.

His suicide is said to have been due to the fear that he would live to be a centenarian. He had brooded over this for some time past. His grandfather lived to be one hundred and nine years old, and this worried him.

He lived with his granddaughter, and she had been watching him carefully, but did not suspect his purpose when he stewed the tomatoes. He was a veteran of the civil war and a pensioner.

Hurt While Racing with a Car.

Anthony Pallersky, thirty years old, of Perth Amboy, N. J., was racing on a bicycle with an electric car along Richmond Avenue, Graniteville, yesterday, when his wheel swerved and brought up against the side of the flying car, with the result that Pallersky was hurled into the air and landed on the macadam pavement. He received two severe scalp wounds, and a fracture of the right wrist. He is at the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton.

RAJAH THE ATTRACTION.

Crowds Enjoy His Antics in the Zoological Park—He Finds a Pistol.

Rajah, the educated ourang-outang at the New York Zoological Park, continues to be the attraction to most of the visitors. He takes beef, wine and iron as a tonic, and it is passed to him in a bottle which looks suspiciously like a whisky flask. Yesterday one old lady was so shocked at what she took to be Rajah's depraved taste—for the animal evidently relishes the liquid—that she approached Curator Ditmars and asked what the ourang-outang was drinking. He told her, whereupon she cried:

"Oh, how can you say such a thing. I know it's whisky."

"But, my dear, madam," said Mr. Ditmars, "I assure you that it is as I say."

"Well," she replied, "I never saw anything look so like whisky in all my life!" Then she walked away.

Rajah found an old unloaded pistol lying in Mr. Ditmar's office yesterday and stalked into the reptile room, brandishing the weapon in front of the crocodiles' cage. Here a number of children were watching the reptiles disporting themselves, when suddenly they saw the ourang-outang approaching, revolver in hand. With screams of fright they rushed from the room, much to the surprise of Rajah, who stood still until Mr. Ditmars came and took him back to where he belonged.

Mr. Ditmars returned from Boston yesterday morning with a number of animals which he had purchased there. The consignment consisted of eight animals of the monkey species and two lynx. Mr. Ditmars said that some of them are very rare, the best specimens of the kind seen in New York. There is a red-headed monkey, a gray monkey, a bonnet-headed monkey, a rare limur monkey, and a red coatimundi.

From time to time the Zoological Park officials have been indebted to Charles Meyers, who lives near the Park, and is an amateur snake fancier, possessing a great many very rare and valuable specimens. A few days ago Mr. Meyers received from a friend of his a little snake which he had found in a load of bananas from South America. Mr. Meyers placed the reptile in a cardboard box and asked his wife to take it over to Mr. Ditmars to ascertain to what species it belonged. This Mrs. Meyers did. When Mr. Ditmars saw the reptile he said:

"You have here one of the most poisonous snakes known. It is commonly known as the fer-de-lance, and naturalists call it the crascedocephalus Brasiliensis. It's poison is as deadly as that of a rattlesnake."

The reptile was returned to Mr. Meyers, but he begged Mr. Ditmars to accept it for his collection, as he was afraid to have such a dangerous creature around his house.

ROOSEVELT LEAVES CHICAGO.

Preaches Two Lay Sermons and Dines with Politicians Before Departing for Minneapolis.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Two lay sermons, a luncheon with several Illinois politicians, and a visit to Hull House were the events that occupied Vice President Roosevelt in Chicago to-day. He left to-night for Minneapolis, where he will deliver a Labor Day oration to-morrow.

After breakfasting at the Chicago Club with Paul Morton of the Santa Fé Road, the Vice President was driven to the Trinity Dutch Reformed Church, on Marshfield Avenue. This is the church Mr. Roosevelt usually attends when in Chicago, and he is known personally to many members of the congregation. After the sermon the pastor invited him to the platform, and the Vice President, as has been his custom when visiting this church, made a short informal address, telling the worshippers that true happiness could be found only by trusting in God and being faithful to the country. When he had finished he stepped down from the platform and mingled with the congregation for half an hour, after which he drove to the First Methodist Church and addressed the congregation there.

A number of politicians, among whom was Congressman William Lorimer, were waiting for the Vice President when he returned to his hotel, and the party took luncheon together. As the affair was private, it is not known whether politics was discussed or not. When the party dispersed Col. Roosevelt walked over to Hull House, where he had a private talk with Miss Jane Adams until train time, when he left at 6:30 o'clock for Minnesota.

HE FOLLOWED MAXIMILIAN.

Dr. Kaska, Who Remained in Mexico, Receives a Title from the Austrian Emperor.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1.—The Austrian Emperor has conferred the title of Hereditary Baron, free from taxes, on Dr. Francisco Kaska of this city. Dr. Kaska, who came to Mexico in the entourage of Maximilian, has since remained here in business, and has won universal esteem. When Austria desired to erect a memorial chapel on the spot where Maximilian and his Mexican Generals, Miramon and Mejia were executed, Dr. Kaska was the intermediary through whom permission was asked and obtained. The erection of this chapel led to a visit to Mexico of representatives of the imperial family of Austria at the dedication of the chapel, and that visit resulted directly in the resumption of diplomatic relations between Mexico and Austria.

PRICE OF COAL GOES UP.

Anthracite Costs $5.75 a Ton, and May Be Dearer—Record Figure for This Time of Year.

The price of anthracite coal in New York to-day will be $5.75 a ton. This will be a record high price for coal at this time of the year. The highest price September coal has brought here in the last six years has been $5.25 a ton. The cause of the rise is the regular plan of the coal dealers to advance the price of anthracite in September to compensate for the reductions which are made in April.

Anomalous conditions have prevailed in the coal trade for a year now. It was very soon after the beginning of the Fall trade that the coal strike took place last year, and the price has never fully recovered from the abnormal price that was brought about by the strike. At one time last Autumn the price was $7 a ton, while all during the Winter a higher price was maintained. By Spring the price had got down to $5.75 a ton, and was reduced by the Spring cut only to $5.25 a ton.

Now the price has returned to the Spring price, and dealers say that it will not go lower for some time to come, that, in fact, it is liable to go higher. Another important factor in the business this year is that the railroads are not cutting their own prices, so that the wholesale rate is very much higher. One dealer said yesterday that the average rate, all things considered, was about 90 cents higher than the rate in past years, but that the dealer had to bear part of the loss with the consumer.

The situation in the coal regions is somewhat doubtful now, and the Mine Workers' Convention at Hazleton last week has made the tension very much tighter. It is feared that trouble of a serious character may break out at any time.

ATLANTIC CITY'S PLIGHT.

Water Famine Follows the Bursting of Two Big Mains.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 1.—For the last forty-eight hours this city has suffered from a water famine, due to the breaking of its twenty and twelve inch mains. The City Council some months ago ordered a new thirty-inch steel main laid between this city and Absecon, over the meadows, and the contract was awarded accordingly. The pipe will be brought here and laid, but work was delayed for the special castings, which were ordered from a Philadelphia firm which virtually threw up its contract. It has been difficult to get castings elsewhere.

On Friday night the twenty-inch main broke, and connection was made with the twenty-inch. The increased pressure on the latter main caused it to burst, almost entirely cutting off the supply of water here. Fortunately the standpipes were filled, and these have been held in reserve in case of fire. Hotels depending on the city for water have been in a serious predicament, and the few artesian wells have been drawn on largely. Saloons and soda water fountains have been doing a rushing business.

Superintendent Hawley expects repairs to be completed to-night.

GUARDSMEN ON A SPREE CLASH WITH POLICE

Twelfth Regiment Men Occupy City Island and Hold the Bridge.

Refuse to Allow Pedestrians to Pass and Capture Commissioner Moore and a Friend.

Two companies of the Twelfth Regiment, numbering about 125 men, who have been encamped on the King estate, City Island, for several days past, clashed with the police last night. Incidentally they gave Mathew Moore, Commissioner of Bridges of the Bronx Borough, and his friend James P. Trout, a very unpleasant hour.

The two companies concerned in the unpleasantness are B and E. They selected a military encampment as an outing some time ago, and secured permission to wear their uniforms and take their guns with them.

The soldiers had not been at City Island long before the residents there became aware that their new neighbors were a very noisy set. They made the night between Saturday and Sunday so hideous that nobody anywhere near the camp could sleep, keeping up an almost constant roar of revolver and gun shots.

The trouble broke out again last evening. For the purpose of a new diversion, a big delegation of the soldiers took possession of the City Island Bridge and would not permit pedestrians to cross.

This interference was communicated to Commissioner Moore, and he, with Mr. Trout, went to the scene of the trouble. The two men tried to remonstrate with the soldiers, but instead of making an impression upon them, they were taken as prisoners to one of the tents of the soldiers' encampment.

When the news reached the police station on City Island two policemen were sent to the soldiers' encampment to demand the release of Commissioner Moore and Mr. Trout. Their command was not obeyed, however.

The police of Westchester were then telephoned to, and they arrived in a patrol wagon, twelve of them in all. This new reinforcement succeeded in securing the liberation of the Commissioner and Mr. Trout. No arrests were made.

Later the City Island Police Station, which is merely a sub-station, was reinforced with fifteen additional men from neighboring precincts. As the stock of liquor in the camp had not yet run out, more trouble was anticipated during the night.

STATION AGENT A SUICIDE.

Train Dispatchers Called Up the Palmyra (N. Y.) Office in Vain Until the Body Was Found.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Between the hours of 11:30 and 3 o'clock to-day the telegraph instrument in the West Shore station at Palmyra ticked incessantly, but the train dispatcher of the railway was unable to get a reply. All the stations east and west of Palmyra joined the dispatcher in an effort to call up that office, but it was no use, and train orders piled up thick and fast at the dispatching points, and half a dozen trains were held up a different points along the line waiting for them. It was not until Owen Flynn of Palmyra happened to drop in to the station that the tie-up on the West Shore was relieved. Flynn found George A. Kent, the telegraph operator, stretched out on the floor dead, with blood oozing from a wound in his temple. He had blown his brains with a revolver, and Flynn immediately notified Station Agent Randolph, who answered the ticking instruments in the office.

Kent, the operator, left several letters on his table in the office, which he had written before he killed himself. They were addressed to his uncle, his mother, and his brother. They have not yet been opened. Kent had been operator at Palmyra five months. He was about the village calling on his friends this morning. No cause for his killing himself is known. His home life was happy, and he was of a happy, cheerful disposition. He is survived by a widow and five small children.

SCHNAKENBERG IS FINED.

Policeman O'Neill's Accuser Has to Pay $3 for His Row with a Woman.

Charles Schnakenberg, the saloon keeper, who originally caused the trouble that brought Policeman O'Neill into prominence through his defiance of Deputy Commissioner Devery, was fined $3 for disorderly conduct by Magistrate Olmsted in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning.

After abandoning the saloon business last May, Schnakenberg went to Buffalo. Recently he returned and became a florist, going to live with his family at 301 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. Last Saturday night he became involved in a dispute with Mrs. Martha Monahan, another tenant of the same building, over quarrels their children had had. He chased the woman into her apartments, brandishing a revolver, and attempted to kick down the door of her flat. He was arrested by Policeman Mott of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

MELEE AT CONEY ISLAND.

Women Accused of Assaulting a Fortune Teller's Daughter Arrested.

Catherine Field and Freda Metzgar, middle-aged women, living at 321 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, were arrested on the Old Iron Pier, at Coney Island, last evening, charged with assaulting Martha Croeger, a sixteen-year-old girl.

Martha's mother conduct a fortune-telling establishment under a tent, and the girl has been soliciting customers for her. When Martha importuned the women to have their fortunes told they became incensed, and, for some reason or other, so it is alleged, struck the girl.

It took only a few minutes for a crowd to collect, and the trouble grew into a small-sized riot. The Field and Metzger women were finally arrested.

The girl was so badly injured in the melée that it was necessary to send for a physician to dress her wounds, principally on the head.

DEATH FROM DOG'S BITE.

Seven-Year-Old Girl Succumbs Fifty Days After She Was Attacked.

The seven-year-old daughter of John Kohlmeier, a hardware dealer, who has a store at 1,173 Second Avenue and lives at 252 East Sixty-second Street, was bitten by a dog on June 13 last and died yesterday. She had been treated by Dr. Mund of 308 East Sixty-second Street and at the Pasteur Institute.

Subsequently the child went to her father's summer home at Port Richmond, Staten Island, and until last week was apparently in the best of health, having seemingly recovered from the effects of the bites. On Friday she became ill again, and on Saturday, being worse, she was brought to the city. Mr. Kohlmeier says that on Saturday he communicated with the Pasteur Institute by telephone, informing them of the condition of his daughter, and he was told that if disease as a result of the dog's bite had developed after the little girl had taken their full course of treatment nothing could be done for her. She died after having suffered great agony for hours.

Mr. Edison Hard at Work Again.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 1.—Thomas A. Edison has returned to his home in Llewellyn Park, well bronzed after six weeks of camping out at Chautauqua Lake. Immediately after his arrival in West Orange yesterday morning he went to his laboratory, and, denying himself to all callers, proceeded to attend to the volume of business that accumulated during his absence. When he went he was greatly fatigued by his labors in perfecting his new storage battery, but his health is now quite restored. Mr. Edison will meet a party of English capitalists at his laboratory some day next week.

Called to the Metropolitan Temple.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 1.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Sioux City, has been called to the chief pastorate of the Metropolitan Temple in New York. Mr. Bagnell has not yet accepted the call. He is one of the best known of the young Methodist Episcopal divines in the West.

SLAVE MARKET IN MANILA?

Alleged Expose of Wholesale Bartering of Men and Women in the Philippine Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 1.—Hongkong mail advices received to-day state that The Manila Times has caused a sensation by exposing what it terms a wholesale slave trade existing at Manila under the very eyes of American military and police officers. It alleges that there exists a species of barter in human flesh which in some respects is far more base and reprehensible than that which once existed in the Southern States or in Zanzibar and Mozambique.

The Times declares that while trade in the countries had cheap labor as its chief object, immorality is wholly responsible for that now practiced at Manila and other cities of the Philippine archipelago. Poverty-stricken Filipino parents are alleged to be selling their daughters, and sometimes their sons. Chinese are the principal purchasers, but Filipinos of wealth are not infrequent buyers. There is said to be a regular market where slave selling is carried on monthly.

The girls sold range from ten to fifteen years of age. They do not question the right of their parents to sell them, and become absolute slaves. There is no arrangement, such as sometimes existed in Oriental countries, whereby they may ultimately regain their freedom by money payments. The paper named instances of several recent cases of slave selling and gives details of the mode of effecting sales.

MISS HEAD'S ELOPEMENT.

Mr. Taylor, Her Guardian, Unforgiving—Neighbors in Islip Say She Was Kept Secluded.

ISLIP, L. I., Sept. 1.—George C. Taylor, guardian of Lena Head, who married Frederick Bodley, his overseer, said to-day he would not forgive the pair under any circumstances. He said he had not made a will, and that the claim that the young woman had been benefited by a will was false.

He was offended when Bodley was spoken of as his overseer, and insisted that Bodley was a servant. Mrs. Head is fully as angry at her daughter's action as is Mr. Taylor.

The neighbors and the people of the village say there was nothing in the world Miss Head might not have had if she had asked for it, except society. She had lived the greater portion of her life on Mr. Taylor's place, had had a private governess, and traveled abroad in the company of persons older than herself. She never had companions of her own age, nor any interests similiar to those of girls of her age and wealth. Visitors are few at the Taylor mansion, and those who do visit it are older by many years than the bride. She had an unlimited supply of money, but is said to have been in almost total ignorance of the world's ways.

About the great Taylor place she was thrown much into the company of the good-looking Englishman. Although twelve years older he was the only person she knew whose age was anything like her own. The lovemaking, it is supposed, began before she made her long trip abroad under the care of her governess.

Mrs. Bodley will doubtless be able to inherit her mother's estate eventually. This is said to be considerable. Mrs. Head owns a place in Islip, which is worth at least $500,000. Besides this she is said to have made good investments. Unless she should give this away during her life it will revert to Mrs. Bodley, or else be tied up in the courts for many years.

Bodley is said to be the possessor of a comfortable sum of his own. He had been receiving a good income from Mr. Taylor, and has capabilities as a landscape gardener and artist that insure him a good living anywhere. He is a Mason, and prominent in the local lodge.

SAYS SCHROEDER IS CRUEL.

Secretary to Governor of Guam Returns with Harrowing Charges Against His Former Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 1.—W. B. Smith, brother of Police Judge Mortimer Smith, has returned from Guam, where he went to service as private secretary to Gov. Schroeder. He says he was forced to resign after three months' service, owing to ill-health and the treatment he received from the Governor.

"Gov. Schroeder's acts as Military Governor of Guam," said Smith to-day, "will be investigated by Congress. Schroeder is a South Carolinian, of German extraction. In his opinion a soldier is a cur whom every officer should abuse. In three months there were seventy summary courts-martial of enlisted men, and twelve courts-martial of a general nature, making a total of eighty-two men out of 150 marines who were confined, starved, and overworked in the fierce heat of the tropical island.

"To escape the persecutions and merciless treatment the men are forced to flee to the hills, without food or shelter, and they return only when starvation drives them from the barren hilltops. The Government maintains an ice plant on the island and large quantities of ice are manufactured, yet a civilian could not purchase a single pound. That is Schroeder's order, notwithstanding that 1,000 pounds of ice are thrown away every day. The fever-stricken clerks were denied the smallest comfort. Gov. Schroeder refused transportation to civilians, although the appointments called for it and many were forced to stow away in order to leave the island."

Smith says the death rate on the island is remarkably high.

INDIANS FIND ANDREE'S BODY?

Two Illinois Men Bring Back a Story from the Hudson Bay Region.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from Kankakee, Ill., says that Walter W. Cobb and G. W. Shields, well known young men of Kankakee, who have just returned from a forty-five days' trip through the Hudson Bay region, bring back a story told by Indians of the far North that may relate to the missing explorer Andree, and one of his companions.

At Moose Factory, a Hudson Bay trading post at the mouth of Moose River, the men stationed there reported that a party of Indians who came down from the North last Spring told of the finding of the bodies of two white men at a point 900 miles north of Moose Factory.

The story of the Indians was that the bodies were found in a broken basket, their description of which seemed to indicate a balloon basket, and that the bodies had been buried by Indians. The Indians brought nothing in support of their story, but the men at Moose Factory, Cobb, and Shields say they were inclined to believe the tale.

Southern Pacific Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 1.—A private letter from New York brings a report that E. P. Bryan, General Manager of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company of New York City has been asked to take the Presidency of the Southern Pacific. Mr. Bryan formerly lived in Frankfort, and served as station agent here. He left Frankfort several years ago at the solicitation of President M. H. Smith of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and became Superintendent of the St. Louis Terminal Railroad. He resigned this post to enter upon his present work in New York.

Horse Stepped on a Live Wire.

John J Riley a milkman of Graniteville, S. I., was driving through Cherry lane, West Brighton early yesterday morning when his horse suddenly fell. Riley thinking the horse had stumbled jumped down to aid him and was about to touch him when he smelled burning flesh and realized the danger. The animal had stepped upon a live wire which had fallen from an electric light pole and had been killed. Riley summoned aid from the power house of the Staten Island Electric Company, and linemen cleared the road.

Report of St. Rose's Free Home.

The report, for August of the work for incurables, principally for those suffering from cancer, among the destitute, by the Dominican Sisters of St. Rose's Free Home, 426 Cherry Street, has just been published. The final payment of $14,500, for the purchase of St. Rose's Free Home was made, last April. Since then, about $2,500 has been expended in improving the property. One hundred and twenty-five cancerous sick have been harbored in the quarters of the charity, and provided for until their death, since the founding of the charity in 1896.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE EXPOSITION

Programme for His Reception in Buffalo.

Salutes from Guns, Bells, and Whistles on His Arrival—President's Day at the Pan-American.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—The ceremonies and other formal functions which will mark President McKinley's visit to the Pan-American Exposition have been finally arranged by the Committee on Reception. President McKinley and party will arrive at the station of the New York Central Railroad from Canton about 6 o'clock on the evening of Sept. 4. They will be met at Dunkirk by a special committee. On arriving here, a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns will be fired by a squad of United States soldiers from Fort Porter, bells will ring, and whistles be blown. Escorted by a platoon of mounted police the President will be driven to the residence of John G. Milburn, where with his party he will be entertained during his stay in Buffalo.

On Thursday, President's Day, President McKinley will leave Mr. Milburn's house for the exposition at 10 o'clock. He will ride in a carriage with Mrs. McKinley. Following him, also in carriages, will come the members of the party, the representatives of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, the members of the Cabinet, and such other high officials at Washington in addition to United States Senators and Representatives as come to participate in the ceremonies. A squadron of mounted police and the Fourth Signal Corps, also mounted, will act as the escort. At the Lincoln Parkway entrance to the exposition grounds, the United States troops stationed at Fort Porter and at the grounds, together with the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fifth Regiments of the National Guard of this city, will be formed on either side of the road, and the President and party will pass through these columns to a stand which will be erected at the northwest pylon, and where the entire party, with the United States Marine Band, will be seated.

The President will make a short speech from a stand on the triumphal bridge, after which he will, with the other distinguished guests, be escorted to the New York State Building and to the buildings of the various foreign countries erected on the grounds, and to the Agriculture Building to view the exhibits of foreign countries not represented by buildings, and to meet the Commissionaries to the exposition from South and Central America.

At 1 o'clock the New York State Board of Managers will entertain the Presidential party at luncheon in the New York State Building. Later the President will visit the Government Building, which will be closed while he is there. From the Government Building he will go to Mr. Milburn's house for dinner. At 7:30 the President will again go to the exposition grounds to witness the illumination from the Triumphal Causeway. He will later see the fireworks display from the Government Life Saving Station, returning to Mr. Milburn's for the night.

On Friday morning the President will be taken for a drive through the grounds and to Niagara Falls by special train. He will return at 4 o'clock and hold a public reception in the Temple of Music.

In the President's party will be Mrs. McKinley, the Misses Barber, Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams of Chicago, Miss Sara Duncan, Dr. and Mrs. P. M. Rixey, William S. Hawk, and the Misses Hawk, and the President's private secretary, Mr. Cortelyou.

TRADE WITH SPAIN BRISK.

Relations Have Resumed the Conditions Existing Prior to the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Trade relations between the United States and Spain have resumed the conditions existing prior to the war between the two countries. The exports from the United States to Spain in the fiscal year just ended were larger than in any preceding year, with a single exception, 1883, and show an increase of $6,000,000 over 1899, while our imports from Spain also show a marked increase over 1899. In the seven months ending with July, 1901, our imports from Spain were $3,110,718, against $2,875,840 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, while during the same period our exports to Spain increased from $8,189,288 to $8,988,970. For the single month of July our imports increased from $270,216 to $634,665, and our exports to Spain increased from $640,689 to $1,156,490.

Raw materials form the most important feature of our exports to Spain, and fruits and iron ore the principal articles of importation. The total value of our imports from Spain in the fiscal year 1901 was $5,409,301, and in 1900 $5,950,047. The details of the 1901 importations are not available, but those of the year 1900 show: fruits, over $1,500,000; iron ore, $518,000; wines, $538,000, and iron ore $650,000 in value.

Turning to the export side, raw materials prove to be the chief feature of our export trade with Spain. Our total exports to Spain in the fiscal year 1901 were $15,484,738, against $13,399,680 in 1900. Of the latter total, cotton was valued at $9,618,930; mineral oil, $883,011; shooks and staves, $850,295; tobacco, $661,842; boards and planks, $426,387; breadstuffs, $236,353; iron and steel manufactures, $162,738; chemicals, drugs, etc., $36,582, and meat products, $18,470. While the figures of the year just ended are not yet available as to details, it is probable that the chief growth will be found to be in the item of cotton, of which prices during the year were materially higher than in 1900, whose figures are above quoted.

NEW ZEALAND'S ASPIRATIONS.

Op

HISTORICAL DATA OF PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS

Facts Illustrating Phases of the Period of Disturbance.

The Changes Under the Provincial Government Code—Sentiment and Hopes of the Natives.

The Philippine Information Society, of which James J. Putnam, M. D., of Boston, is Chairman, issues advance sheets of facts about the Filipinos which deal with six phases of the question: Pre-Election Period—A Time of Hope for the Insurgents, Drastic Measures, Peace Movement Among the People, Beginnings of Civil Government, The Latter End of the Fray, and the Status Quo. The introduction, under the caption of Progress in Pacification, September, 1900, to July, 1901, says:

"In regard to the situation at the beginning of the period covered by this pamphlet, the Taft Commission believed that 'a great majority of the people long for peace, and are entirely willing to accept the establishment of a government under the supremacy of the United States,' and that, 'if election confirms present policy, remnant of insurrection will disappear within sixty days by surrender of leaders and fading out of rank and file.'

"Gen. MacArthur, on the contrary, believed that the insurrection was supported by an 'almost complete unity of action of the entire native population,' and that 'for many years to come the necessity of a large American military and naval force is too apparent to admit of discussion.'

"The present pamphlet, which continues the history of Philippine affairs up to July 1, 1901, is almost entirely compiled from recent official reports, telegrams, and captured documents, not yet made public, to which the editors have been allowed access through the courtesy of the War Department."

A footnote says of the sixty days' prophecy:

"In their report of Nov. 30, Page 17, the commission qualifies its earlier statement by saying that, owing to Tagalog terrorizing, and the 'impetus furnished by the report of the American electoral campaign,' there was an 'impression of great disturbance in the country in September and October.' 'The two unfortunate reverses of the United States troops,' the report continues, 'one near Siniloan and the other in Mariánduque, served to render the insurgent leaders more defiant and boastful, and possibly to postpone the collapse of the insurrection, predicted in our dispatches as likely to occur within sixty days after the election, for a somewhat longer period.'"

PRE-ELECTION PERIOD.

Dealing with the pre-election period the pamphlet says the contention of the Taft Commission that the American election was a controlling element in the situation was abundantly borne out by the military reports of the period, and also by the captured insurgent papers written prior to the election. All the evidence goes to show that the Filipinos were encouraged to greater activity by hopes based on the election, and that they believe that "the triumph of Bryan for the Presidency is the triumph of our cause." As a result of this faith in the defeat of Mr. McKinley there was increased insurgent activity. Evidence in support of this is cumulative. A War Department report of Sept. 11 from Manila says:

"It is reported with such persistency and from so many independent sources that there seems little doubt but that the insurgent leaders outside of Manila have arranged for simultaneous demonstration in the nature of attacks upon all towns garrisoned by Americans in the vicinity of Manila—at least upon as many of them as they can muster detachments to make the attack—on the 14th or 15th of this month."

Other official data established that on Sept. 1 "an attack was anticipated upon all the towns in the vicinity of Manila. In Northern Luzon, owing to the scarcity of troops for the past six months, the situation had become so critical that drastic measures were urged by the officers in command; in Southern Luzon the desire for independence was unabated, and the better classes were contributing to the insurrection; in the Visayan district, while the 'men of property are a unit for peace,' the people with rifles are as persistent as they were fourteen months ago, and the Island of Mindanao was 'like a powder magazine.'"

In the Ilocano provinces around Badoc, according to a paper captured by Major Steever, and dated Jan. 1, 1900, was a secret oath-bound society having for its objects:

"To defend this our mother country against the American Nation. To spy on the enemy and send information of all his movements. To collect supplies through the Cabecillas, and to prevent the sale of all food, especially rice and meat, and to put to death all persons who resist the objects of this society or give any information concerning it."

THE NEED OF TROOPS.

Gen. Wheaton, in forwarding a report of Capt. R. K. Evans, Twelfth Infantry, on the condition of affairs in Ilocos Norte Province, showing them to be deplorable, said:

"In my opinion, this condition would never have existed in these northern provinces had the requisite number of troops been sent here in the beginning. In December, 1899, there was comparatively little rebellious feeling among the actual residents of this district. After Aguinaldo's army had been dispersed, a number of Tagalo officers and soldiers, driven north from the lower provinces, remained in the mountains, and later came into the towns, and with the assistance of certain priests inflamed the people with a stronger spirit of rebellion than they had ever had. Many who had laid down their arms, and others who had joined our cause, became insurgents when it was seen that there were not enough troops for their protection.

"The matter was strongly represented to the Military Governor, and after considerable delay, more troops were sent. Had there been as many sent in the beginning, they would in all probability have been sufficient to pacify the district, but there was so much delay in sending them that the conspiracy made great headway, and by the time they arrived more troops were needed.

"The situation now is this: There are not enough troops in the district to garrison the towns and protect those people who wish to be our friends; the troops are nearly worn out with the amount of work they have had; it is at present out of the question to undertake proper offensive measures. More troops are needed to garrison the towns, protect the people, and take proper offensive measures. If sufficient troops were sent here, and the proposed constabulary force is established, this district can and will be pacified, but it will take more time and twice as many troops as would have been needed last December. Owing to the report industriously circulated by the leaders, that because of the war in China the United States is withdrawing troops from these islands, the conspiracy is increasing in numbers and importance in the north, and the insurgents have more confidence than they had a month ago."

Conditions analagous to these were reported in other provinces and the inadequacy of the forces of occupation were cited.

INFLUENCE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A table of comparative figures for September and October against November and December, 1900, is given as evidence of the controlling influence of the United States Electoral campaign in the insurrection. In the first two months there were 241 engagements, of which 52 were aggressive, against 198 engagements, of which only 27 were aggressive in the other period. The surrenders in the first two months were 54 and in the others 2,534.

On drastic measures the pamphlet tells of the policy inaugurated in November, 1900, when a vigorous campaign was marked out and of the results. Quoting from reports it cites as a result of President McKinley's re-election and the vigorous prosecution of the war, the various surrenders and submissions and the recognition by the moneyed classes of the futility of further resistance. The importance attached to such reports was criticised in the light of later events, and the pamphlet quotes Gen. Hughes's assertion that "the whole population have been rank insurrectors from hide to heel, and all have been contributing to the support of the cause in one way or another," and states that the surrenders after election had not materially altered the summarization by Gen. MacArthur of Oct. 1, 1900, of "an almost complete unity of action on the part of the entire native population." Prior to the end of the campaign the towns held by the Americans supported the insurrection, and Gen. MacArthur believed that but for this the insurrection must almost immediately collapse. Occupied towns supported the insurrection after the re-election of Mr. McKinley. The pamphlet says of this unity among natives:

"Obviously, the support given the insurrection by peaceful towns could be ended only in one of two ways. Either the majority of the people must genuinely desire American rule or they must be deterred by fear from contributing to the insurgent cause."

Gen. MacArthur declared against a lenient policy and in favor of more stringent measures in his proclamation of Dec. 20, 1900, and to insure unrelenting and rigid enforcement of its terms issued instructions to department commanders, part of which was:

"The Division Commander is strongly of the opinion that one of the most effective means of prolonging the struggle now left in the hands of the insurgent leaders is the organized system by which supplies and information are sent to them from occupied towns. The principal purpose, therefore, is to interrupt and, if possible, completely destroy this system, to which end you are requested to supplement the proclamation by such orders and advice to commanding officers in the field as will be best calculated to accomplish that purpose.

"Great importance is attached to preventing the insurgents thus using the towns as bases, as it is believed that when this is effectually accomplished the armed rebellion in the fields will soon subside. In conclusion, the Division Commander desires to remark that whenever action is necessary the more drastic the application the better, provided only that unnecessary hardships and personal indignities shall not be imposed upon persons arrested and that the laws of war are not violated in any respect touching the treatment of prisoners."

THE STRINGENT POLICY.

Other features of the new policy were the ignoring of excuses that supporters of the insurrection were coerced by fear, the creation of a counter reign of fear, and the deportation of prisoners and leaders. Military reports last January established that the stringent policy had had good effect, while nothing had occurred which would warrant a reduction of the force of occupation. Gen. Young in a report said:

"I have been in Indian campaigns when it took over 100 soldiers to capture each Indian; but the problem here is more difficult on account of the inbred treachery of these people, their great number, and the impossibility of recognizing the actively bad from those only passively so. If it was deemed advisable to pursue the methods of European nations in arms in suppressing rebellions among Asiatics, the insurrection could have been easily put down a month ago. Even now, although the seeds of rebellion have permeated all classes, such methods would soon put an end to all active insurrection."

An argument against the withdrawal of troops by Gens. Young and Wheaton was that friendly natives would be assassinated. The methods of European nations with rebellious Asiatics were not considered as suited to the Philippines campaign. American public opinion would not tolerate it, in the judgment of those in command. But Gen. Wheaton said:

"The vagaries of impracticable public sentiment, which considers war as an affair to be waged for sentimental reasons, will prevent the adoption of many of the ways enlightened nations have found to be necessary in dealing with races that have no idea of gratitude, honor, or the sanctity of an oath, and have a contempt for a Government which they do not fear. The nearer we approach the methods found necessary by the other nations through centuries of experience in dealing with Asiatics the less the National Treasury will be expended and the fewer graves will be made."

The peace movement among the people is traced from its earliest stages, as far back as October, 1899, when captured insurgent letters speak of a "drifting toward favoring the American Government," to the organization of the Federal Party. At the outset every effort was made to suppress the Americanistas, while in many instances these were found to be insurrectos at heart.

SENTIMENT FOR PEACE.

That there was, however, a growing sentiment in favor of peace is evident in the appeal Sept. 14, 1900, of Inocente Martinez, Municipal President of San Palo, Laguna Province. In it he stated that the insurrection had nothing to gain by war or arms, adding: "Provided that you follow and obey this, my Colonel, I believe that we shall not be injured, but remain in peace." To this Major Ticzon, a guerrilla, responded with an order that any one complying with the pacific advice should be shot. The fundamental obstacles in the way of peace were the terms of the Filipinos, independence, and those of the Americans, unconditional surrender. But the policy of retaining the Philippines having been sustained at the Presidential election, the ranks of those who felt that the time for peace had come were augmented. They began to cast about for some honorable means of ridding their country from the curse of war.

The organization of the Federal Party was officially noticed last Christmas Day by Gen. MacArthur, when he cabled to this Government:

"Pro-American natives, Manila, with Chief Justice at the head, have organized party, which apparently has some elements of cohesion and usefulness." The platform and manifesto of the Federal Party are given, the former for both a preliminary and constitutional period. Of the result of the formation of this party Judge Taft cabled Jan. 9 last:

"Federal Party for peace; direct result of election. Well organized, and rapidly increasing in Manila. Preparing to extend organization to many provinces on pressing and numerous invitations from leading citizens. * * * Party is composed of best men in islands. Main object, peace, and civil government under sovereignty of the United States."

During January and February the President and Board of Directors of the party accompanied the Taft Commission in its travels; and it was customary, when the commission visited a pueblo, for the Federal Party leaders to call a meeting, which, the records show, was attended in the majority of cases by a large number of influential citizens. A local group of the Federal Party would then be formed, which would work for the pacification of the pueblo.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The beginning of civil government is treated at length and the various stages of the effort are familiar to the reading public. The main points touched on are the steps taken toward establishing civil rule, recommendations for action of Congress, the Spooner Bill, orders for civil government in towns and provinces, and the oath of allegiance. March 3 last Judge Taft sent, in part, this message of congratulation to the Secretary of War:

"On eve of President's second administration, wish to convey to him assurance great progress made toward peace. Since Jan. 1, 1,127 fire arms captured and 1,368 surrendered. Captures, surrenders, both due co-operation natives.

"Since November, 5,000 bolo-men surrendered in Ilocos, 1,000 in Albay and Camarines; 60,000 residents Panay taken oath allegiance; offensive attack by insurgents now of rarest occurrence; Delgado, insurgent leader Panay, with 350 men and rifles; Angeles and Simon Techon with 200 Bulacan have surrendered. Lacuna, Mascado, Pablo Techon, Sandico, and other leaders have made overtures surrender, but condition immunity from prosecution for alleged complicity in assassination, not conceded, has delayed consummation.

"Federal Party, avowed and direct outgrowth election, has spread with wonderful rapidity all parts archipelago, and is active and urgent in advocacy of peace and presenting advantage of civil liberty under American sovereignty; assisted in securing surrenders in Panay. Party's banquet of 300, eve of Washington's Birthday, and gathering of 7,000 members party on Luneta to hear loyal, earnest addresses leading Filipinos, were most convincing of its power, purpose, completely representative character.

"Commission has last three weeks organized five Provincial Governments—Pampange, Pangasinan, Tarlac, Bulacan, and Bataan. Last two are Tagalog provinces. Expression loyalty by all natives in conventions emphatic, sincere. Fragmentary cable dispatches detailing small engagements, which are only the result increased activity army after close wet season and efficient policing country, made possible by active native co-operation, create wrong impression on mind of public as to probable continuance war and as to conditions, which have, in fact, never been so favorable to restoration of complete peace and accomplishment of declared purposes of President."

The chapter on the latter end of the struggle is devoted to the surrenders of the insurgent leaders and strong plans, the capture of Aguinaldo, and the holding out of Gen. Malvar.

THE PRESENT CONDITIONS.

Of the status quo the pamphlet cites President McKinley's order of June 21, conferring executive authority exercised by the Military Governor of the Philippines on President Taft, who was appointed Civil Governor with authority from July 4.

Of the changes under civil rule the pamphlet says:

"The question has arisen as to the practical effect of the inauguration of civil rule upon the government of the islands. The chief difference is that in the purely central government the civil duties heretofore performed by the Military Governor will now be administered by the Civil Governor. Moreover, in the twenty-two out of the seventy-seven provinces of the archipelago which had, prior to July 4, been organized under the Provincial Government Code, the civil officers who had previously reported to the Military Governor now report to the Civil Governor. In the other fifty-five provinces the inauguration of civil rule made no difference. In other words, except for the few Filipinos who hold office, the natives themselves were not directly affected by the event of July 4.

"As nearly as can be estimated, the population of the provinces now organized under the Provincial Code is 3,327,900, while the population of the provinces still under military rule is 3,232,098. Of the 24 provinces and 3,075,245 inhabitants of Luzon proper, 7 provinces with an aggregate population of 1,278,156 are now under provincial government, while 17 provinces with an aggregate population of 1,797,089 are still under military government."

A sketch of the military situation on July 4 last is taken from Gen. MacArthur's summary of the feeling of the people toward the United States. Gen. John C. Bates said in a letter dated July 13 last:

"The Mohammedan Filipinos do not desire independence but wish the protection of the United States. In my opinion, among the Christian Filipinos the desire for complete independence was general with few exceptions. At the present time I believe that a very considerable and influential part, while hoping for eventually a complete independence, believe that they are acting for the best interest of their country in accepting the sovereignty of the United States and in co-operating in the maintenance of order."

TO REDUCE PHILIPPINE FORCE.

Military Authorities Plan to Have but Two Departments—Insurgent Surrenders Increasing.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—Everything points to the early capture or surrender of Miguel Malvar, the insurgent leader. When either event occurs everything will be favorable to the establishment of permanent peace.

It is in the plans of the military authorities, as a first step toward reducing the force, to make two departments instead of four, which would result in a considerable saving. The headquarters of one department would be Manila, and of the other Iloilo.

Each day shows an increasing number of surrenders and captures in all the disaffected districts.

Later accounts of the recent engagement in Batangas Province between Capt. Harry C. Hale, with a detachment of the Twentieth Infantry, and the insurgent leader Gonzalez show that it was more important than it was first considered. Many deserters and renegades were seen and heard giving commands in English. Col. Gracias, two officers, and fifty men were killed after an engagement lasting three hours.

A Home Ruler's Suggestion.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—Señor Paterno proposes that medals be awarded the members of the Congressional Party who came on the transport McClellan to examine into the general administration of affairs in the Philippines. He would have the medals bear on one side the features of the Goddess of Liberty, and on the other the inscription, "Home Rule for the Philippines."

Two new political parties are in process of formation, Señor Paterno heading one and Señor Rubad the other. Both favor the ultimate independence of the Philippines.

Electric Roads in Manila.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—Within a few months electric traction will replace horse power on the street railroads in Manila.

TRADE WITH CUBA DECREASING.

Radical Changes Shown in Which the United States Is the Sufferer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Some figures relating to the export and import trade of Cuba for the first seven months of this year, as compared with a similar period last year, just published by the Division of Insular Affairs, War Department, indicate that radical changes are going on in that trade, and that the United States and other North American countries are the sufferers in this turn of trade.

Thus it is shown that the exports from Cuba for the period mentioned this year were valued at $38,035,930, as against $40,469,055 for the same period last year, while the imports for the same period were worth $26,997,817, as against $19,955,492 for the corresponding period in 1900. The imports from the United States diminished 6.4 per cent., and that of other North American countries 15.5 per cent., while Cuba shipped to the United States during the same period 11.1 per cent. more goods than during the preceding year, and to the other North American countries 14.87 per cent. more.

BRITISH SHIP'S POLYGLOT CREW

None Can Speak English and the Invermark's Captain Had to Issue Orders by Signs.

It was a polyglot crew that arrived in port yesterday on the British ship Invermark. The skipper is an Englishman, the cook is a Jap, the cabin boy and six of the able-bodied seamen are French, another able-bodied mariner is a West Indian negro, another is an Italian, and still another is a Mexican. None of them, with the exception of the negro, who can speak English after a fashion, understood the orders given to them by word of mouth.

The Invermark came from Havre, and to save the expense of sending across the channel for an English crew, the skipper decided to take the best he could get at Havre. All the way across he and his mates were kept busy trying to make the men understand what was expected of them, and the result was the invention of a code of signs such as is used by mutes in communicating with their friends. The negro said he had been on the sea for over twenty years, and that in all his experience he never had such a time as he did in trying to figure out what the skipper said when he yelled at him.

The Invermark, however, came across in good time, and yesterday afternoon anchored off Liberty Island.

BRIDGE NEWSWOMAN ARRESTED.

Aged Ellen Corcoran and Her Daughter "Obstructed Traffic."

Ellen Corcoran, who for eighteen years has sold afternoon papers at the New York entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge, and in that time has made enough money to become the owner of a number of tenement houses, was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, in company with her daughter, Kate, on a charge of obstructing traffic.

Policeman Kent of the bridge squad was the complainant. He said: "Three months ago these women were warned to keep away, and some of them were arrested. Magistrate Cornell let them go, telling them if they were caught again they would be fined. Now these two have come back. They say they have a pull, and behind that pull a big push."

"What is that?" said Magistrate Deuel.

"A push behind a pull?"

"Yes, Sir," Kent replied, "for wherever they go a gang of boys follows them. Yesterday they were standing in the middle of the walk, as the crowd was going to the races. They obstructed traffic. When I told them to go away they were sassy and wouldn't go."

Both mother and daughter denied that they had interfered in any way with traffic, saying that they were singled out from other women by Kent. Magistrate Deuel, after telling them that they had the privilege of selling papers, but must not block the sidewalk, dismissed the charges.

BUTCHERS' PICKETS CAUSE SEVERAL ARRESTS

Three Thousand Men Out to Enforce the Sunday Closing Law.

Some Offenders Are Summarily Apprehended—Others Get Warning and Promptly Shut Up Shop.

Members of the Benchmen's Association, the organization of journeymen butchers, to the number of some three thousand, from Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, patrolled the streets of the city yesterday, looking for violators and violations of the new law that went into effect yesterday, making the sale of meat or its exposure for sale a Sabbath-breaking offense. As a result of their activity the police, who seemed rather apathetic to the enforcement of the new measure, were compelled to make arrests, in nearly every case there being a complainant in the person of a journeyman butcher.

The members of the association had divided the city into districts, and had put a certain number of men in each of these divisions. In not all cases did they insist upon arrests. Where they found a butcher's shop open they acted according to the dictates of varying temperaments. Some insisted upon calling in the police at once. Others gave those in charge in the shops warning, which warning was generally heeded.

In one instance rare consideration was shown an intending purchaser. It was on the upper west side, where there were 134 pickets out. A shop catering to people rather well off was discovered open. In it stood a woman of rather attractive appearance and dress. Before her on the marble slab between her and the butcher lay a chicken. A watchful picket entered.

"You sell that chicken to the lady and you'll find yourself jugged," he said tersely to the butcher.

The woman interposed quickly.

"But I bought it yesterday, and the man here was kind enough to keep it over Sunday, as we've just returned to town and haven't got ice yet," she explained.

"You should have gotten ice yesterday, madam," gravely reproved the picket, Frank Grady of 308 Second Avenue.

"But I want my chicken," returned the woman. "Its all we have for my husband's dinner."

Grady turned to her.

"I will not deprive you of your dinner, madam," he said. "Take your chicken."

Smiling the woman left the shop with her over-night purchase.

"Now, you close up," Picket Grady ordered the butcher.

And the shop was closed forthwith.

But other pickets on the west side were not so lenient. In that district two arrests were made. Frank Warren, in charge of a shop at 227 West Thirty-fifth Street, and William Woodman, at 306 Columbus Avenue, were the prisoners. Magistrate Meade held them in bonds of $100 for trial in Special Sessions. Assemblyman William S. Bennet appeared for them in court. He said he had been retained by the proprietors of butchers' shops opposed to the law to fight its constitutionality, and will have charge of the cases when they come up in Special Sessions.

"The law is very vaguely worded," he said. "It gives an unconstitutional power to the police. It provides that the stock of a violator may be seized and sold for the benefit of the poor. In such a proceeding there is no due process of the law. It is an arbitrary penalty. Under the Constitution no man can be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of the law, which means without a proper proceeding in a court of justice."

A number of meat-store proprietors, who accompanied the men to court, were indignant at the occurrences of the morning.

"A stigma is cast upon an honest business," said Emil Haas, a proprietor of 306 Columbus Avenue. "For my own trade personally I don't care, as most of my customers have ice boxes of their own, but it will work hardship upon the poor who are unable to keep meat over Sunday, and who have been accustomed to buying it fresh Sunday morning for their Sunday dinner. It will be so after a while that we'll see ordinarily law-abiding citizens sneaking in at the side door of butcher's shops in saloon fashion. Every shop then will have to have a side door, and they will be on a par with the saloons, with lookouts and sliding panels."

In Jefferson Market Court there was only one apprehended butcher. Vincent Palme of 130 Sixth Avenue was charged by a member of the association with having sold a piece of salt pork at 7 o'clock in the morning. Pleading ignorance of the law, he was discharged by the Magistrate.

Harlem came to the fore with a different sort of arrest. Early in the morning Peter Cooke, one of Police Inspector Flynn's men, closed door of Petro Volle, at Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, where Volle has a meat shop. Rooney hammered on the door for a while.

"Come out here and sell me some meat!" he roared.

Finally Volle stuck his head out of an upper window.

"I can't," he answered. "The police'll get after me."

But Rooney aparently did not understand. He continued to hammer and shout for some meat. In the end Volle came down and opened the door. Rooney pushed his way in.

"Now, where's that meat?" he demanded.

Again Volle explained, and ended the explanation by shoving Rooney out through the door. Twice more Rooney forced his way in. Then Volle took him bodily around the waist, and flung him half way into the middle of the street.

Rooney told his troubles to a policeman, with the result that Volle was taken to the Harlem Police Court, where he was fined $5 on a charge of assault, preferred by Rooney.

Six other Harlem offenders were fined or discharged for selling meat. They were Louis Schwann of 539 East Seventy-eighth Street; Morris Linderman, Park Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Pinkus Cinkofsky, 828 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Christian Stoldrein, 338 St. Ann's Avenue; Hyman Lapides, 90 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Frank Caviche of 2,500 Amsterdam Avenue.

Up in the Bronx Harris Levin of 79 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street was walking along Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, with a basket of meat upon his arm, when Charles Effinger of 1,000 Tremont Avenue saw him. Effinger is a member of the association. He shadowed Levin for a couple of blocks, and then meeting a policeman caused his arrest. In court Magistrate Olmstead discharged Levin on the ground that no delivery of meat had been shown. Turning to Effinger, he remarked:

"Rather queer taste you have. The first Sunday the new law gives you off, you go out working harder than ever before in your life."

Then the Magistrate fined William Moessner, a butcher of 849 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, $5.

OLD MAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Frederick Krenvow Said His Wife Had Run Away Several Years Ago.

Too old to do manual labor and brooding over the absconding of his young wife with another man, Frederick Krenvow, seventy-nine years old, tried to end his life yesterday afternoon in a furnished room at 99 Third Street. Although a master at his trade of ironworker, Krenvow found the work too heavy for him, and five weeks ago he was discharged from a position he had held for years, because he was too slow. The little money he had saved lasted until a few days ago, but then he began to show signs of melancholy.

Joseph Thiel, the husband of the housekeeper at 99 Third Street, tried to get the old man a job on the rapid transit subway, but a foreman said that he could not employ so old a workman. Mrs. Thiel went to the old man's room to invite him to dinner yesterday, knowing he had no money to buy food. When she opened the door she found him lying on the bed with two jagged wounds in his left arm. An open penknife was on the floor. Krenvow, after he was taken to Bellevue, said that his wife had run away with a young man a few years ago, taking with her $1,400, which he had saved after many years of hard work. He will recover, the physicians say.

Tugboat Almost Destroyed by Fire.

The tugboat Wesley Stoney, forty feet long and valued at $7,000, was almost totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning while lying at Packer's dock in the Morris Canal basin, at the foot of Greene Street, Jersey City. Her upper works were burned away, nothing being left but the hull. There was no one on board at the time. The origin of the fire could not be learned. Albert Droning, the owner, lives in Rutherford, N. J.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

Question of the Organization's Entrance Into Politics Considered—Help for Steel Strikers.

The Central Federated Union at its meeting yesterday referred a project for drawing it into politics to its Committee on Outside Communications, which will report on the matter next Sunday. Since the Central body was organized it has always steered clear of taking an active part in politics. The project came in the form of a letter from the representative of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, reminding the union that the workingmen were the decisive factor in elections.

"Whether candidates be Tammany or anti-Tammany," it said, "the working people are likely to support the candidate who they believe will work to shorten the workday, raise the wages, and make the union rate the standard rate of wages for all employes. Changing one set of men for another, however, without taking hold of the vital questions that interest the masses of the people will do very little to improve the condition of the average man. * * * The reform that is most needed is that the municipality should do its own work."

It was announced that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, had sent a letter to the Executive Council of the Federation, which meets in Washington on Sept. 16, recommending that the application for a charter made some time ago by the Central Federated Union be granted.

It was reported on behalf of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, which has been for some time at loggerheads with Local 41 of the American Federation of Musicians, that it was no longer hostile to the latter body. This statement was received with applause, as it indicates the approaching termination of a feud between musical unions which has lasted for years.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 reported that it had given its first contribution of $100 to the striking steel workers. Other contributions will follow.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

A Committee Will Ask the Mayor to Lessen Street Cleaners' Sunday Work.

The Central Labor Union debated at its meeting yesterday the question of the right of citizens in reference to the street car and elevated railroad companies. A letter was read from District Attorney Philbin in reply to a complaint that the elevated cars were cleaned while on the middle tracks along Eighth Avenue, above One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to the great discomfort of the residents of the vicinity. Mr. Philbin said he would write to the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company and direct that the nuisance be abated.

A. J. Lusk, delegate of the Empire Labor Club of Hostlers and Drivers of the Street Cleaning Department, complained that many of the street-cleaners were compelled to work on Sundays. Some work on Sundays was necessary in many cases, he said, but he believed that more work than was actually needed was done on that day. A committee was appointed to see Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle and Mayor Van Wyck, and ask that there will be less Sunday work.

BROKE HIS BACK DIVING.

John Beecher Plunged Into Shallow Water and Will Probably Die.

As the result of diving carelessly from the steps leading down into a bathing pavilion at the North River and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street yesterday John Beecher, twenty years old, of 1,959 Madison Avenue, is now in the J. Hood Wright Hospital with the entire lower part of his body paralyzed. The doctors say some of the spinal vertebrae were fractured or crushed, and that the patient will probably die.

The bottom of the pool shelves off from the foot of the stairs, where the water is but eighteen inches deep. Beecher stood on the upper stairs and dived off before anyone could shout a warning. He struck on his head, almost at the foot of the steps, and then his body fell limply into the pool and rolled down into the deeper water at the outer edge. He did not utter a cry. Thomas Madden and Arthur Brester, employed at the pavilion as life savers, dashed in and brought the inert body to the surface. Dr. Fox came from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and the patient was taken there. He was revived, and could talk, but it was found that his body, from the waist down, was paralyzed, and the use of his lower limbs was entirely gone.

Elmer Hunter of 80 East Tenth Street was on the pier at the same pavilion with some companions. He fell from the end of the pier into the river, where the water is over thirty feet deep. As he could not swim at all, his friend, Louis Hallowell, of 1,064 Madison Avenue, plunged in and supported him until he was taken into a naphtha launch and brought ashore, where he was revived.

WOMEN THRONG POLICE STATION.

They Identify Property Taken from "the Woman with the Gainsborough Hat."

If yesterday had not been Sunday the casual pedestrian passing along West Sixty-eighth Street, in the neighborhood of the police station, would have come to the conclusion that a bargain sale was in progress in the station house. All day long there was a constant stream of women entering and leaving the place, and the visitors did not diminish until night.

The callers at the station were inspecting as large an assortment of dry goods as may be seen in a good-sized store. All the supply had been discovered in the apartments of Kate Dykman, charged with being "the woman with the Gainsborough hat," who was arrested and accused of robbing dozens of houses. A great number of the articles were identified by the women visitors, and the police officials who have charge of the case say that the West Side Court to-day will be filled with complainants when the case is called.

Among the pieces of property identified was a silk handkerchief found in the house of Mrs. E. Sterne, at 1 West Eighty-seventh Street, which had been evidently dropped by the thief. Other articles were a silver carving knife and fork, belonging to Mrs. B. E. Frankenfelder, 51 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; a cut-glass powder box owned by Mrs. Getskey of 129 West Eighty-first Street, and an amethyst pin identified by Mrs. Frederick of 26 West Ninety-seventh Street. Mrs. Getskey said that more than $1,000 worth of valuables had been stolen from her house.

ROBBED IN STREET OF $975.

Men Arrested for Highway Assault Are Discharged in Court.

Benjamin Matasto, who has a general store in the neighborhood of the works on the new reservoir at Jerome Park and lives at Grenada Place, Bedford Park, was going home on Saturday night with $975 in his inside pocket, when he was attacked by two men near Two Hundred and Sixth Street. They grabbed him around the neck, tore off his waistcoat, and got his money and a gold watch. Then they decamped, leaving him lamenting loudly in mixed Italian and American.

Policeman Thomas Shea of the Bronx Park Station found him a few minutes later, almost in tears. On the victim's description the officer arrested a man, who said he was Patrick Hussey, a machinist of Jerome Park. Matasto positively identified him as one of the assailants. Hussey told the officer that he had been all night with a man named Dennis Collins, also a machinist, and the latter was found and arrested yesterday morning.

Both men were arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the Morrisania Court. Matasto then was not so sure of Hussey, and said that he did not recognize Collins at all. Hussey acknowledged that he had been in Matasto's store on Saturday and had purchased some meat. Magistrate Olmsted did not consider the identification as satisfactory and discharged both men.

Held for Robbing His Stepfather.

Charged with stealing bonds worth $7,800 and jewelry valued at $200, Herman Schultheis, a clerk, aged twenty-two years, and residing at 1,785 Amsterdam Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, and held for the Grand Jury under $2,000 bail. According to his own confession Schultheis entered the residence of his step-father, J. A. Witt, at 310 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, last Tuesday evening, during the absence of Mr. Witt, and stole a strong box containing the property, most of which has been recovered.

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LAZARRE

KING'S BRIDGE DOG PLAGUE.

Caterpillars Have Been Routed, but the Anti-Canine War Continues.

King's Bridge, which has just survived a plague of caterpillars, is now suffering from a plague of dogs. Whence they came no one seems to know. All kinds and descriptions of the canine family are among them, and they run about the streets, snapping and snarling at pedestrians and sometimes biting children and horses.

Numerous complaints have been made to the police and city authorities, and many dogs have been killed, but the number seems undiminished. Residents complain that they cannot go out at night with safety, and that they are kept awake by the barking and howling. Dr. Thomas Darlington of Church Street has had his horse bitten on two different occasions of late, and he now carries a revolver to guard against future attacks. He has been called to attend several children who have been bitten.

It is believed that many of the dogs came from the Italian settlements in and about the Jerome Park Reservoir.

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THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Generally fair, east to north winds.

Unsettled weather has continued in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, with showers. At Cleveland a record-breaking rain of 4 inches has fallen since Saturday night, of which 3.84 inches fell during yesterday, and transportation companies have been advised to observe caution in approaching that vicinity. There were also light scattered showers in the South and Southwest, and quite general showers in the Northern Pacific States and the western portion of the northern plateau. Temperatures are generally lower in the East and South and higher in the Northwest and Central West. They have fallen decidedly over the northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains.

Generally fair weather may be expected to-day east of the Rocky Mountains, except that occasional showers are probable in the Southern and Southwestern States, and also in Northeastern New England. On Tuesday generally fair weather may also be expected, except in the South, where showers are likely to continue, and in the extreme Northwest, where unsettled weather, with local rains, is probable. Temperature changes will not be marked.

On the New England coast the winds will be light to fresh and mostly easterly, on the Middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh east to north, on the South Atlantic Coast light and variable, on the Gulf coast light to fresh and mostly southerly, and on the Great Lakes light to fresh north to east.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light to fresh easterly winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England, generally fair to-day and Tuesday, preceded by showers to-day in Maine; light to fresh winds, mostly easterly.

The District of Columbia, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, generally fair to-day and Tuesday; light to fresh east to north winds.

North Carolina, fair in western, probably showers and cooler in eastern portion to-day. Tuesday, generally fair; variable winds.

South Carolina, local showers to-day. Tuesday, generally fair; variable winds.

West Virginia, generally fair to-day and Tuesday; north to east winds.

Western Pennsylvania, generally fair to-day and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday in southern portion; light north to east winds.

Western New York, generally fair to-day and Tuesday; light north to east winds.

Minnesota, fair to-day and Tuesday; variable winds.

North Dakota, fair to-day; warmer, in central and eastern portion. Tuesday, showers and cooler; southerly winds, becoming variable.

South Dakota, fair to-day; warmer in eastern portion. Tuesday, cooler and partly cloudy; probably showers; southerly winds, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	75	70	70
6 A. M.	73	68	70
9 A. M.	76	71	76
12 M.	81	73	78
3 P. M.	79	74	77
6 P. M.	77	72	74
9 P. M.	76	72	71
12 P

STATE LAW CHANGES NOW IN EFFECT

Twenty-three Acts and Amendments to the Code.

New Laws Affecting the Courts, Estates of Deceased Persons, Real Estate, and Some Criminal Offenses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—An unusually large number of new laws went into effect today. There are twenty-three of them, the greater part being code amendments.

One of the most important is the Criminal Code amendment relative to the appointment of probationary officers. This provides that the Justices of the courts having original jurisdiction of criminal actions in all the cities of the State shall from time to time appoint a person or persons to perform the duties of probation officer within the jurisdiction and under the direction of said court or Justice, to hold such office during the pleasure of the court or Justice making such appointment. Such probation officer may be chosen from among private citizens, male or female, clerks or assistants of the court making the appointment, or from the officers, deputies, assistants, or clerks of the District Attorney's office in the county wherein the court making the appointment is held. Any officer or member of the police force of any city or incorporated village who may be detailed to duty in such courts, or any constable or peace officer may be employed as probation officer upon the order of any court or Justice as herein provided.

No probation officer shall receive compensation for his services as such probation officer, but this is not to be construed so as to deprive any Court Clerk or court assistant or any officer, deputy assistant, or clerk of a District Attorney's office, or any officer or member of the police force or any constable or peace officer, appointed probation officer, from receiving the salary or compensation attached to his official employment. Every probation officer shall, when so directed by the Court, inquire into the antecedents, character, and offense of persons over the age of sixteen years arrested for a crime within the jurisdiction of the court appointing him, and shall report the same to the Court. He is directed to furnish to each person released on probation committed to his care a written statement of the terms and conditions of his probation, and to report to the Court or Justice appointing him any violation or breach of the terms and conditions imposed by the Court of the persons placed in his care. Such probation officers shall have, as to the persons so committed to their care, the powers of a peace officer.

Chapter 260 provides that every person now confined in a State prison, or in the Eastern New York Reformatory, under sentence for a definite term for a felony, the maximum penalty for which is imprisonment for five years or less, exclusive of fines, who has never before been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in a State prison, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Commissioners of Paroled Prisoners, and may be paroled or discharged in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and penalties as prisoners confined under indeterminate sentences. The minimum and maximum terms of the sentences of such prisoners are fixed and determined to be as follows: The definite term for which each such person is sentenced shall be the maximum limit of his term and one-third of the definite term of his sentence shall be the minimum limit of his term. The members of the State Commission of Prisons are to hereafter constitute a Board of Commissioners for Paroled Prisoners for the State prisons and the Eastern New York Reformatory, and the Board of Parole constituted by Section 2 of Chapter 348 of the laws of 1900 for the Eastern New York Reformatory is abolished. The Superintendent of State Prisons is directed to appoint a parole officer for each prison.

Relative to the prevention of policy playing, the amended law provides that a person "who keeps, occupies, or uses, or permits to be kept, occupied, or used, a place, building, room, table, establishment, or apparatus for policy playing or for the sale of what are commonly called 'lottery policies,' or who delivers or receives money or other valuable consideration in playing policy, or in aiding in the playing thereof, or for what is commonly called a 'lottery policy,' or for any writing, paper, or document in the nature of a bet, wager, or insurance upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery; or who shall have in his possession, knowingly, any writing, paper, or document, representing or being a record of any chance, share, or interest in numbers sold, drawn, or to be drawn, or in what is commonly called 'policy,' or in the nature of a bet, wager, or insurance, upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery; or any paper, print, writing, numbers, device, policy slip, or article of any kind such as is commonly used in carrying on, promoting, or playing the game commonly called 'policy'; or who is the owner, agent, Superintendent, janitor, or caretaker of any place, building, or room where policy playing or the sale of what are commonly called 'lottery policies' is carried on with his knowledge or after notification that the premises are so used, permits such use to be continued, or who aids, assists, or abets in any manner, in any of the offenses, acts, or matters herein named, is a common gambler, and punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years, and in the discretion of the Court, by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or both."

Curbstone real estate agents are prohibited from a certain line of business by Chapter 128, which says that "in cities of the first and second class, any person who shall offer for sale any real property without the written authority of the owner of such property, or of his attorney in fact, appointed in writing, or of a person who has made a written contract for the purchase of such property with the owner thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

It is also made a misdemeanor for a person to make application for a loan upon real property without the written authority of the owner of the real property, or his attorney, or of a person who has made a written contract for the purchase of the property.

An amendment to the Civil Code provides that every executor or administrator shall pay, out of the first moneys received, the reasonable funeral expenses of the deceased, and the same shall be preferred to all debts and claims against the deceased. If the same be not paid within sixty days after the grant of letters testamentary or of administration, the person having a claim for such funeral expenses may present to the Surrogates' Court a duly verified petition praying that the executor or administrator may be cited to show cause why he should not be required to make such payment, and a citation shall be issued accordingly.

Another Civil Code amendment is that providing that if there be no husband or wife surviving and no children, and no representatives of a child, and no next of kin, then the whole surplus of an estate shall be distributed equally to and among the next of kin of the husband or wife of the deceased, as the case may be, and such next of kin shall be deemed next of kin of the deceased for all the purposes specified, but such surplus shall not, and shall not be construed to, embrace any personal property except such as was received by the deceased from such husband or wife, as the case may be, by will or by virtue of the laws relating to the distribution of the personal property of the deceased person.

Chapter 540 amends the Civil Code by making Section 2,622 read:

"An exemplified copy of the last will and testament of any deceased person, which has been admitted to probate, whether as a will of real or personal property, or both, and recorded in the office of the Surrogate in any county of this State, shall be admitted in evidence in any of the courts of this State, without the proofs and examination taken on the probate thereof, and whether such proofs shall have been recorded or not, with like effect as if the original of such will had been produced and proved in such court, when thirty years have elapsed since the will was admitted to probate and recorded. And the recording of such will shall be evidence that the same was duly admitted to probate. The exemplification of the record of a will which has been proved before the Surrogate or Judge of probate, or other officer exercising the like jurisdiction, of another State, must, when certified by the officer having by law, when the certificate was made, custody of the record, be admitted in evidence as if the original will was produced and proved, when thirty years have elapsed since the will was proved."

Under another amendment to the Civil Code, "Any person may be made a defendant who has or claims an interest in the controversy adverse to the plaintiff, or who is a necessary party defendant, for the complete determination or settlement of a question involved therein, except as otherwise expressly prescribed in this act. In any action brought affecting real estate upon which the people of the State of New York have or claim to have a lien, under the transfer tax act, the said people of the State of New York may be made a party defendant in the same manner as a private person. In such a case the summons must be served on the Attorney General, who may appear in behalf of the people."

Temporary administrators may be appointed: "1. When for any cause, delay necessarily occurs in the granting of letters testamentary or letters of administration, or in probating a will. 2. Where a person, of whose estate the Surrogate would have jurisdiction, if he was shown to be dead, disappears, or is missing, so that, after diligent search, his abode cannot be ascertained, and under circumstances which afford reasonable ground to believe either that he is dead, or that he has become a lunatic, or that he has been secreted, confined, or otherwise unlawfully made away with; and the appointment of a temporary administrator is necessary for the protection of his property, and the rights of creditors or of those who will be interested in the estate, if it is found that he is dead."

Chapter 409 amends the Civil Code relative to accounting by executors, &c., of deceased executor in a Surrogate's court. Under this law an executor may voluntarily account for the acts and doings of the decedent and for trust property which had come into his possession or the possession of the decedent. "And on the death of any executor, administrator, guardian, or testamentary trustee while an accounting by or against him, as such, is pending before a Surrogate's court, such court may revive said proceeding against his executor, administrator, or successor and proceed with such accounting and determine all questions and grant any relief that the Surrogate would have power to determine or grant in case such decedent had not died or in a case where the executor or administrator of said last-mentioned decedent, acting at the time of such revival had voluntarily petitioned for an accounting as provided for in this section. On a petition filed either by or against an executor or administrator of a deceased executor, administrator, guardian, or testamentary trustee, or on a revival and continuation of an accounting pending by or against such decedent at the time of his death, the successor of such decedent and all persons who would be necessary parties to a proceeding commenced by such decedent for a judicial settlement of his accounts shall be cited and required to attend such settlement."

It is provided that:

"Household furniture, working tools, and team, professional instruments, furniture, and library, not exceeding in value $250, together with the necessary food for the team for ninety days, are exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution, when owned by a person, being a householder, or having a family for which he provides, except where the execution is issued upon a judgment, recovered wholly upon one or more demands, either for work performed in the family as a domestic or for the purchase money of one or more articles exempt as prescribed in this or the last section."

SEASON'S WANING AT ASBURY.

Amateur Circus To-morrow — Ocean Grove Camp Meeting to End with Love Feast.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 1.—There are signs on every hand of the waning season in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, and the railroad companies are counting on a tremendous outgoing business on Monday morning. The departures nowadays outnumber the arrivals. Thousands came in yesterday to spend Labor Day by the sea, but the passing of that holiday will be the signal for a general exodus. The big hotels, however, will remain open until October, and the bonifaces say that the reservations for this month are far ahead of any previous year, so there bids fair to be a goodly sized crowd of vacationists in the Twin Cities for weeks to come.

The green flag of Shamrock II., Sir Thomas Lipton's new yacht, floated over the Coleman House on Thursday. The popular Englishman was here on that day, and, together with his yachting friends from across the water, enjoyed a dinner tendered him by E. P. Benjamin of Allenhurst, a lifelong friend. A number of Mr. Benjamin's American friends also partook of the feast. After cigars were lighted the Englishmen were treated to a typical cakewalk, the performers being expert colored entertainers from New York City. Sir Thomas and his party drove to Asbury Park from Monmouth Beach in a tally-ho, and he received an ovation all along the route at the hands of the cottagers. Next month, Sir Thomas will visit the rifle range at Sea Girt, where the Irish riflemen are now in camp, and will be tendered a dinner by Gov. Voorhees and other State officials.

Gov. Voorhees and Supreme Court Justice J. Franklin Fort of Newark were here last week, and assisted in laying the cornerstone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church, on Grand Avenue. The Governor drove up from the Little White House, at Sea Girt, where he is stopping until after the international rifle shooting tournament is concluded.

On Wednesday next the Ocean Grove Festival Chorus will sing Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and on Friday evening the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington is to lecture. On Sunday morning, Sept. 8, Dr. Talmage will preach in the Auditorium. This will practically wind up the religious programme for this Summer, although the Auditorium will be open every Sabbath until Oct. 1.

The most prominent arrivals during last week include Miles M. O'Brien, President of the Board of Education of New York City; Supreme Court Justice J. Franklin Fort of Newark, the Hon. William B. Gourley of Paterson, the Rev. Madison C. Peters of New York City, Col. Quincy O'M. Gillmore of Trenton, Assemblyman John E. Montgomery of New Brunswick, Senator Elijah C. Hutchinson of Trenton, Sir Thomas Lipton of London, former Congressman B. D. Dreyfus of New York, Commander Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America, Dr. H. E. De Freest of Troy, Col. Robert G. Smith of Jersey City, Dr. J. W. Kelley and Dr. Frank Devlin of Newark, Dr. J. Edward Todd of New York City, Dr. G. W. Marshall of Newark, and Henry Siegel of New York City.

STRANGE JEWELRY ROBBERY.

Property Taken from a Cavity in a Bedpost at the Home of C. H. Earle in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—The police of this city are mystified over the robbery of jewelry valued at $3,000 that occurred yesterday afternoon at the residence of Charles H. Earle, at 161 Mount Prospect Avenue. The thief entered the house with a key, and going direct to Mrs. Earle's room on the second floor, removed a large ornament which capped a post in the headboard of the bed, and took the jewelry from a hollow underneath.

The robbery was discovered by Mrs. Earle when she returned to the house a little later. She saw the ornament lying upon the bed and running her hand into the hollow in the post found it empty. Not another thing in the house was disturbed although there was considerable cash in a bureau drawer in the same room and considerable jewelry was lying about on the bureau in that room, and in another room silverware stood on the sideboard.

Mrs. Earle was so excited over her discovery that, instead of reporting the case to the police, she hurried out of town to the home of her sister in East Orange, and there told of her loss. The two women returned to Mrs. Earle's house, and with a neighbor, made an examination, and it was not until midnight that the police were notified of the affair. Even then the extent of the robbery was not known until two patrolmen sent to the house had investigated.

Mr. Earle is in Chicago. The family had only just returned from Europe and had not yet engaged any domestic help. Edwin Earle, a son, went to Long Branch yesterday morning. A friend of the family was in New York all day. Mr. Earle has been wired to return to Newark at once.

Thieves Despoil Public Schools.

Thieves who have made the despoiling of schools in the Bronx a specialty, are being sought for by the police. They discovered that the drain pipes leading from the roof to the cellar on the new style school buildings were of copper, and therefore valuable as junk. So they cut about 100 feet of the pipe from Public School No. 64, located at Westchester Avenue and Welch Street, and from No. 185 school, located at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Belmont Avenue. It required a strong wagon to get the pipe away, but no one noticed the robbery.

DISCONTENT IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Charles Steckler's Impressions of a Trip to Britain's North American Colonies.

Charles Steckler, who, with a party of friends, has been on a six weeks' tour of Great Britain's colonies on this continent, with an incidental trip to the Adirondacks and the Buffalo Exposition, is back again, well pleased and greatly benefited by his journey and at the same time assured that one expedition to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland is about enough in an ordinary lifetime.

"We had a most enjoyable time," said Mr. Steckler at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, "and were particularly impressed with what we saw on the west coast of Newfoundland. It is a wonderful country, and while you were sweltering in New York we were wearing Winter clothing and overcoats.

"Very few transients visit the west coast. There is only one steamship, the Harlaw, and she is an old tub that plies between the ports there and any foreign country. We were on the Harlaw for about twelve days and made stops at Codroy, Bay St. George, Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay, and other points. On the trip the cuisine was not what one would find in a first-class hotel.

"For hundreds of miles the west coast is one continuous ridge of mountainous black cliffs, and the coast is strewn with the wrecks of iron vessels, many of which went to their doom because of the lack of lighthouses and fog bells. But the climate is magnificent.

"We went through the Bras d'Or Lakes to Porte au Basque and Flower's Cove. The latter is nine miles from the coast of Labrador, being separated by the Straits of Belle Isle.

"The people on the west coast of Newfoundland depend almost entirely on fishing for a livelihood, and a strong sentiment prevails for federation with Canada, as the fisher folk feel that their rights are not safeguarded. The 30,000 people on the west coast are very much dissatisfied. They have no representative in Parliament and the man who is supposed to represent them is chosen from St. John's, on the east coast. The western people have never seen him.

"Newfoundland is one of the oldest of the British colonies, and Premier Bond has invited Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, to St. John's to meet the Duke of York when he arrives there next month. It is expected strong representations will then be made in the interest of the complaining colonists.

"So far as the west coast is concerned the Newfoundland dog is a myth. We did not see a canine of any kind, and there are very few horses there.

"The Harlaw is a sealer in the Winter and during the Summer carries a few passengers and food supplies to the different towns. The people are remarkably healthy. At Bonne Bay, where there is a population of more than 2,000, there is not a physician in the place and one is not needed.

"The fishing is very good and there are great catches of herring and lobster. In Bay St. George as many as 30,000 barrels of herring are caught in the Fall of the year. It is to safeguard their fisheries that the 30,000 people on the west coast want representation in Parliament. If they don't get it trouble is probable.

"The Mayor of Halifax, Nova Scotia, treated us most cordially. He escorted us to many points of interest, notably the very fine public gardens. These are very extensive, yet they are maintained in their splendid condition at a cost of $2,000 per annum. Tammany's administration of the parks could find a grand object lesson there.

"The people of Cape Breton are very progressive, and this is specially noticeable at Sydney and North Sydney, where in a few years the population has grown from 500 to 15,000. The merchants are very enterprising and are preparing to establish lines of steamships to carry coal to Europe and also to the Pacific Coast.

"We visited many points of interest in Canada and thence went to the Exposition at Buffalo, where the electrical display is remarkably fine.

"We also took in the Thousand Islands and the Fulton chain of lakes. At the latter place we discovered how even a monopoly can be odious to terms. The New York Central Railroad Company has been running a line of small steamers from Old Forge to Eagle Bay and Arrow Head, charging $2 for the round trip. Recently a few gentlemen purchased the steamboat Adirondack and started an opposition line. A cutting of rates followed, first to $1.50, then to $1.25, and now it is down to 35 cents. The Captain of the Adirondack says he will not be driven off the route even if he has to carry passengers for nothing, giving the men a cigar and the women ice cream."

MACHINIST'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Leaned His Head Against Live Wires and Expired Before a Smile Could Leave His Face.

Cornelius Cain, thirty-nine years of age, a night machinist in the employ of the Staten Island Electric Company at its plant at Livingston, S. I., was shocked to death while at work yesterday morning.

Cain was seated on a piece of a new engine talking to Thomas McFarland of Port Richmond, an oiler in the plant. Back of Cain's head were wires carrying the arc light currents from the building, the voltage of which was about 2,400. The wires are insulated and are fastened to porcelain knobs. McFarland dozed off and awakened with a start, and this so amused Cain that he laughed heartily. In laughing Cain leaned backward and his head touched the wires. There was a flash of blue fire and a report that was heard all over the engine room, and Cain slipped from the steel piece on which he had been sitting. He was dead, and the smile was still on his face. There was no sign of where the current entered his body.

McFarland was so startled he collapsed, and it required an hour's work on the part of a physician to revive him.

Cain leaves a wife and several children.

RESCUED A BOY FROM RIVER.

Brave Tugboat Hand Then Sent Him Home with His Pockets Full of Fruit and Cake.

More than a thousand women and children on the recreation pier at the foot of Fiftieth Street, North River, witnessed a rescue from drowning last evening, when James Hoggard, nine years old, of 729 Tenth Avenue, fell into the river between a mudscow and the pier.

The lad, with four younger brothers, was told by his mother to take a ride down town and visit his aunt. Instead he spent the money for the fares, and, with some other boys, went to the pier to play. His brothers followed him, and joined in the fun. James was trying to jump on the scow which is at the pier, when he fell into the river.

The screams of the women and children on the pier attracted Clarence Whitaker, a deckhand on the tugboat Rose, that was moored at the end of the pier, and without doffing any of his clothing he dived in and swam around the scow. He caught hold of Hoggard just as he was going down, and swam with him to a rowboat that had been lowered by the crew of the tug.

Whitaker was cheered by the crowd, and the rescued lad, when his clothes had been dried on the tugboat, was sent home with his pockets stuffed with peaches and cake given him by his rescuer.

DROWNED AT LONG BRANCH.

Swimmer Attacked by Heart Trouble Sinks in Four Feet of Water.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 1.—Frank Howe, forty years old, bookkeeper at the Hollywood Hotel, was drowned at 5 o'clock this afternoon near the Iron Pier. His wife and child were on the beach when his unconscious form was brought ashore.

Howe, who was a good swimmer, went bathing shortly after 2 o'clock. After swimming several hundred yards he was returning, when he was attacked by heart trouble. The spot where he drowned was not over four feet in depth. He made no outcry, but bathers on the beach saw that something was wrong, and went to his assistance. It was, however, too late, for he could not be revived.

W. M. V. Hoffman Not to Lose Sight.

The condition of William M. V. Hoffman, it was said last night at his home, 35 West Fifty-first Street, has improved. The physicians took the bandage from the injured eye yesterday, and they now say the sight of it can be saved. Mr. Hoffman was able to see slightly last night.

OARSMEN'S LAST RACES

Middle States Regatta on the Harlem To-day Closes Season.

ENTRY LIST IS A LONG ONE

Out-of-Town Rowing Clubs Are Well Represented and Fine Sport Is Promised.

The local rowing season will end to-day with the annual Labor Day regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association on the Harlem River. The entry list is the largest but one in the history of the association, and with favorable weather the event will bring a brilliant close to an unusually interesting and active rowing season.

On account of the large number of events and entries the regatta will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning, and three races will be rowed every hour, except from noon to 1:20 P. M., until 6 o'clock. The schedule is as follows:

9 A. M.—Junior single sculls, first heat.
9:20 A. M.—Junior single sculls, second heat.
9:40 A. M.—Junior double sculls, first heat.
10 A. M.—Junior double sculls, second heat.
10:20 A. M.—Junior four-oared gigs, first heat.
10:40 A. M.—Junior four-oared gigs, second heat.
11 A. M.—Junior eight-oared shells, first heat.
11:20 A. M.—Junior eight-oared shells, second heat.
11:40 A. M.—Senior four-oared shells.
1:20 P. M.—Senior four-oared barges.
1:40 P. M.—Junior double shells, final heat.
2 P. M.—Intermediate single sculls.
2:20 P. M.—Junior pair-oared shells.
2:40 P. M.—Intermediate eight-oared shells.
3 P. M.—Association senior single sculls.
3:20 P. M.—Intermediate double shells.
3:40 P. M.—Junior four-oared gigs, final.
4 P. M.—Junior eight-oared shells, final.
4:20 P. M.—Junior single sculls, final.
4:40 P. M.—Junior quadruple sculls.
5 P. M.—Senior single sculls.
5:20 P. M.—Intermediate four-oared gigs.
5:40 P. M.—Senior eight-oared shells.

The regatta will be rowed over the Speedway course on the Harlem River, between Washington Bridge and Morris Dock. On account of the tide, the races will be rowed down the river, with the finish just below Washington Bridge, in the morning, and up the river, with the finish near Morris Dock, in the afternoon. The morning races may be comfortably viewed from either Washington Bridge Park or from the bridge itself.

In addition the Regatta Committee has provided a barge, which will be moored alongside of the Speedway near the bridge and will be provided with seats which will be sold for the day at 50 cents each.

In the afternoon the barge will be towed up the river to a point near the finish line, whence a view of the afternoon races may be obtained.

A feature of to-day's regatta is the unusually large number of out-of-town crews which will compete, the list including the Don Rowing Club of Toronto, Ontario; the Boston Athletic Association of Boston, Mass.; the Ariel Boat Club of Baltimore, Md.; the Vesper and Malta Boat Clubs and the Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia; the Potomac Boat Club of Washington, D. C.; the Nereid Boat Club of Belleville, N. J.; the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, N. Y.; the Clifton and the Staten Island Boat Clubs of Staten Island, the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn, the Wahnetah Boat Club of Flushing, L. I.; the Institute Boat Club of Newark, N. J.; the Overpeck Boat Club of Palisade Park, N. J., and the Rosedale Boat Club of Hoboken, N. J.

Most of the out of town crews arrived Saturday evening or yesterday morning and were distributed among the various boat houses of the Harlem River clubs. At the Nonpareil Rowing Club house at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, are the junior double of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia and the junior eight oared shell crew of the Staten Island Boat Club of West Brighton, Staten Island.

At the house of the Dauntless Rowing Club, next door, are the junior eight of the Malta Boat Club of Philadelphia, the junior four-oared gig crew of the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, and the senior eight of the Institute Boat Club of Newark.

The junior four-oared gig crew of the Ariel Boat Club of Boston is at the Lone Star Boat Clubhouse, at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, and Ernest George, the junior sculler of the Boston Athletic Association is at the Atalanta Boat Clubhouse. Further up the river, in the new "scullers' row," the junior eight of the Potomac Boat Club of Washington is quartered at the house of the Nassau Boat Club.

The junior four-oared gig crew of the Clifton, S. I., Boat Club is at the house of the Harlem Rowing Club, together with the junior eight of the Hudson Boat Club. At the Metropolitan Rowing clubhouse is the junior double of the Overpeck Boat Club of Palisade Park, N. J., and the junior four and eight of the Wahnetah Boat Club of Flushing is quartered at the Wyanoke Boat clubhouse. The only absentee was the Don Rowing Club sculler, Lemuel Scholes, who is expected this morning, and who will row from the Harlem Rowing clubhouse.

All the crews, both local and visiting, made the most of their last opportunity for practice yesterday and the river was crowded with racing craft all day long, while interested oarsmen not in training watched them critically from clubhouse floats and balconies.

The senior eight of the Institute Boat Club of Newark appeared in a new shell, which they borrowed from the Atalanta Boat Club. They made a very creditable showing. The Malta senior eight also made a good impression, as did the Potomac and Wahnetah junior eights.

It is thought that the latter two crews will win their heats in the trials and will meet in the final of the junior eight-oared race, while the Institutes and the Maltas are expected to make the race for the senior eights. The Maltas and the Nonpareils are the only entries in the intermediate eights. Each is confident of victory and has been entered in the senior race as well.

The Friendship Boat Club crew is the favorite in the junior four-oared gig race, and George, the Boston sculler, is favored in the junior singles. The senior four-oared barge and the junior quadruple sculls race probably will not fill.

Among the visitors to the local clubhouses yesterday were Henry Whiting Garfield of Albany, N. Y., former President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen; Claude R. Zappone of Washington, D. C., the present President of the association, and Robert J. Mulligan of the Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia, who will referee the regatta to-day.

GOLF MATCH ON PUBLIC LINKS.

Van Cortlandt Park Team Beat Sunset Park in Brooklyn.

Sunset Park, in South Brooklyn, was thronged with enthusiastic golfers yesterday to witness one of the biggest events of the season on the public links, the second and what proved to be the final intercity match between the teams of the Van Cortlandt Park Golf Club and the Sunset Park Golf Club. At the previous meeting between the teams at Van Cortlandt Park the home team won. Yesterday's final and deciding game also went to that club.

G. H. Freeland of the Van Cortlandt team in the course of the contest broke the Sunset Park links' record by 1 point, reducing the record established last year by W. Burnett of the Sunset Park Golf Club to an even 74 strokes. In the intercity match the final figures were 16 to 13 in favor of the visitors, who thus carried off the trophy offered for the match.

Two foursomes played later, proved very interesting. W. Burnett of the Sunset Park Golf Club and D. F. Gilmartin of the Van Cortlandt Park golf team defeated J. M. Mitchell of the Sunset Park Golf Club and G. H. Freeland of the Van Cortlandt team by 3 up and 2 to play, and W. A. Avis of the Sunset Park Golf Club and W. A. Goodein of the Van Cortlandt Park Golf Club defeated W. R. Balmain of the Sunset Park Golf Club and T. F. Bell of the Van Cortlandt Park Golf Club by 4 up. Summaries:

INTERCITY MATCH.

SUNSET PARK.		VAN CORTLANDT.	
W. Burnett	0	Gilmartin	3
R. Balmain	0	Bell	3
J. M. Mitchell	0	Freeland	5
W. Haines	1	Barry	0
W. A. Avis	4	Goodwin	0
T. Heild	2	Brant	0
Total	13	Total	16

Collision of Automobile and Bicycle.

While speeding down the East Drive in Central Park last night an automobile, in which were seated Edward R. Dillman, who said he lived at 48 West Thirty-eighth Street, and a young woman, collided with a bicycle at Ninety-eighth Street. Salvadore Regina of 510 West Forty-fourth Street, the wheelman, was thrown about fifteen feet to a grass plot, but escaped without serious injury. The automobile was damaged, and had to be removed to a repair shop.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	62	41	.602	Boston	58	56	.486
Philadelphia	63	47	.573	Cincinnati	43	60	.417
Brooklyn	62	48	.564	New York	42	61	.408
St. Louis	60	51	.541	Chicago	46	67	.407

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago at New York, (2 games.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn, (2 games.)
Pittsburg at Boston, (2 games.)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia, (2 games.)

American League Games.

At Detroit—Detroit, 4; Washington, 9.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
At Chicago—Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 3.

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 4; Toronto, 1.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 2; Montreal, 1.
At Providence—Providence, 7; Worcester, 1.

ROPE CLIMBER'S NEW RECORD.

Kunath Reduced World's Best Time at Pastime A. C. Games.

E. Kunath of the Anchor Athletic Club of Jersey City made a new world's record for rope climbing at the open gymnastic competition held at the Pastime Athletic Club grounds, East Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, yesterday afternoon. The previous record for a climb of twenty-five feet was 0:06 3-5. Kunath made his first climb in 0:06 1-5.

The rope was then measured and was found to be three inches short. It was lengthened, and Kunath then made the climb in 0:06 2-5. A measurement of the rope after this trial showed it to be over six inches too long, so that there was no doubt that the second effort made an actual record.

A. Heida of the Pastime Athletic Club won both the bar events, while the tumbling competition was won by S. A. Stier of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and the club swinging by J. D. Harris of the Pastime. Summary:

Rope Climbing, 25 Feet.—Won by E. Kunath, Anchor Athletic Club, Jersey City, N. J., in 0:06 2-5; G. H. Hoffman, Anchor Athletic Club, Jersey City, N. J., in 0:07 1-5, second; H. O. Ernst, Anchor Athletic Club, Jersey City, N. J., in 0:08, third.

Tumbling.—Won by S. A. Stier, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, with 44 points; P. Boulo, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, with 35¼ points, second; W. Lehman, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, with 32¾ points, third.

Club Swinging.—Won by James D. Harris, Pastime Athletic Club; E. A. Davis, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, second; H. Levy, Grace Athletic Club, third.

Horizontal Bars.—Won by A. Heila, Pastime Athletic Club, with 41¼ points; John Bissinger, New York Turn Verein, with 39½ points, second; A. J. Jahoda, Pastime Athletic Club, with 34¾ points, third.

Parallel Bars.—Won by A. Heida, Pastime Athletic Club, with 41¼ points; E. C. Breslin, Central Turn Verein, with 38¾ points, second; Joseph Bruner, New York Turn Verein, with 38½ points, third.

Newport Horse Show Entries.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—The schedule of events and entries for the Horse Show Monday afternoon is as follows: Hunters and Jumpers, 20 entries; Novice, special for pairs, 4 entries; Aquidneck Novice, special singles, 13 entries; Sea Foam Novice, special for saddle horses, 9 entries; Surf Novice, special for pairs, 4 entries; Billow Novice, special for saddle horses, 4 entries; Neptune Novice, special, 18 entries; Light Delivery Wagons, 10 entries; Dealers', pairs, 6 entries; saddle horses, 5 entries; tandems, 5 entries; draught horses, 4 entries; polo ponies, 4 entries; ladies' phaeton, pairs, 8 entries; saddle horses, 4 entries; heavy delivery wagons, 6 entries; four-in-hands, 4 entries; ride and drive horses, 9 entries. The total for eighteen classes is 135 entries.

To-day's Schedule of Sports.

YACHTING—Trial of cup yachts Constitution and Columbia, at Newport; Indian Harbor Yacht Club Regatta, special races; Sachem's Head Yacht Club Regatta, Sachem's Head, Conn.; Larchmont Yacht Club, Fall Regatta, off Larchmont; Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club Regatta, at Oyster Bay; Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association Regatta, Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta, Oyster Bay Yacht Club outing and reception, Jamaica Bay Yacht Club, special races; Harlem Yacht Club Regatta, Canarsie Yacht Club Regatta, Canarsie, L. I.; Bayswater Yacht Club Regatta, Bayswater, L. I.

MOTOR VEHICLE RACING—Automobile races at Highland Park, New Brunswick, N. J.

HORSE RACING—Twin City Handicap, Autumn Maiden Stakes and four other races at Coney Island Jockey Club, Sheepshead Bay, L. I.

HARNESS RACING—Glenhead trotting meeting, Glenhead, L. I.

HORSE SHOW—Rockaway Hunting Club's Horse Show, at Cedarhurst, L. I.

SHOOTING—National Rifle Association of America International and Inter-State competitions at Sea Girt, N. J.; Brighton Gun Club shoot at Orange, N. J.; New Utrecht Gun Club shoot at Dexter Park, L. I.; Mountainside Gun Club shoot at West Orange, N. J.

ATHLETICS.—I. O. O. F. games at Dexter Park, Brooklyn; Hungarian Republican Club games at Glenwood, L. I.; Knights of Labor games at Schutzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.; Foresters' games at Greenville, N. J.; Brooklyn A. C. games at Maspeth, Long Island City; Knickerbocker A. C. games at Bayonne, N. J.; Greater New York Irish Athletic Association games at Celtic Park, Long Island City; New York Caledonian Club games at Washington Park, Maspeth, Long Island City; United States Volunteer Life Savers' Association games at Johnson's Pier, foot of Ninety-ninth Street, Fort Hamilton; Locust Valley A. C. games at Locust Valley, L. I.; Ronkonkoma A. C. games at Long Island; Clinton A. C. games at Clinton, L. I.

CYCLING.—Cycle Path Handicap; races at Manhattan Beach; races at Vailsburg track, N. J.; Elizabeth and Rahway, N. J., road race; races in Madison Square Garden.

CRICKET.—Brooklyn Cricket Club vs. Knickerbocker A. C., at Prospect Park; Paterson C. C. vs. Manhattan C. C., at Prospect Park; Kings County C. C. vs. Montclair A. C., at Prospect Park; Nelson Lodge Eleven vs. Kings County Eleven, at Prospect Park.

POLO.—Squadron A against winners of Aug. 30, for the Sanford cups, at Saratoga.

ROWING.—Middle States Regatta Association races, on the Harlem River.

BASEBALL.—National League Games—St. Louis vs. Brooklyn, in Brooklyn; Chicago vs. New York, in New York; Pittsburg vs. Boston, in Boston; Cincinnati vs. Philadelphia, in Philadelphia.

CANOEING.—Annual camp and regatta of Knickerbocker Canoe Club at Egg Beach, Hudson River.

Cycle Racing at Vailsburg.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—Joseph Nelson, brother of John Nelson of Chicago, Ill., easily won the ten-mile motor-paced race at the cycling meet at the Vailsburg track to-day, from Henry Edwards of Brockton, Mass. A two-mile open professional race was won by Floyd A. McFarland. There were several amateur events. Summary:

Quarter Mile, Novice.—Won by Thomas Lynch, New York City; Frank Hein, Newark, N. J., second; J. H. Cooper, Brooklyn, N. Y., third. Time—0:33.

Two Miles, Open Professional.—Won by F. A. McFarland, San Jose, Cal.; John T. Fisher, Chicago, Ill., second; Thomas Cooper, Detroit, Mich., third; Lester Wilson, Pittsburg, Penn., fourth. Time—4:06 1-5. Winners of lap prizes—Bedell, 11; Freeman, John Coburn, G. R. Leander, Sydney Jenkins, and T. J. Gascoyne, 1 each.

Match Race for Colored Championship between M. T. Dove and R. A. Brooks, New York City.—First Heat, One Mile—Won by Dove. Time—4:28. Second Heat, One Mile Pursuit, and Race—Won by Dove. Time—2:14 4-5.

Ten Miles, Motor-Paced Race.—Won by Joseph Nelson, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Edwards, Brockton, Mass., second. Time—17:05.

Ten Miles, Open Amateur.—Won by M. T. Dove, New York City; Teddy Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., second; Henry Chappey, New York City, third. Time—23:20 2-5. Winner of five-mile prize—Billington. Winner of lap prize—A. Beyerson.

Polo Tournament Prize Lists.

The prize list of the Dedham Polo Club for the Fall tournament at Dedham, Mass., from Sept. 16 to 25, has been announced with cups offered in two events, the Dedham Polo Cups, individual prizes for teams of four, to be played without handicaps, and the Karlstein Polo Cups, for teams of four, whose aggregate handicap does not exceed 20 goals, no member of a team to exceed 5 goals. Entries for both competitions will close next Friday, Sept. 6.

Announcement also is made of the prize list of the Myopia Hunt Club, for the polo tournament on the grounds of the Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass., from Sept. 26 to Oct. 5. Two events are opened, the first for the Myopia Polo Cups, individual prizes for teams of four, without handicap, and the Hamilton Polo Cups, for teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed 20. Entries cease Monday, Sept. 16.

Labor Bodies' Celebrations To-day.

The various local labor bodies which are to have special celebrations on Labor Day met yesterday and completed their arrangements. The lodges of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in the Borough of the Bronx will have a reunion at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth

FREAK PLAY FOR GOLFERS

Novel Contests Will Be Introduced To-day on Local Links.

SCHEDULE FOR THE HOLIDAY

Entries for the National Championships at Atlantic City Also to Close.

Local links will witness a grand reopening of the season to-day, and, as has always been the custom on Labor Day since the advent of golf into America, competitions will be played on every metropolitan course. The events include every variety known to the golf world, together with one or two additions which enter into the freak class of contests. At the Mt. Pleasant Golf Club, near Ossining, trophies known as the Foolish Cups have been offered. The conditions are that putters must be used from the tee to the greens, when drivers must be employed to send the ball into the holes, thus reversing the usual order of the game. O. G. Paulding and N. S. Hyatt have presented the cups.

Club championships will be in order on the Innis Arden, Seabright, Atlantic Highlands, and Englewood links. The women will appear in several competitions, mixed foursomes being the feature at both the Richmond County and Harbor Hill Golf Clubs. At Englewood there will be a handicap and driving competition for women, and at the Nassau links, Glen Cove, the fair players will engage in the first of a series of point scoring contests for a silver cup presented by Mrs. Spencer A. Jennings. This contest will be continued four days a week through the month. A men's cup, under similar conditions, given by Thomas D. Hooper, will also be played for to-day. The Morris County links will be alive with golfers, for many of the Summer absentees have returned, and the committee has arranged a bogey handicap to open the Fall season.

The feature at the Apawamis Club will be the Captain's Cup competition at thirty-six holes, medal play. The cup is presented by Maturin Ballou, and a cup given by W. W. Caswell will also be played for, sixteen to qualify in an eighteen-hole round.

The entries for the National championship, which will open one week from to-day at Atlantic City, also close to-day, but, being a holiday, Secretary Robert B. Kerr will not announce the names until to-morrow. He says the names have been coming in very fast, and the prospect is that the qualifying round will see the largest number of competitors for championship honors that has ever appeared in this country. This is indeed exceedingly encouraging, for with an unusually large field there are sure to be many names which rank poor in championship ability, and they will only serve to delay matters and overcrowd the field. As over a hundred are practically sure to start, the committee will reserve the right to throw out of the qualifying round all those whose scores for the first eighteen holes show that they have no possible chance of getting a place among the eligible sixteen. Atlantic City will begin to fill up with golfers this week. Champion Travis and Findlay Douglas will both go there by the middle of the week, and the championship course will be well thronged by Friday.

The other events for the week consist chiefly of club matches, as no big event has been arranged in the metropolitan district on account of the absence of most of the leading players at Atlantic City. Next week also will be a quiet one in local clubs, but immediately after the championship the big tournaments will begin. The events of the week are:

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.

Englewood—Men's foursome; driving and bogey competitions for men and women.
Ardsley—Men's foursome handicap.
Richmond County—Men's foursomes and men's handicap.
Bayswater—Club handicap.
Apawamis—Captain's cup and competition for Caswell cup.
Oakley Club handicap.
Harbor Hill—Mixed foursome and approaching and putting for women.
Van Cortlandt—Kickers' handicap.
Morris County—Bogey handicap.
Yountakah—Handicap and first match for Hollister cup.
Nassau—Handicaps for men's and women's cups.
Mount Pleasant—Handicap and Foolish cups.
Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Members' handicap.
Marine and Field—Handicap.
Glen Ridge—Handicaps for men and women.
Seabright—Club championship and handicap.
Deal—Club handicap.
Atlantic Highlands—Men's championship.
Hollywood—Club championship.
Brooklyn Golf Club—Member tourfament.
Mahopac—Men's championship.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Nassau—First competition for junior cup.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.

Nassau—Second competition for Junior cup.
Apawamis—Men's and women's team matches.
Bayswater—Women's handicap.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.

Richmond County—Team match with Englewood.
Englewood—Handicap for men and women.
Glen Ridge—Team match with Forest Hill.
Ardsley—Handicaps for Classes A and B.
Bayswater—Handicaps for men and women.
Apawamis—Team match with Nassau.
Harbor Hill—Driving and putting competitions.
Flushing—Team match with Innis Arden.
Van Cortlandt—Monthly handicap.
Nassau—Kickers' handicap.
Crescent Athletic—Members' handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Club handicap.
Morris County—Bogey competition.
Seabright—Club handicap.
Marine and Field—Club handicap.
Bedford—Team match with Mahopac.

CANADIAN RIFLES ARRIVE.

Team in International Shoot Welcomed at Sea Girt Range by Americans.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 1.—Fresh from their work on the Rockliffe ranges through the last week the members of the All Canada Rifle Team arrived at Sea Girt, N. J., this afternoon. They are quartered alongside the Irish team in the front row of tents near the clubhouse, on the New Jersey State camp ranges.

The representative riflemen of the Dominion of Canada received a hearty reception when they arrived. Gov. Voorhees, Gen. Sn cer and the majority of the military civilian rifle shooters who have been ea Girt for some days met the visitors he railroad depot and greeted them usiastically. Major J. J. Mason, of the Tu teenth Regiment, of Hamilton, Ont., is in charge of the Canadian marksmen. The personnel of the Dominion shooters is as follows: Major R. A. Helmer, Forty-third Regiment, Ottowa; Capts. R. J. and W. H. Davidson, Eigth Royal Rifles, Quebec; Lieuts. W. L. Ross and R. Robinson, Sergt. T. Hayhurst, G. M., Thirteenth Regiment, Hamilton, Ont.; Private Paubst, Seventy-seventh Dundas, Ont.; Capt. J. D. Stuart and Private Fleming, of the British Columbia Rifles of Vancouver, and Private Peddie, of the Fifth Royal Scotts, Montreal.

To-morrow the Canadian visitors will compete in the Hilton Trophy match, which will be shot in stages at 200,500 and 600 yards. It is expected that this will bring out the best skill of the newly arrived marksmen, as all the best military shooting teams of the United States will be competitors.

Capt. Wilson, of the Irish team, and Gen. Spencer, of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, will make known to-morrow the names of their respective teams in the Ireland vs. American match which will take place next Friday. A good deal of speculation as to the make-up of the teams is being indulged in but all gusses are passed without remark by Capt. Wilson and Gen. Spencer. Both said late this afternoon that they would not make a definite selection before to-morrow evening.

Gov. Voorhees and Gen. Spencer have finally arranged for the disposition of the Ulster Jewel, presented by Capt. Wilson, of the Irish team, and a badge valued at $50 donated by W. T. Braithwaite, of the Ulster Riflemen, to the New Jersey State Rifle Association. The Ulster Jewel will become the property of the member of the New Jersey Rifle team who shall make top score, twice not necessarily in succession, in the Hilton Trophy match, and in Braithwaite badge will be awarded to the man making the highest marks twice in the interstate military contest for the "Soldier of Marathon" bronze trophy.

The majority of the men gathered at the camp and a great many of the visitors from the nearby seaside resorts attended the special religious service which took place on the piazza of the Governor's cottage on the Sea Girt farm to-day. The officiating clergyman was Rev. J. M. Hare, Chaplain of the Third Regiment of New Jersey. He delivered a very interesting sermon on "God's First Sharpshooter," taking for his text the killing of Goliath by David.

PACE FOLLOWERS MEET TO-DAY

Michael, McDuffie, and Elkes in a Forty-Mile Race at Manhattan Beach.

A meeting of the old-time rival pace followers, Jimmy Michael, Eddie McDuffie, and Harry Elkes, in a forty-mile race behind motors at Manhattan Beach, is set for this afternoon. The race will be the first chance this season New Yorkers have had of seeing McDuffie perform. He has put in the Summer on the New England tracks and his record so far this season shows he is riding as fast as ever.

On Aug. 26, at Boston, he defeated Burns Pierce and Hugh McLean in a sensational twenty-five-mile race. In the twenty-first mile McLean was in the lead by a lap and three-quarters, but, by a marvelous spurt, McDuffie passed his opponents and won the race by one lap in 42:25 3-5. He also made a creditable showing in the six-day race at Revere Beach, and is considered by Bostonians one of the fastest of all the motor chasers.

Much of McDuffie's success this season has been due to a new style of motor tandem which to date has made many of the older machines seem slow in comparison. The motor has gotten well inside of 1:30 in trial miles, and even better results are promised for it. The frame is of triple-tube design on the bottom, which renders it extremely rigid, and the wheel base, which is nearly a foot longer than the regulation machines, makes it steadier and far easier to follow. The motor is hung very close to the ground; in fact, far closer than any machine yet seen on an American track. This, it is claimed, enables it to take the turns and make it much easier to steer. The front crank hanger has a three-inch drop, which is a novelty on motor-racing tandems. The cranks on the rear are but four inches long, which allows the rear man to sit closer to the surface of the track, thus presenting a better wind shield and giving the rider a chance to get closer to the machine. The meritorious work of Michael during the past month makes him a dangerous factor in to-day's race and insures a close contest. Iver Lawson and Frank Kramer will come together in a series of heat races of one mile each, best two out of three, for $500 a side. Manager Brady will start the men on their way in the first race at 3:30. Several minor events are also down for decision.

Double Century Cycle Run.

The New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America will hold its third annual moonlight and double century run on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 14 and 15, starting at 7:30 P. M. on Saturday from Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, finishing the first century early Sunday morning and concluding the two-hundred-mile run at 7 P. M. on Sunday evening. This run is open to all, there being but one entry fee to entitle the rider to make either the moonlight or double century run, for each of which there will be separate medals of appropriate and unusually attractive design.

The route selected has been carefully chosen, not only for the good route followed, but also for the variety of traveling over different courses. For the first century after a trip to Coney Island, the Merrick Road is to be followed out to Amityville, where midnight supper will be had, after which a run will be made over to Hicksville and return. Then in to the starting point, where an hour is scheduled for breakfast. After that those who desire may continue on and try for a double century run. The route for this portion of the ride calls for a trip first to Coney Island, and then straight out over the Jericho Road, one of the most beautiful roads on Long Island. Dinner at this town is to be followed by a trip across to the Merrick Road, out to Amityville, and return straight into Brooklyn.

This run last year, held under the auspices of the same club, had over 200 starters, and with the additional inducements now offered, an entry list even larger is expected. A fine club banner is offered for the club with the greatest number of survivors, and a special prize of a silver comb and brush to whoever brings in the most entries.

Entry blanks and all information can be obtained from State Centurion C. E. Hylander, 48 Charles Street, New York, who will also have the medals on exhibition. The run will be in charge of J. A. Dyer, one of the best-known long distance riders, assisted by a capable force of pacemakers.

Madison Square Garden Cycle Races.

"Major" Taylor, the speedy colored cyclist, and Floyd McFarland from California, will be kept quite busy at to-night's big meet at Madison Square Garden. They are matched to meet in a heat race behind motors at one, two, and three miles, and besides that will start in a four-cornered sprint event to decide the National professional championship. In the sprint event this pair will have formidable antagonists in Frank Kramer and Iver Lawson. Kramer is on top in the race for the season's honors, but his superiority is not so certain since Lawson returned from Australia, as the Swede has lowered the colors of the Jersey boy a good many times. They are an evently matched lot, and a well-fought contest is assured. The men will ride in mile heats, the winners meeting in a final heat. Four of the leading amateurs will clash in a similar contest. They are Marcus L. Hurley, New York Athletic Club, holder of the mile national championship; George Schreiber of the Harlem Wheelmen, who has been invincible in the Garden circuit, having captured sixteen races in succession; Pete Van Cott, who defeated Schreiber Friday night, and Danny Sullivan, the popular New York boy. An important feature of the meet will be Henri Fournier's effort to lower the mile motor record.

New Record for Motor Tandem.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—Kent and Daley of Boston, on a motor tandem, established a record here to-day for five miles, going the distance in 7:01 4-5. The race was two motor tandems against Champion's motor cycle. Champion's machine broke down. In the twenty-five-mile race between Champion of France and McEachren of Canada, the Canadian's wheel broke down in the second mile, and the Frenchman gained almost two laps. McEachren made a plucky effort, but could not make up the lost ground, and Champion won easily in 40:05 4-5.

Standing of the Cricket Clubs.

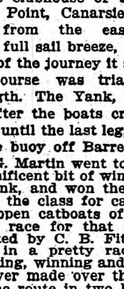
But two more games remain to be played to decide the cricket championship of New York. The question of supremacy should really be settled to-day, for the result of the match between Brooklyn and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will decide whether the pennant will fly at Prospect Park or Bayonne. The Brooklyns have decidedly the best chance of coming out ahead, for if the game to-day should result in a draw they will win the championship. This may be the reason why the match to-day will not begin until the afternoon, although it was originally intended that it should start at 11 o'clock. The Brooklyns, however, are within their rights so far as the time is concerned, and need not begin play until 2:30 P. M. if they feel so disposed.

In the contest of the New York Cricket Association the Kearny Club sticks close to the leaders, and means to make a determined effort to wrest first place from the champions. The Brooklyn B Team has been gradually creeping up on the leaders, and has now got into third place.

Cricketers to Go to Philadelphia.

The cricket team of the Livingston Field Club of Staten Island has arranged a short trip to Philadelphia this week for a series of three matches against the leading cricket clubs of the Quaker City. The team will leave New York on an early train tomorrow morning, and will play the opening game with the Germantown Cricket Club at Manheim. On Wednesday the visitors will encounter the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Wissahickon Heights, and on Thursday they will bring the tour to a conclusion with a game against the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford. A strong team has been selected by the metropolitan representatives, as follows: W. S. R. Ogilby, Jr., Captain; R. T. Rokeby, R. St. G. Walker, H. E. Jackson, M. R. Cobb, F. F. Kelly, C. H. E. Griffith, J. D. Ogilby, W. Williams, F. A. W. Ireland, F. S. Wonham, E. Marshall, and N. Donald.

Thirsty youngsters are apt to be fretful these warm days. Use judgment in choosing their drinks. The safest and best is milk or buttermilk charged in a **Sparklets** bottle. Cooling and nourishing.



If you are the fortunate owner of a bottle, call in at our store, 1127 Broadway, and ask for our new booklet, telling you how to make "101 Delicious Drinks." If you don't own a bottle, call in just the same.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.

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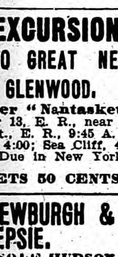


Surrogate Notices.

SCHLACHTER, FREDERICK D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK D. SCHLACHTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Murry Bennett & Ingersoll, Nos. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of April, 1901. FREDERICK HENRY BERGMANN and MARIA L. SCHLACHTER, Executors. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for the Executors, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap15-1aw6mM

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELIZA SAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

CATBOATS IN SMART RACES.

Special Events of Canarsie Y. C. Made Close Contests.

Two close special events were decided at the Canarsie Yacht Club races yesterday off the clubhouse of the organization, at Sand's Point, Canarsie, L. I. The wind blew from the east at the start, a good full sail breeze, while on the second round of the journey it shifted to the south. The course was triangular, ten miles in length. The Yank, C. Fuhy, took the lead after the boats crossed the line, and held it until the last leg, when, after rounding the buoy off Barren Island Point, the Irene G. Martin went to the fore, and after a magnificent bit of windward work, passed the Yank, and won the Vice Commodore's Cup in the class for cabin catboats.

The open catboats of the club met in a special race for that class for a trophy presented by C. B. Fitzmaurice. This resulted in a pretty race, the Aurora, A. Wirsching, winning and making the fastest time ever made over the course. She covered the route in two hours and nine seconds, remarkable time for a boat of her size. To-day the Corinthian race of the club, without time allowance, will be held. A vaudeville entertainment and reception, with dancing, will follow the races. The summaries:

CABIN CATBOATS.

Boat & Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corr'd Time. H.M.S.
Irene, G. Martin.	10:51:45	12:59:37	2:07:52	2:05:02
Athlia, T. H. Northridge	10:51:55	12:59:52	2:07:59	2:07:59
Yank, C. Fuhy.	10:52:35	1:00:07	2:06:52	2:07:32
Lassie, C. G. Fletcher	10:51:10	1:12:30	2:21:20	2:18:54

OPEN CATBOATS.

Boat & Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Aurora, A. Wirsching.	10:55:12	12:56:21	2:00:09
Ethle, C. J. Nelisen.	10:55:10	12:57:06	2:01:26
Emma S., H. Sparr.	10:56:35	1:08:48	2:12:13

Notes for Yachtsmen.

Among the yachts which have been on dry dock for repairs, painting, &c., in the past week with the Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company are the steam yachts Allen, Wacouta, and Rapidan, and the sailing yacht Athlon.

The Fall regatta of the Hudson River Yacht Club will be held next Sunday and will be a closed regatta for entered yachts of the club only. The classes will be as usual, and handsome prizes will be awarded to the winners of each class. The course will be a triangular one of eighteen miles.

The Regatta Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club announces that Frederic B. Coudert, Jr., has offered a cup for a race open to Seawanhaka knockabouts only, to be sailed on Long Island Sound, off Oyster Bay today. The course will be six miles to windward or leeward and return, and a one-gun start will be made, if practicable, promptly at 2 P. M. If in the judgment of the Race Committee the race cannot be finished by 7 P. M., it may be called off for the day and postponed to some later date to be announced.

Swimmer Drowned in an Exhibition.

George Belcher of Brooklyn, an expert and fancy swimmer, was drowned at Broad Channel, Rockaway Beach, yesterday, while giving an exhibition in deep water of how a swimmer could carry a person on his back, aided by his daughter Eva, eighteen years old. Hundreds of people were intently watching the two when Belcher and the girl began to struggle together.

The crowd thought this was part of the exhibition and no one made a move to help until Belcher's wife, who was among the spectators, began to scream that something must be wrong. Both swimmers sank. Finally a man in the crowd rushed into the water and after diving brought the girl's body to the surface. She was revived, but when the father's body was recovered life was extinct.

State League Clubs' Conference.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 1.—A majority of the State League clubs were represented at a secret conference here to-day. Nothing could be learned as to what was done, but it is said that President John H. Farrell was authorized to attend the meeting of the minor league Presidents at Chicago next Thursday. Mr. Farrell left town early in the afternoon saying that he was bound for Chicago.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward over the full course; about two and a half miles. The Bachelor and Baby Bill, 150 pounds each; Jim Megibeen and Sir Hubert, 148 each; Bacchanal, 142; Fulminate, 141; Decameron, 136; Isen and Mars Chan, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Ogden, 130 pounds; Sly, 122; Alard, Scheck, and Bellario, 115 each; Unmasked and Belle of Troy, 117 each; Malster, 113; Hops, Anecdote, Golden Cottage, and Otis, 110 each; Cameron and City Bank, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-olds, maidens at the time of closing, July 15; penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. King Hanover and Masterman, 119 pounds each; Optimist, Arsenal, Andalusian, Blackstock, and Homestead, 115 each; Pearl Finder and Early Eve, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Twin City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Ten Candles, 123 pounds; Herbert, 118; Imp, 117; Advance Guard, 115; Toddy, 114; Gold Heels, 113; Watercure, 111; Terminus, 104; Baron Pepper and The Regent, 100 each; Trigger, 95; Autolight, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Grail, 109 pounds; Foundling, 107; Dragoman, 106; Montana Pioneer, 105; O'Hagen, Lady Radner, Lady Holyrood, and Eddie Bush, 104 each; Playlike, Cast Iron, and Bridge, 102 each; Ascension, 99; Trump, Schwalbe, and Last Knight, 97 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Ogden, 126 pounds; Kinnikinic and Monarka, 112 each; Kilogram, 102; Sharpshooter, 98; Little Daisy, 90; Himself, 88.

Excursions.

Through Express Trains LABOR DAY FOR Rockaway Beach FROM THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE Via Long Island Railroad.

Half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., stopping at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. "L" stations. Corresponding trains returning.

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS

To West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

STR. "BALDWIN" from FRANKLIN ST., 6:00 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 8:30 A. M., for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, and Rondout.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST., 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10:00 A. M., for West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Newburgh.

Returning, arrive in N. Y. at 10:30 P. M.

Round Trip—To Newburgh, 75 cts.; Poughkeepsie, $1.00; Kingston P. and Rondout, $1.25.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION

UP THE SOUND TO GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

The Elegant Steamer "Nantasket" will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M.; returning, leave Glenwood 4:00; Sea Cliff, 4:45; Great Neck, 5:05 P. M. Due in New York at 6:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday.)

BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

LABOR DAY.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.

ALL DAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

On Labor Day, also on Sundays, Str. Chester W. Chapin leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 21st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. Round Trip, $1.00.

LABOR DAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT

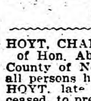
by STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaves Desbrosses St., 2:15 P. M., West 22d St. 2:30 P. M., arriving West Point in time to see Dress Parade, &c. Returning on any West Shore Railroad train. Fare for round trip, $1.00. Hudson River Railroad, $1.10. Orchestra Concerts on board.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Round Trip.



Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; foot of Amity St., Brooklyn. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Surrogate Notices.

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1901.

FRANK McKEE,
THOMAS B. CLARKE,
Executors.

HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrisson, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1901.

ANNIE T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix.
J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

ROSENBLATT, FRANCES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated March 13th, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROSENBLATT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 43 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of March, 1901. HOWARD S. GANS, Executor. mh18-1aw6mM

SCHMEY, SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD SCHMEY, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1901.

IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix.
JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. je17-1aw6mM

Excursions.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:25, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO

LONG BRANCH

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"Columbia."

Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
1.00 P.M.*	1.30 P.M.*	3.45 " *
3.30 "	4.00 "	6.30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ON LABOR DAY.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Via New York and Rockaway Beach Railway.

LEAVE 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., 6:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:40 A. M., 12:50, 1:20, 1:40, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 6:30, 7:10, 7:20, 8:20, 8:30, 9:20, 9:30, 9:50, and 10:30 P. M.

Last train leaves Rockaway Park at 11:55 P. M. Direct Express Trains from Brooklyn Bridge

VIA ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge, 10:10 A. M., and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M.

Returning, leave Rockaway Park at 11:37 A. M., and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M.

Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. elevated stations.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the World. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt St. piers, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45 P. M. North 3d St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 2.45, 3.15, 4.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and N. 3d St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

PATTEN LINE.

Long Branch and Back, 50c.
Asbury Park and Back, 80c.

INSIDE ROUTE.

LONG BRANCH—ASBURY PARK AND

All New Jersey Seashore Resorts.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave foot of Little W. 12th St., 9:00 & *11:00 A. M. *(Saturdays 12:45 P. M.) and 2:40 P. M. Leave Battery, 9:30 & *11:30 A. M. *(Saturdays 1:15 P. M.) and 3:10 P. M.

Sundays—Leave ft. Little West 12th St., 8:20, 9:00, 9:50, and 11:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:50, 9:30, 10:20 and 11:30 A. M.

Manhattan Delivery checks baggage any office.

NORTH BEACH

Large double-decked boats leave East 90th St. To-day, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly. Week days hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiserin M. Th.	Sept. 10	Kronprinz Wm.	Oct. 1, 12 N
Lahn	Sept. 17	Kaiser M. Th.	Oct. 3
Kaiser Wm. Gr.	Sept. 24	Kaiser Wm. Gr.	Oct. 22

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN.

Barbarossa	Sept. 12	Gr. Kurfurst	Oct. 3
Koenigin Luise	Sept. 19	Barbarossa	Oct. 17, noon
Fr der Grosse	Sept. 26	K. Luise	Oct. 24, noon

Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

H'h'zollern	Sept. 7, noon	Trave	Oct. 5, 11 AM
Werra	Sept. 14, 10 AM	H'h'zollern	Oct. 12, 4 PM
Aller	Sept. 21, 11 AM	Lahn	Oct. 19, 11 AM

From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

D'tschland	Sept. 5, 10 AM	F. Bism'k	Sep. 26, 7:30 AM
A. Victoria	Sept. 12, 10 AM	D'tschland	Oct. 3, 9 AM
Columbia	Sept. 19, 10 AM	A. Victoria	Oct. 10, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Waldersee	Sept. 7, noon	*Phoen'ia	Oc. 5, 10:30 AM
*Bulgaria	Sept. 14, 6 AM	Patricia	Oct. 12, 5 AM
Penn'a	Sep. 21, 10:30 AM	Waldersee	Oct. 19, 9 AM
Pretoria	Sept. 28, 5 AM	*Palatia	Oct. 26, 3 PM

*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Louis	Sept. 4, 10 AM	Haverf'd	Sep. 21, 10 AM
Philla	Sept. 11, 10 AM	St. Louis	Sept. 25, 10 AM
St. Paul	Sept. 18, 10 AM	Philla	Oct. 2, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Southwark	Sept. 4, noon	Kensington	Sept. 18, noon
*Vaderl'd	Sept. 11, noon	*Zeeland	Sept. 25, noon

*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MINNEAPOLIS	Sept. 7, 11 A. M.		
MANHATTAN	Sept. 14, 9 A. M.		
MENOM

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 908 Sansom Street.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: C. E. Alioth, Boulevard du Theatre.

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TEN PAGES,
with
Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

KEEP POLITICS OUT.

It ought to be possible for the anti-Tammany union to blunder prodigiously and yet elect its candidate for Mayor. That is, public feeling in this city ought to have been aroused to such a pitch by the shocking exposures of Tammany nastiness that in their stern determination to turn the rascals out the voters would take no note of mere indiscretions in the canvass procedures, knowing that none but an upright and capable man would be named to head the anti-Tammany ticket. This is not at all the state of the case. The Tammany organization is so powerful and coherent, so well disciplined and so notoriously successful in getting all its men to the polls that a sound nomination must be re-enforced by campaign management of a high order of skill if the battle is to be won. It would be most unsafe to treat it as other than an up-hill fight from the beginning. Nor must it be forgotten that there is in the city a considerable number of respectable voters whose intentions are of the best negatively, who cannot be made to do their full duty as citizens unless they see that there is a very fair prospect of success. These are the men who would be left standing idly by and practically bringing defeat on the cause of good government unless a vigorous, direct, and promising anti-Tammany movement is prosecuted from the opening of the campaign. They are not our best citizens, though they like to think that they are. They are prosperous and lazy and slow to start. But they cast a good many votes when they go to the polls. They are indifferent to "politics." Only a very strong and active and well-conducted fight will bring them out.

If any blunders have been made so far they are unimportant, they will be forgotten. Blunders in making up the ticket, however, will be of lasting effect, for they cannot be corrected. The biggest blunder of all, and that is the chief danger that besets the union movement, would be the attempt of either party to serve its partisan ends in this municipal campaign. Democrats will refuse to help Mr. PLATT strengthen his party in the city. They would resent the nomination of any Republican who evinced a purpose to make the Mayoralty a stepping stone to any higher place upon which he might have fixed the eye of ambition. On the other hand, Mr. PLATT'S organization would cheerfully give the victory to Tammany again rather than help put the Democratic Party in trim to elect the next Governor. If a Democrat is nominated he must be above all suspicion of being approachable by Tammany with offers to support him for a greater office in return for "fair treatment" for the organization. The city might as well continue in the hands of Tammany as to be betrayed into its hands. And a Republican whose known or suspected ambitions might incline him to court the favor of PLATT during his term of office would be equally objectionable. The nominee, be he Democrat or Republican, must be content with the noble labors and high honors of the office of Mayor of New York, and his contentment therewith must be known to all men.

A coalition is a ticklish thing. It cannot be successfully employed to make Governors or Presidents for its component parts.

Mr. PLATT and Mr. SHEEHAN are more or less engaged in playing party politics. It is their nature, and the fact ought to occasion no surprise. Mr. PLATT is willing to take Low, but will not take COLER. Mr. SHEEHAN would take COLER, but not Low. There is a curious likeness in their nearly simultaneous announcements. Was it all prearranged? Is it not inherently probable that Low is as objectionable to PLATT as he is to SHEEHAN? Says PLATT to SHEEHAN, I will kill off COLER and you may kill off Low. It looks like that. The plain truth is, of course, that if these men are sincere in their attachment to the anti-Tammany cause they have no right to kill off anybody. It is too early, and all killing should be done in the conference. That is the only way to play fair.

These surface indications of hidden scheming will not pass unnoticed by the union leaders who are not playing politics. If there is reason to fear that this candidate has too much Democracy or that too much Republicanism to permit a perfect union a situation will be created to which candid and careful thought must be given. Mr. SHEEHAN'S personal following of Democrats may be so small as to be negligible, but account must be taken of the hundred thousand Democrats who are followers neither of SHEEHAN nor of CROKER; while by reason not only of its numbers but of its intensely partisan character Mr. PLATT'S organization demands and must receive a good deal of consideration.

The course plainly indicated is the nomination of a candidate who by his character and by an honorable record of public service faithfully and unselfishly performed would give convincing assurance that no pulling of wires, no nursing of "booms," would during his term of office occupy his mind or divert his energies from the great work of giving to the City of New York the benefits of an honest and efficient administration of its affairs.

THE LONDON TIMES—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An alliance for mutual interest and advantage has been concluded between THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE LONDON TIMES which secures to this journal the exclusive right to the entire news service of its London namesake for the Continent of America.

The really important news of the world, the news that involves or foreshadows the fate of dynasties and the destinies of nations, news that is of interest and value to serious-minded and thoughtful persons, is collected by THE LONDON TIMES with a diligence, fullness, and accuracy that remain unrivaled even in these days of keen competition and lavish expenditure. There is a quality of recognized authority, too, in its news—of which Dr. MORRISON'S dispatches from China may be cited as an example—that has won for its dispatches a confidence and consideration throughout the world to which no other newspaper can make successful pretension.

In addition to the news service of THE LONDON TIMES, this newspaper becomes entitled also to the exclusive use in America of its special articles on scientific, financial, economical, military, and social subjects, many of which are written by eminent contributors and have permanent value and wide interest. This arrangement makes available for THE NEW YORK TIMES special newspaper contributions of the highest authority and merit and the best established and most trustworthy individual news service in the world, with a century of honorable tradition to its credit.

In forming this alliance THE NEW YORK TIMES puts itself in touch with every source of important news over the habitable globe, and establishes for itself a service second to none in value and completeness.

The broadening interests of the United States and the closer relations of its people with peoples across the seas give to this alliance between two newspapers of similar character in the two largest cities of the world a timeliness and public importance of which we trust a daily demonstration will be afforded.

THE POLICE TRIALS.

There are now pending in the criminal courts of this city several cases against police officers in the final outcome of which the people of this municipality are very deeply interested. If the accused men are guilty it is the hope of all good citizens that they be punished to the full extent of the law. Such a result, however, is not to be expected if the history of similar cases in the past is to be used as a basis for the expectation.

The Lexow investigation disclosed a condition of affairs in the Police Department of this city that seemed to call for the punishment of some at least of the officers who were finally put on trial. Corruption, blackmail, malfeasance were among the words that seemed to fit the facts of several cases. Indictments followed the accusations, and some convictions followed the indictments. In one or more instances the convicted men actually went to prison and began to serve their terms. Eventually every man convicted was set free and reinstated in his former place by the higher courts. Suits by those men resulted in compelling the city to pay them sums of money equal to the amount they would have received as salaries during the time they were suspended from office as a result of their prosecutions. To-day there are pending in the Court of Appeals of this State more suits brought by these martyrs under a recent statute which provides that any person holding a public office may recover back any sum of money he is required to expend in defending himself on charges brought against him growing out of his official acts in all cases where the charges are not sustained.

Such is the history of the prosecutions that followed the disclosures made during the Lexow investigation. The causes that led to that result may be many, but generally speaking the immediate cause was the failure of the prosecution to prove their cases by competent evidence. In the present undertaking it is to be hoped that a repetition of the former failure will not occur. It ought to be as easy to punish a police officer for committing a crime as it is to punish one of the lowest class of criminals, and it ought to be possible to convict on such evidence as the higher courts will declare sufficient. If that is not possible, then the prosecution should never be begun. The spectacle of one bribe-taking policeman breaking stone at Sing Sing Prison will be far more salutary and effective than will be the appearance of a score of reinstated "martyrs" demanding back pay after the reversal of their cases by the appellate courts.

The immediate arrest, trial, and conviction of a criminal is always desirable, and in this regard the present police trials do not differ from any other class of cases. If, however, haste is to be made at the cost of care or of accuracy or of legality, it ought not to be permitted. The public demand a full, fair, and legal trial for the accused men, and fitting punishment if they are found guilty.

District Attorney PHILBIN has before him a golden opportunity, and it is to be hoped that he will improve it as he has those that have preceded it. This can best be done by prosecuting the pending cases with the same care that would characterize the conduct of a murder trial, by proceeding on the broad plan that every motion or other step taken by the defense is taken seriously and with honest intent, and is worthy of the same serious treatment by the Judge before whom it is pending as would be a similar action on the part of the public prosecutor. Nothing is to be gained by treating any move made by the defense in any other manner, nor is the public the gainer by any controversy between Court and counsel. Judge GOFF'S dismissal of the Herlihy indictment showed that he was not disposed to overlook defects that might have nullified a conviction.

The public will appreciate the difficulties that will be thrown in the way of the prosecution by the astute gentlemen who are engaged in defending the accused policemen, as they will the fact that those difficulties are the creation of the law and not the making of the Judge who is called upon to interpose them. It is better that the defense score a victory in all preliminary matters that are at all doubtful as to their legality than that the prosecution by succeeding on such points shall ultimately lose a conviction by having the higher court order a new trial in any one case because a Judge erred in deciding in favor of the prosecution some point that really had no direct bearing on the trial, but was raised solely to determine a question of preliminary practice, or to effect some trifling delay.

The object to be attained in the police trials is the conviction of the guilty officers in such a manner that they will not only go to a just punishment, but that they shall be removed from the force they now disgrace and shall serve as a warning for all time to those who violate their oaths of office.

THE INCORPORATION OF TRADES UNIONS.

It is reported, on what purports to be good authority, that the several important steel, coal, railway, and other syndicates with which Mr. MORGAN is identified will in future enter into no negotiations relative to contracts, scales of wages, rules, and the like, with labor leaders who are not in a position to show that they represent an incorporated union, that it can give satisfactory security for the faithful performance of its contract obligations, and that the organization for which they speak is in a position to deal with employers on the plane of financial responsibility. The lack of this basis on the part of Mr. SHAFFER and his associates, as we announced some weeks ago, was the reason for the unsatisfactory conclusion of the negotiations conducted in this city when the present strike was begun.

This is not a new idea, nor did it originate with Mr. MORGAN. It has been under consideration for many years in Great Britain, and much money has been spent by labor leaders in counsel fees to secure such wording of the statutes relative to trades unions as to specifically exempt them from the kind of responsibility which would devolve upon them under the general corporations law. The consternation created in England by the decision of the House of Lords in the Taff Vale case, and later in the Belfast butcher case, was due to the discovery that all this expenditure in the retention of high-priced counsel had been useless, since, whether incorporated or not, any one who could show damage and obtain a judgment against a union or against one acting for it, and by virtue of delegated authority conferred by it, could cause the seizure of its funds in treasury or bank, to satisfy the same. Twenty-five years of skillful dodging of responsibility had brought the British labor unions at last face to face with what they feared most—liability to be sued under conditions permitting the recovery of damages if awarded. Not being incorporated, and having no advantage from the limitation of liability which incorporation confers, the British trades unions would now seem to stand in the position of a voluntary association or partnership, leaving the individual members responsible to the extent of any property they might have for any judgments recovered against the union. It required a great many years of inconclusive litigation to reach this point in England, and the object steadily in view does not seem to have been the recovery of damages from individual members as much as the establishment of the principle that there was no safety for the workmen except in unincorporated associations.

For the determination of the representatives of capital in this country to insist upon evidence of incorporation from the representatives of labor coming to them with demands, the management of the Amalgamated Association is largely responsible. The Amalgamated stands for irresponsibility in the matter of respect for contract obligations, and so long as it elects to remain in this position it can receive no further consideration at the hands of those who could not evade a contractural obligation if they would.

The question of how incorporation would add to the responsibility of the trades unions is easily answered. They could then be required to show what capital they had, how it was invested or deposited, and what property of other kinds they were able to inventory. When necessary they might be required to escrow such money or securities as would insure the performance of their obligations. This would in no way deprive the individual workman of his inalienable privilege of not working if he does not want to, but it would effectually deter his union from taking him away from his work when he does not want to leave it. There will not be a strike from now to the end of time resulting from the accidentally synchronous action of individual workmen. With incorporation as the indispensable prerequisite of a standing and status entitling the representatives of organized labor to a hearing, the labor movement will enter upon a new and much more dignified phase, and, let us hope, one in which the "plugless word spouts" who now figure as its representatives will give place to men of affairs, with some conception of the nature and obligations of a contract. The demand does not show a desire on the part of employers to impose impossible conditions, with which organized labor cannot comply. Furthermore, it is not indicative of hostility to trades unions. A great many thoughtful wage earners have long believed that the unions should incorporate, and that until they do the interests of labor will not be properly represented by them.

THE "BUSINESS" VIEW.

The other day Deputy Commissioner DEVERY, in the course of one of his rambling lectures at police trials, took occasion to berate the men who are trying to clean New York of its unspeakable official filth because of the damage they were doing to "business." He has lately invented or borrowed a term of contempt for men engaged in this work which he evidently enjoys, and repeats in season and out of season. He calls them "little tin soldiers," and thinks that thereby he has robbed their accusations against him and his kind of all force. It is the "tin soldiers" of reform who, he thinks, are bringing the city into discredit and discouraging business men of other parts of the country from coming here to buy goods or attend to their affairs. Imprisonment or banishment is the least punishment he would inflict on them, and this he would doubtless administer with great glee if it were in his power.

The Merchants' Association takes a totally different view of the situation. It has, through its President, Mr. D. LEROY DRESSER, addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Police, Mr. MURPHY, in which his attention is called to the disclosures concerning the Police Department, and the effect they must have upon the commercial interests of the city. "The accounts of the scandals of the Police Department," the letter says, "which are spread broadcast throughout the country do no end of harm by creating a prejudice against the city in the mind of the country merchant. We know this from our experience." But the Merchants' Association has no idea that the injury thus done can be remedied or prevented by hushing up the facts or by scolding at the men who are disclosing them. Its policy is very different. "The existing evils ought to be rooted out, thereby removing the cause for scandal. There is no time like the present for doing this. You, as the chief public servant connected with the Police Department of this great metropolis, ought to remove every official under you whose action disgraces the department and casts a slur upon the city."

No doubt this is more than Commissioner MURPHY could do if he were ever so well disposed. His power of removal is considerable, and, if he were unhampered in its exercise, and sought only the good of the service and the protection of the fair name of the city, he could do much toward the cleaning of the department. But he is a part and a large part of the thing to be reformed. The ties that he has woven about him in the course of a long life in the service of Tammany Hall are not easily to be broken. The reputation of the city can be vindicated and prejudice against it can be removed only by the overthrow of Tammany and the establishment of a decent and strong man in the chair of the chief executive. This plainly the "commercial interests" and all interests of the people of the city do imperatively demand.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nothing except a desire to provoke a war between Great Britain and the United States could have prompted the writing and printing of an article which appears in a recent issue of The London Express, and only by the exercise of the firmest self-control in this country can the fiendish purpose be foiled. Perhaps even that will not be effectual, for beyond question the article hits as the father of one of Mr. KIPLING'S heroes wanted to hit his enemies—right where we live. With no other excuse than a report that some "American restaurants" are to be established in London, The Express makes a venomous attack upon some of our most dearly cherished institutions. For instance, it describes the New England boiled dinner as consisting of "salt beef, potato peels, parsnips, and things from the ash barrel, steamed in a bucket of dirty water," and not content with that cruel outrage upon our tenderest feelings, it adds that the boiled dinner "is responsible for most of the mental billousness of Boston, the headquarters of the pro-Boers, the pro-Filipinos, and the anti-everythings." Is that to be endured? Our clams, too, are described as "a species of artificial insect, made out of old goloshes and scrap leather," and scrapple as "a hog product on which Philadelphians live, tasting like marine glue, only worse." Then the Londoners are warned that with American restaurants will come the American waiter, "a being of violence who beats the customer into submission if he declines to eat what is put before him." These waiters, we also read, are "low-browed, scowling things, trained to handle the revolver with as much dexterity as they employ upon the soup-plate." With the same vicious irreverence The Express speaks of picked-up codfish, buckwheat cakes, and fruit pies, and it openly requests the British diplomats to twist the Monroe doctrine around, point it at us, and at any cost prevent the introduction of American restaurants. Surely insult never went further than this, since it amounts, in effect, to a charge that our food, cooking, and service are not so good as those of the present London restaurants!

—An exile from Albion is said to have arrived here with much wealth "in his clothes" to bet on the superiority of the Shamrock in speed to any boat our yachtsmen can bring against her. That we can all admire as an exhibition of courage, whatever we may think of it in our hearts as an exhibition of judgment, but our admiration would be just a little higher if the report did not also include the statement that the exile wants odds of 5 to 3. That may be cautious, but certainly it is not exactly sportive, and as certainly it does not evidence a serene and unshakable confidence in the Shamrock's ability. Somehow, in a contest like this one, a delicate weighing of chances and the conversion of them into mathematical and financial formulae are just a bit chilling to those of us on both sides of the water who found our hopes—and our bets, if we make any—on unadulterated sentiment and patriotism. It is a pretty euphemism to say that we want "the best boat" to win the sacred cup, but that implies always the belief that we have the best boat, and it is not very well, or even well at all, at this stage of the proceedings, for a Briton to admit that the American boat will probably prove to be the better, or for an American to admit as much in regard to the Shamrock. This is done by him who asks for odds, and even the thought of their acceptance gives just a little pain to those of delicate sensibilities. Some people put patriotism in quotation marks, nowadays, but more, fortunately, can use the word without subjecting it to any typographical or inflectional indignities, and a good many members of the latter class dislike the giving of odds by either side on a race of this peculiarly significant sort. To make no bets at all would be best, but instinct tells those who are not too sophisticated that, if bets are made, they should be on even terms, whatever the probabilities may be. This applies, of course, only to Britons and Americans; other folks have a right to be as careful and businesslike as they please.

—Our story of the Missouri dog who offered a basket of peaches to his master's guest, but objected when the guest took two of the peaches and forced her to put one of them back in the basket, has brought to us a story about a California dog which, while not of the same sort, is equally interesting—and gives equally healthy exercise to the credulity. Our correspondent, Mr. A. B. LAKE of Great Neck, says that several years ago, when he had some preserved marsh lands in California, he owned an Irish setter, Jeff by name, an excellent retriever of most amiable disposition, with unusual gaiety of spirit combined with the warm-hearted demonstrativeness characteristic of his countrymen—or some of them. One 15th of August, with the opening of the duck season, a shooting party went in dinghys from the houseboat to a tule-sheltered "blind," and spent the morning in successful sport. At noon a keeper came in a boat to pick up the killed birds, bringing with him Jeff, who had not seen his friends in the "blind" for many months. His excitement when he saw them at a distance was intense, and it was with difficulty that he was prevented from leaving the boat and swimming to greet his friends. He was compelled, however, to land on a point opposite the "blind," where five birds had fallen in the tall grass. Four of them were soon found and deposited in the keeper's boat, and when the dog was sent back again he went, only to return, dragging himself along the ground out of the keeper's sight. In this way he reached the boat, seized one of the ducks already retrieved, and carried it off into the tall grass, whence he immediately emerged with it, openly and triumphantly, as one who had completed his allotted task. The keeper was deceived, and the dog was allowed to rush to the "blind" and his friends, who had watched the whole operation. Of course, the dog received the welcome for which he yearned, and its cordiality was not appreciably diminished because of the realization that his conduct had been an infraction of discipline, not to say of morals.

FAVORS COLER FOR MAYOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that, now that Senator Platt has spoken, there is left to the anti-Tammany forces but one thing to do, namely, to nominate Controller Bird S. Coler for Mayor without faltering.

Had the great American trickster kept his likes and dislikes from the public, another candidate might with safety be chosen, but now that Platt has seen fit to antagonize the Controller for the anti-Tammany combination, to accept other than him as their standard bearer would be confession that they have turned over the entire movement into the hands of the unreliable Republican politician. And what would be the natural outcome?

In the scales of the Citizens' Union, Greater New York Democracy, and all other affiliated bodies, Platt and Croker are supposed to be considered of perfect equality; therefore, how can they permit Platt to dictate any more than they can permit Croker to dictate? The result of nominating any man other than Mr. Coler must, therefore, result in another clean sweep for Tammany, and in the results of the labors of New York's more sincere and public-spirited citizens being scattered to the winds.

Only a few days since Platt agreed to support any candidate that the allied anti-Tammany elements agreed upon. To-day, seeing that the Controller is by far the most popular among these elements, and that no earthly power can defeat him, if he be nominated, he singles him out as the one objectionable to his fancy. If he, at this early stage of the campaign, sees fit to break faith with the con-Croker people, how can we expect him to keep his word later on? It is "history repeating itself." He mastered a similar stroke in 1897, and we can to-day expect nothing better of him. As the Irishman would say, "'Tis the nathur av the baste."

Platt's last coup once more verifies the claim so often made by those best versed in our politics: "Platt and Croker have a lasting understanding, by which the former will be permitted to run the State and Croker the city, with neither interfering with the other." However, "'tis an ill wind that blows nobody good," and I believe that honest men of all parties can realize some satisfaction from Platt's last move. They can go ahead and nominate Mr. Coler, and thereby forever shelve both iniquitous Platt and iniquitous Croker, for I believe the large majority of Republicans in this city will ignore Platt's dictates, while the number of honest Democrats who would vote the union ticket, with Platt ignored, and would not vote it with Platt recognized, will more than counterbalance the number of Republicans who still cling to the Senator's apron strings.

C. H. HIBBARD.

New York, Aug. 27, 1901.

GEORGE F. PEABODY FOR MAYOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of the various gentlemen who have been mentioned as the possible candidate of the Citizens' Union, Republican, and Independent Democratic organizations for Mayor, I am strongly of the opinion that Mr. George Foster Peabody is the most likely to defeat Tammany. Mr. Peabody has been closely identified with the movement for better municipal government in this city and in Brooklyn for a number of years past, and has the respect and esteem of all his fellow-workers for honest politics.

His extensive business experience, in connection with large manufacturing and railway enterprises, shows him to be a man of marked executive ability and capacity for hard work, which would make him especially valuable at this time, in view of and many important public works projected and being carried on.

No candidate can defeat Tammany who cannot secure the support of a large proportion of the workingmen of the city. Mr. Peabody's well-known radical position in favor of the efforts of the workers to better their condition through the enactment of just laws or, rather, by the repeal of unjust legislation which injures most of the people commonly termed "the working classes," would guarantee his receiving a very large vote from these people.

While he has always been a consistent Jeffersonian Democrat, in that he believes that that Government is best that governs least Mr. Peabody is in entire sympathy with the popular movement to secure for the citizens of New York a fair return for the enormously valuable franchises granted to the street railway, gas, electric lighting, and other corporations.

I do not know whether Mr. Peabody would accept the nomination for Mayor if it were offered to him. I do know that the City of New York would be extremely fortunate if it could secure his services as Chief Magistrate.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

New York, Aug. 27, 1901.

THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR STOCK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The collapse of the Tripler liquid air bubble leads to the question: Should there not be some protection for a gullible public against irresponsible promoters and their methods of getting the people's money on false and exaggerated representations?

Doubtless the investors in liquid air stock believed they were providing money for the development of a great industry. Whether they had reason to believe that the untested patents of Mr. Tripler were worth a prospective $2,500,000, or that there was any remote possibility that a company of $10,000,000 capital could ever succeed in the manner set forth, is a question worthy of consideration. If they gave these subjects any thought whatever, and if they had given the least weight to the warnings published in the newspapers from men of science, they would have discovered that the only source of profit would be in the sales of stock for the benefit of the "insiders." The prospectus of the company, the advertisements of the brokers, (who enjoyed a commission, as now currently reported, of one-third,) were all very alluring to the ordinary readers and small investors. But there was never a moment in the history of the Tripler concern when an opportunity was offered for a fair business investment. It has always been speculative, and never have the outside investors had the least chance of speculative profits. It is truly a pity that the great public is so blind to obvious facts.

The writer took occasion to draw attention to the preposterous claims of a certain Boston liquid air concern in the columns of THE TIMES. The company continued in business for a year or more after that, but failed when the fountain of wealth ceased to flow. The Tripler concern has followed the same course. The writer has believed since the beginning that the prime movers in both these concerns, even those bright and shining lights in the world of ingenious finance, who permitted the use of their names for the trifling consideration of a nominal $1,000,000, deserved to be prosecuted for an attempt to swindle the public. It is no mitigation of the offense to say that they were themselves deceived—that they believed the wonderful stories of the inventor. If they were dupes they were willing dupes, for they could have learned the facts had they desired to do so.

There never has been any uncertainty as to the nature of liquid air securities. In saying this it should not be inferred that liquid air has no commercial value or useful applications. But in these regards Mr. Tripler and his associates are not competent authorities. In these days it is the so-called "practical" man, who is very likely uneducated and disposed to ignore facts which he does not understand, that is to be distrusted. Mr. Tripler is not a scientific man, although he pretends to a knowledge of liquid air superior to that of men of science. He is not such a remarkable man as his admirers believe, for the laws of the conservation of energy remain undisturbed, notwithstanding Mr. Tripler's literary efforts to disprove them.

It would seem that investors—those great financiers of Wall Street as well as the more lowly, who would naturally rejoice to share in the abundant profits of developing industries—should begin to recognize that the only safe foundation for an investment in a new industry, method, or product, is the opinion of a qualified specialist in science. If not infallible in regard to purely commercial features it would at least eliminate fake projects, expose false representations, and point out the impracticable and impossible. If the investors in liquid air had required as a condition for their investment an opinion from a professional chemist or physicist they would not have lost their money.

So long as men of large means rely upon their own untrained judgment and observation concerning things beyond their experience or knowledge, they will make more failures than successes, and lead their blind followers into unnecessary losses. So long as they prefer the guidance of uneducated inventors rather than the wiser counsel of persons whose knowledge is thorough and broad, they will make costly mistakes. Wisdom does not with wealth, and the squandering of wealth by irresponsible and unscrupulous inventors, in misdirected efforts to accomplish results which they do not know how to attain, is almost as demoralizing as the hoarding of it when it is needed for more worthy uses.

Strange as it may seem, it is certainly easier to secure money, either from Wall Street capitalists or by popular subscription, for purely speculative and risky undertakings, and even for deliberate swindles, than it is for sound business. While one good enterprise is being examined, tested, and considered, half a dozen fakes can be put on the market and carried through the balloon stage to sudden collapse, leaving the promoters in the possession of profits which may be hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Perhaps it is as well not to attempt an explanation of this condition. It would not be complimentary to the intelligence of a considerable proportion of the people. Nevertheless, even they should be protected against unprincipled corporation promoters as well as against dealers in gold bricks.

R. HITCHCOCK.

New York, Aug. 29, 1901.

"AEROGRAPH" AND "AUTOWHEEL."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since I am driven by THE TIMES to argue the merits of my suggesting the use of "aerograph" for wireless telegraphy, "autocart," or "autowheel" for automobile, I shall do so, much as I dislike offending etymologists and other word sharps, amateur, professional, or journalistic.

I was not unaware of the existence of the word "aerograph" as applied to "a description of the air or atmosphere." Why this fact should prevent the adapting of this word to a new use, however, the meaning of which, by all the analogies of language, it accurately describes, I am unable to see. Surely, there are numerous precedents for adapting old words to new uses; so many, in fact, that a number of them will readily suggest themselves to "word sharps" and "etymologists."

I admit that, from the point of view of "an unholy union of two languages," the words "autocart" and "autowheel" are no less objectionable than "automobile."

These words are preferable, however, for their euphony, brevity, and accuracy, no less than for the reason that they are, at least in part, English, and, to that extent, self-explanatory. An all-English term is, of course, what is desired, but in the absence of perfection, the next best should be chosen.

I repeat once more, "aerograph" describes the idea meant to be conveyed by wireless telegraphy accurately, and should be adopted, despite the fact that it is already in use to describe some other thing, and "autocart," or "autowheel" are so much "prettier" words than automobile that they should be used, though every etymological argument existing against "automobile" might be used against them.

H. A. WELTNER.

New York, Aug. 29, 1901.

Names for Three Bridges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the mania for calling names seems to be in order, I would suggest the following as being about right: To call Brooklyn Bridge "City Hall Bridge"; the one now in course of construction "Delancy"; that at Blackwell's Island "Blackwell's Island."

I am glad this is settled. I will name the others as the work progresses.

CONCEIT.

New York, Aug. 29, 1901.

Approves Alliterative Appellations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading your suggestions and those of corespondents regarding proper names for our great bridges, there came to my mind the helpfulness of an alliteration.

As one correspondent says this morning, the name of the Brooklyn Bridge cannot well be changed. How would it do then to name the others, in their order, proceeding up the river, Bowery, Bushwick, Blackwell?

The bridge nearest to the present one will practically start at the Bowery; the one that already throws its graceful lines against the sky will land you, to be sure, in Williamsburg, but lies in the direct route to the older and more picturesque village of Bushwick. The fourth will have, as its distinguishing feature, Blackwell's Island. Looking also to the perhaps not far distant future, when one might cross from the lower point of old New York over Governors Island, what could be more appropriate than Battery Bridge? Again, in the opposite extreme, no doubt, one will some time connect us with the Bronx, and that euphonious title could be appropriately assumed. We would then have the Battery, Brooklyn, Bowery, Bushwick, Blackwell, Bronx.

We will soon need them all under some name or other.

WILL H. JOHNSTON.

Brooklyn, Aug. 29, 1901.

GEN. GREENE'S BURIAL PLACE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Sunday, Aug. 25, appeared a communication signed J. L. H. Mosier, in which the writer stated that in May, 1800, being in South Carolina, he learned that the remains of Gen. Nathaniel Greene had been removed from their first burial place and reinterred at Kingstree, S. C., in a Presbyterian churchyard.

There have been a great many wild traditions in past years concerning the last resting place of Gen. Greene, but there is no excuse for this new one, as the exact location of his burial place is now known and has been since last February, when its discovery was published far and wide in the press, and particularly in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A committee of gentlemen appointed by the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, of which Gen. Greene was the President at the time of his death, instituted a search in February and found the remains in an old vault in Colonial Park, (the site of a former cemetery,) in Savannah, Ga., where they were deposited when he died in 1786. They were identified by a variety of concurrent and unmistakable circumstances, and chiefly by the name plate found on the coffin. This was so much corroded that, although it revealed a part of the name of the deceased, it was brought North to be wholly cleaned by modern processes. The restoration was perfect and gave the name, age, and date of death of Gen. Greene distinctly.

The plate was returned to Savannah and presented to the Georgia Historical Society, whose President, the Hon. George A. Mercer, and several members were among the committee which discovered the remains. The following letter from the Corresponding Secretary of the Georgia Historical Society to the Secretary of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati settles the matter in the estimation of the persons best qualified to give judgment:

Dear Sir: I am directed by the Georgia Historical Society to return, through you, to the Cincinnati of Rhode Island, our sincere thanks for the coffin plate of Gen. Nathanial Greene, recently discovered in this city. The interesting relic has been suitably encased in glass and securely placed in the archives of our society.

—The unmistakable inscription sets forever at rest the question of the identity of the remains and the spot of his burial. Much credit is due your society for the patriotic interest displayed in this matter.

OTIS ASHMORE.

Cor. Secretary, Georgia Historical Society.

Mr. Ashmore is the well-known Superintendent of Public Education of Savannah, and an antiquarian and local analist of wide reputation.

GEORGE W. OLNEY.

New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

He Settles It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Weltner's letter in to-day's TIMES recalls the old contention that no situation can arise without the simultaneous appearance of a mind able to resist it, as the Civil War developed Lincoln, &c. Yesterday THE TIMES called attention to the poor success we moderns have had in appropriately naming new inventions, instancing wireless telegraphy and automobile. But a day has elapsed and the difficulty is at an end. H. A. Weltner, previously unknown to fame, is the man of the hour. Marconi's invention, he says, shall be no longer wireless telegraphy, but aerograph, and the gentle auto shall be known as the autocart henceforth and forever more. Now a cart is a carriage having two wheels," and the one point of construction common to the various forms of automobile is that they all have four wheels, else they fail. Hence "autocart." Perfect!

Aerograph is so strikingly new and original that a gasping world should have a few das to think it over.

P. E. W.

New York, Aug. 28, 1901.

Not the Nose but the Ears.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Stewart and Mr. Hager are both wrong; it is neither the nose nor the climate; it is the ears. I have experimented upon a certain class of my countrymen (I am a native American) for years, and always with the same results.

If you gaze earnestly at the ears of one of these people, when riding in a public vehicle, he will stretch himself into two seats, deposit his dirty boots upon a third seat, and begin to hawk and spit. Then he will whistle, so as to divert you from reading or thinking. His next resource is to pick his nails; then his nose. Finally, if you continue to gaze at his ears, he will pluck a half-burned penny cigar from his pocket and perfume the car with it.

This sensitiveness of the ear is not peculiar to man. Very similar results will be noticed if you gaze upon the American hog. Depend upon it: it is the ears.

A. D.

New York, Aug. 27, 1901.

Kingsley and America's Climate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in yesterday's TIMES a letter wherein Thackeray's experience in regard to our climate is quoted.

Perhaps the opinion on the same subject of another English writer, the Rev. Charles Kingsley may be of interest. In the Spring of 1874 he was in this country, traveling for his health. The following quotation is from a letter written by him while in this city:

"I never want medicine or tonic, and very little stimulant. But cannot do as much here as at home. All say so, and I find it. One can go faster for a while, but gets exhausted sooner.

M. A.

New York, Aug. 28, 1901.

Croker's Choice of Residence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"M." writes an open letter asking why Mr. Croker spends his vacation in England instead of Ireland.

"M." evidently being an enthusiastic despiser of Mr. Croker, for reasons of his own, presumably, forgets that Mr. Croker did inspect places in Ireland before deciding upon England as a place of residence for rest and recreation, and, presumably, for reasons of his own, being free to do so, selected England.

Like many others, "M." fails to remember that Americans are a free people, and that Irishmen also are free men, and can elect to reside, for pleasure or business, in any country. Therefore, why not England for the Irish?

Will "M." prove that Irishmen are not free men?

R. PITTER.

New York, Aug. 29, 1901.

NUGGETS.

At Breakfast.

"Bridget, did you call the boys?"

"Indade an' Oi called them iverything Oi cud think of, but they wudn't git up."—Brooklyn Life.

Strenuous Variety.

"It is thought," remarked Dennis "that the robberies are the worruk of sneak thieves."

"Sneak thieves, is it?" replied Patrick. "Sure, an' they must be bold sneak thieves then."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Little Learning.

Ernestine had learned the word "rat" at school. The teacher pointed to the word "at," and asked her what it was. She said, "It is some part of a rat, but I don't know which part it is."—Youth's Companion.

Her Savings.

"I'm so glad you told me to keep accounts, Henry," she said. "I have just been going over them, and I find that I have saved $200 in the last three months."

"Good!" he exclaimed. "Where's the money?"

"Oh, I haven't got the money," she answered, "but the accounts show that I have saved it just the same."—Chicago Post.

WHEN FANCY GOES TO SEA.

Ciara Louise Heald in Boston Transcript.

The toil of towns is left behind,
Their restless energy;
All fetters lose their wonted sway
When Fancy goes to sea.

The freedom of the unbound slave,
Untasted liberty,
Is mine in those sweet intervals
When Fancy goes to sea.

I hear the wild bird's haunting note,
Its unchained minstrelsy;
The murmurs of the deep are mine
When Fancy goes to sea.

The fragrance of the far-off isles
Is wafted here to me,
And lulls me into slumbering
When Fancy goes to sea.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON AT THE CUP TRIAL

Owner of Shamrock II. and His Guests Reach Newport on Erin.

SILENT ON LAWSON'S OFFER

Irish Knight Declines to Discuss Challenge for Race Against the Independence.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—Sir Thomas Lipton arrived shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon on his steam yacht Erin from New York, having made the run against an easterly wind in eleven hours. Accompanying Sir Thomas are Capt. Sycamore of Shamrock II., G. L. Watson, David Barrie, W. C. Jamieson, J. B. Hillard, Dr. Reid Mackay, and the Hon Charles Russell.

The Erin will remain here to-morrow, while Sir Thomas and his guests witness the second trial race between the Constitution and Columbia.

The Erin anchored just outside of Goat Island. She will go over the course to-morrow, and Capt. Sycamore and Mr. Jamieson of the Shamrock will have the chance to get a line of the sea jockeying of the men who will contend against them in the cup contests at Sandy Hook.

Sir Thomas Lipton was much interested in the details of yesterday's race between the Constitution and the Columbia. Speaking of the performance by the Shamrock II. in her spin off Sandy Hook, New York, he said:

"It was a fine trial, indeed. A good sixteen-knot wind was blowing, and it was by far the best try-out the boat has had since she came over. We were all very much pleased, and we ask for no better weather conditions in the cup races than those of yesterday."

Sir Thomas was told of the announcement of Thomas W. Lawson, owner of the Independence, that he would be glad to race his boat against all three or any one of the ninety-foot sloops, Shamrock II., Columbia, or Constitution, with the understanding that if he failed to win two out of three of the contests he would give $100,000 to any worthy charity. Sir Thomas had not seen the announcement, however, and was not prepared to discuss it. The owner of the Shamrock II., it was said by his friends, considered that his boat was brought to this country solely to race for the America's Cup, and he would not participate in other races, the mission of his yacht being to meet the defender of the cup and win the coveted trophy if possible.

None of the officials of the New York Yacht Club would talk about Mr. Lawson's offer. If challenges should be issued in behalf of the Independence they probably would be made to the owners or managers of the three boats named, and would be dealt with by each separately. It would not come within the province of the New York Yacht Club to pass upon the matter in any way. Although no statement has ever been made officially on the subject, it is generally understood here that neither the Columbia nor the Constitution, under any conditions, will race the Independence again, and that she was dropped out of consideration some time ago.

Sir Thomas and his party will be entertained by Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard at dinner Monday night. Arrangements are being made to start back to New York at 11:30 that night. The guests at Commodore Ledyard's dinner, which will take place at the Lewis Q. Jones villa, which Mr. Ledyard is occupying this Summer, will include, in addition to Sir Thomas Lipton and his guests on the Erin, the fleet officers and members of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, the members of the American Cup Race Committee, and W. Butler Duncan and Edwin Morgan, managers respectively of the Constitution and Columbia.

It was dull to-day for the yachtsmen in the harbor. Absolutely nothing was done on either the Columbia or Constitution. In answer to an inquiry as to the report that the crews on the two boats might be changed, Mr. Duncan of the Constitution said it was entirely without foundation, so far as he knew.

To-morrow's race is anticipated with the keenest interest. The members of the Challenge Committee of the New York Yacht Club have a problem to solve, and they are watching the present series with great anxiety. They are puzzled by the behavior of the Constitution, and are at a loss to account for her successive defeats in light weather, when she did so well under such conditions at the outset. It is said here to-night that if the Columbia wins to-morrow's contest the committee may extend the trials and make the series five instead of three, but no announcement has yet been made to this effect by any one in authority.

The old cup defender Volunteer, with her owner, J. Malcolm Forbes, on board, arrived this evening from the eastward.

POLICE FOR YACHT RACES.

Arrangements for the Patrol Fleet on Ocean Cup Course.

Acting in time this season, after the experience and difficulties of 1899, the Federal authorities already have made plans to cover the huge task of providing proper ocean police arrangements for the international yacht races for the America's cup, which began on Sept. 21. The details of policing the course have been placed by the Secretary of the Treasury in the hands of Capt. Thomas D. Walker, of the United States Revenue Service, who will command the fleet of patrol vessels assigned to duty during the cup races.

Nominally the duties of Capt Walker and his fleet will be to keep clear the course for the yachts, but that will be only a small part of his work as was learned in the races of two years ago, when the policing of the course oft Sandy Hook was under the command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., then a Captain. Commodore Evans had little time to prepare rules for the occasion, but the rules he did frame were found to cover the ground so well that the same regulations, with slight modification, will be in force this year. In Leslie's Weekly, Capt. Walker writes of his plans for policing the yacht races, as follows:

"There will be twelve or thirteen vessels in the patrol fleet—six or seven revenue cutters, and five or six steam yachts. The revenue cutters detailed for this duty are the Gresham, now at New York, which I command; the Onondaga, at Philadelphia; the Algonquin, at Wilmington, N. C.; the Seminole, at Boston; the Windom, at Baltimore, and probably the Dexter and the Dallas, slower boats, which are at New Bedford and New London, respectively. They will assemble here before the races and report to me. I shall offer the right of line in the division to be composed of steam yachts to Sir Thomas Lipton's Erin, a courtesy extended at the last races, and one which is his due. There will be no torpedo boats in the patrol fleet, as in 1899, when the navy guard flag was the designating emblem, and each of the vessels will carry the flag of the United States revenue marine at the fore instead.

"This flag, with its white field and blue stars, and red and white stripes running up and down, is familiar in New York Harbor. It is carried by the revenue cutters at the Battery and by all revenue cutters. Moreover, a deal of lawful authority goes with it on the water, and no steamboat Captain would dare to treat it with indignity. In order that a steam yacht may fly it it will be necessary for me to designate an officer of the revenue marine to go aboard and take charge of the vessel's patrol work during th races. He will not interfere with the handling of the yacht, which will be left to her own officers.

"In addition the Gresham will carry a blue senior officer's pennant, indicating that her signals are to be obeyed. These are arranged specially for the occasion, but the one most frequently used will be the speed signal, a black cone, which indicates by its position whether the vessel is going at full speed or half speed, ahead or astern. The main purpose of the signals will be to keep the excursion fleet half a mile from the racing yachts, both to leeward and astern.

"There will be two divisions of the patrol fleet and two great fleets of steamboats. The patrol vessels will be 400 yards apart, and the two divisions will form a great rectangle on two sides of a square, leaving two other sides of clear water to windward and in front of the yachts. The first division of patrol boats will advance end to end in the same direction of the yachts, while alongside will be banked the first flotilla of steamboats, extending nearly half a mile to sea. The second division of patrol boats will follow the yachts half a mile behind, while other steamboats will bring up the rear. When the yachts tack, the positions of the two fleets of patrol boats and steamboats will be reversed. Those that were sailing behind the yachts will be on their port side, while those that were sailing parallel to them will in turn be at the rear. Each time the yachts tack the relative positions of the two fleets will change also, after the manner I have indicated.

"In the triangular race the excursion fleets will gather outside the first and last legs of the triangle, and will be obliged to change places while the competing yachts are covering the second leg. When it is observed from the Gresham that the two yachts are approaching the first stakeboat and are about to round it, the revenue flags will be lowered to halfmast on the patrol boats, and their steam whistles will be blown as a signal to the excursion boats to go ahead at full speed for a position to leeward of the last leg of the course and as near the second stakeboat as may be without approaching it nearer than half a mile. Thus the excursion fleet is prevented from going to windward of the yachts and blanketing them, while the crowds aboard will be able to get a fair view of the racers as their vessels change positions from one leg to the other of the course."

SHAMROCK'S NEXT SPIN TUESDAY.

Challenger Will Be Overhauled Preparatory to Trial Then.

Left alone with her tender, the Porto Rico, after the departure of the Erin for Newport with Sir Thomas Lipton and his guests on board, the cup challenger Shamrock II. swung at anchor in Sandy Hook Bay yesterday, her crew contentedly idle after the sharp work of last week in the daily trials of the challenger. The green yacht attracted much attention, and visitors came from all points to inspect and admire her. No stranger was allowed on board, however, in the absence of Capt. Sycamore, who had gone to Newport with Sir Thomas.

The yacht will not go out again until Tuesday, but it is understood that some work will be done by the sailmakers to-day, and the crew will overhaul the rigging, to see that everything is in good condition for Tuesday's spin.

There is great disappointment among local yachtsmen, who had hoped to see the Constitution win from the Columbia in their first trial race. They believe that there is more speed in the yacht, and that if she were differently handled or better balanced that it would come out. If she loses in to-day's race there seems to be nothing for the committee to do but select the Columbia to defend the America's Cup. There are many who believe that the Shamrock's chances of winning the trophy are excellent.

PAUL M. POTTER HERE.

The Playwright to Supervise the Production of His Boer Play, "The Red Kloof."

Paul M. Potter, the playwright, was among the passengers who arrived here on the French liner La Champagne yesterday morning. He comes back to supervise the preparations being made for the forthcoming production of his "Boer" play entitled "The Red Kloof," which is to open the Savoy Theatre for the season, and in which Louis Mann and Clara Lipman will appear. The play is a story of the Jameson raid, and does not deal with the present trouble in South Africa. Speaking of his plans yesterday, Mr. Potter said:

"I was the first one to write a play dealing with the Boers, and since then several 'Boer' plays have been announced. The subject is a hard one to handle, as at the present time it is a delicate one. 'The Red Kloof,' however, will not give offense; it is a story of Boer life, and does not refer to the present complications in South Africa. In England the 'Boer' plays make all the Boers introduced villains and the English heroes; 'The Red Kloof' is impartial.

"I am at work on several new pieces, but the next one to be produced will be a melodrama of American civil and military life in China. The details I cannot give at the present time, but the siege of Peking and the entrance of the Forbidden City will be dealt with."

Mr. Potter will remain here eight weeks.

IN THE SHOPS.

Little gunmetal buttons are attractive on dark waists.

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Most attractive momie cloth scarfs, fifty inches long, are selling for 30 cents each. Some of these are in stripes with a more or less lacelike effect, and others have a plain centre with a border of ivy leaves around the edge. These are all in a pretty unbleached shade; they wash well and are serviceable.

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Dress shields for thin gowns have one side deep to go inside the waist, the other side to go inside the sleeve, not more than an inch wide, and in some shields has the effect of a brocaded white silk and simulates a little undersleeve. These shields cost 18 cents each.

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Brilliant effects are to be seen in men's French linen handkerchiefs, which cost $1.25 each. These handkerchiefs come in plaids and stripes and in plain colors, pink for instance the centre of a light shade, and with a darker shade in the border, and possibly a band of white. Some of the quieter designs come in black and white in small plaids or stripes.

***

Friezes for the nursery come in Noah's Ark designs—seven panels, five feet in length, in which the animals "two by two" are wandering from the ark. It is a deep frieze and most attractive for the children's room. The panels can be separated if necessary between the pairs of animals to fit into different parts of the room, where there may be obstructions in the wall. The whole thing is in colors and bright and attractive.

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The old-time sewing birds that our grandmothers clamped to the table beside them when they were at work are now to be found in the shops. They are the same funny little birds, and open their mouths in the same old way to hold one end of a hem or a long seam. Even the little round pin cushion on the top seems to be the same shade of red as the old ones. The grandmothers thought they could not do without these helps, and every other woman who hears of them who does any sewing at all, says that nothing would delight her so much as to use one for old sake's sake, if for nothing more. They cost 50 cents.

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The woman who wears black underwear, or at least petticoats, with her black gowns buys the little under petticoats in soft, light India silk, trimmed with black lace. They are cool and comfortable, and add but little to the circumference of the wearer, which is one of their greatest charms.

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Jewish New Year cards are to be found in large numbers and in all styles, from the simplest cards with "Glückwunsch" in German, "A Happy New Year" in English, and the Hebrew equivalent, to the most elaborate with flowers and tinsel, which are sent out in boxes.

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Now is the time to buy a corn grater. The most elaborate of these come in the form of wooden benches; that is to say, with a board of some hard wood, with two supports at either end on the under side. These are to hold the board, which has a broad slit across the centre, over the bowl, into which the corn is to be grated. On one side of this opening is a row of small pins, which score the kernels of corn as the ear is drawn lengthwise on the board, which is about as long as the ear. On the other side of the opening is a knife, which scrapes the corn off after the needles have prepared the way. The corn falls through the opening into the dish. This scraper costs 12 cents.

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A cheaper corn scraper is a round tin piece with teeth, which is drawn down the ear. This costs 10 cents, but is hardly as good or durable.

ANNUAL LOVE FEAST AT OCEAN GROVE

Many Thousand People Attend Services in the Auditorium.

A. H. De Haven, Banker of This City, Among Those Who Talk—The Camp to Close To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Sept. 1.—Twelve thousand or more Methodists gathered in the Auditorium at 9 o'clock this morning, and participated in the annual "love feast." Bishop Fitzgerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association, presided. The choir and orchestra, led by Prof. Tali Esen Morgan, sang a number of hymns and anthems before and after the feast. For nearly two hours the congregation testified concerning Christ's power to save from sin.

Among the testifiers were members of nearly every church denomination, one of them, Amelia O'Keefe of Philadelphia, being ninety-nine years old. Supreme Court Justice Charles D. Hendrickson of Mount Holly, who closed the saloons in Atlantic City on Sunday, told how he had been converted at a Methodist camp meeting. A. H. De Haven, a banker of New York City, said he was glad he was a Methodist, and sang "My God Is Reconciled." Dr. Herman Faust, a converted rabbi, said he and his wife, as well as nine of his children, were now following the "once despised Nazarene." The Rev. Dr. Frost of New York City was proud of the fact that he had been a Christian for sixty-two years and had been preaching the Gospel for fifty-five years.

There were over 300 testimonies, and at times a dozen people were speaking at the same time. "Father" John Sitler of Kensington, who occupied a seat inside the chancel, kept up a continual shouting, and at one time jumped to his feet and danced. Spirited hymns were sung at intervals, and frequently the shouts of the "redeemed" drowned the voices of those who were speaking.

The "love feast" was through necessity merged into the regular morning preaching service. At 10:30 o'clock there was not a vacant seat in the Auditorium, and thousands stood outside the building, anxious to hear the singing and preaching. There were nearly 100 ministers occupying seats on the platform. The altar rail and chancel were crowded with worshippers. Many were obliged to leave the camp grounds because of their inability to get near enough to hear the preacher.

The Rev. Dr. Aaron E. Ballard, Vice President of the Camp Meeting Association, presided, and the first song was "The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away," and "Fill Me Now," the latter being a hymn composed by the late Dr. Elwood H. Stokes, for thirty years President of the association. The Scripture lesson was read by the Rev. J. H. Alday, a member of the association. The Rev. Thomas Harrison of Boston, once known as "the boy preacher," delivered the prayer. After he had finished, the building rang with "amens" and "hallelujahs."

Bishop Fitzgerald was the preacher. He spoke without notes from this text: "And Pilate wrote a title and put it on the cross. And the writing was, Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews."

Miss Lizzie Sharp conducted a service in the Tabernacle at 1:30 P. M. There were more than 3,000 people present in the three departments of the Summer Sabbath school. "Jack" Cooke, the boy preacher, spoke to the children in the Intermediate Department, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary, had charge of the Bible class. At 3:30 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Cook of Red Lands, Cal., preached to a large congregation in the Auditorium. His theme was "Holiness." The surf meeting at 6 o'clock drew a multitude to the beach. Evangelist Charles H. Yatman conducted the vesper service in the Young People's Temple.

The sermon this evening was preached by "Jack" Cooke. He preached, as is his custom, from a text submitted by the audience. It was the last sermon of the present camp meeting, and at its close the ministers gathered within the chancel and conducted a spirited after-meeting. Scores of penitents asked for prayers, and a number of them professed conversion.

The camp meeting will close to-morrow morning. At 9 o'clock the sacrament of infant baptism will be observed, with Bishop Fitzgerald in charge. Then will follow the annual "walk around Jerusalem" by the officials, visiting ministers, and the congregation. Three taps of the Auditorium bell will announce that the great religious meeting is at an end for the Summer of 1901.

THE NAVY'S PERSONNEL.

Commander Wadhams, at the New York Christian Conference, Says It Is the Finest in the World.

SEA CLIFF, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The New York Christian Conference, which began here yesterday, was continued to-day. About five hundred persons attended the services to-day.

The day's proceedings opened at 7 o'clock this morning with a prayer meeting, led by the Rev. Dr. G. W. Carter. After breakfast, which followed the prayer meeting, those attended assembled for the Bible study session. The address was made by Prof. Frank Saunders of Yale University. The subject under discussion was the books of the prophets. Prof. Saunders said the arrangement of the books in the Bible was misleading and incorrect. It was neither scientific nor religious. The arrangement made it more difficult for the student than if the books were arranged in accordance with the time in which the prophets lived.

The principal morning session was held at 11 o'clock, when the Rev. Henry Lewis preached.

The afternoon meeting was addressed by Commander A. V. Wadhams, United States Navy. He said that all persons should stand behind the men behind the guns; we should all endeavor to get closer to him, for he is a fine type of a man. He praised the enlisted men of the navy, and said that no other navy in the world had such a personnel. The conditions, he said, were becoming such that the men behind the guns and their officers were getting closer together. One of the dearest friends he ever met was one of the greatest drunkards he had ever met. He had courage that was grand. He could stand behind his gun when the shot and shell of the enemy fell about him, and he was always in the thickest of the fight, but this same man had not the courage to pass a hotel without stopping in to have a drink.

The commander praised the American naval officer, and urged that Congress provide them with funds to entertain foreign officers.

Addresses were made in the evening by James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement, Miss Isabel C. Davis, and Miss Zaidee Tyrrell, Principal of the Methodist Episcopal Training School.

SIXTY-NINTH IN BOSTON.

The New York Soldiers Pass a Decidedly Wet Sunday at the Hub.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—As dreary a Sunday as Boston has seen this Summer greeted the boys of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of the New York National Guard as they crawled out of their blankets in the drill hall of the East Newton Street Armory this morning.

After drummers' call came the usual routine duties of camp, breakfast, and inspection, and then church service in the Holy Cross Cathedral, with the Ninth Massachusetts as an escort. The solemn high mass was celebrated by the Rev. William J. B. Daly of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, who is the Sixty-ninth's chaplain. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Mullen.

After service the regiments returned to the armory, where the rank and file had an opportunity to intermingle.

At noon dinner was served, and then came an afternoon of freedom for the men, but heavy rain disarranged the programme for their entertainment. The officers went down the harbor, and the men visited objects of interest in the city.

This evening most of the men attended a concert in one of the theatres given by the band of the Sixty-ninth. To-morrow, with better weather, an elaborate programme will be carried out, the chief item in which is the parade and review in the afternoon. The Sixty-ninth will leave for home in the evening.

PROPERTY OWNERS VEXED.

How Their Plans for Securing Prompt Improvement of a Bronx Thoroughfare Were Frustrated.

"Red tape" has wrecked the hopes and ambitions of Belmont property owners, and has placed what appears to be an insurmountable object in the way of widening One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, in the Borough of the Bronx. They attribute the entanglement of the project in this red tape to the fact that had their plans been carried out the commission appointed for condemning the necessary property would have held only one session instead of several at a cost of from $6 to $10 a head for each meeting at the expense of the property owners interested.

According to the official map of the borough, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, which is destined to become one of the principal cross-town thoroughfares of the Bronx, is to be widened from forty to ninety feet from Third Avenue east to Arthur. This will cut off a portion of the extreme north end of the grounds of the Home for Incurables, and this property alone stood in the way of the much-desired improvement. William Stonebridge of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, and several property owners called upon Commissioner of Highways James Keating several weeks ago, and requested that the improvement be made. Commissioner Keating said there were difficulties in the way, but explained that if they had influence enough to get the Home for Incurables to turn the property over to the city at once, and have the adjustment made later, matters would be simplified greatly. He seemed to doubt, however, that the Home for Incurables would do this. In this he made a mistake, as the property owners visited Messrs. Roosevelt & Kobbe, attorneys for the Home for Incurables, and secured their consent to turn the property over to the city, providing the improvement of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street be made at once.

Believing that the way was now cleared, Mr. Stonebridge and his friends again visited Commissioner Keating, armed with the consent of the attorneys. They met with a very different reception from what they anticipated, and were told that the proper person to handle the matter was Deputy Commissioner Maloney of the Borough of the Bronx, and they wended their way to the Municipal Building at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue. "Why, Engineer Josiah Briggs is the man to attend to that," said Deputy Maloney, but Mr. Briggs referred the delegation to Superintendent of Maintenance Grahm. In his turn Grahm referred the party back to Maloney, and Maloney back to Briggs, so by the time they got through the delegation did not know where it was at. Finally they sent the consent with a petition signed by property owners to Superintendent Grahm in a registered letter, but he returned it promptly, saying the matter was entirely out of his jurisdiction.

How to proceed now is still under debate. Co mpared with other cases of street opening proceedings shows that it took something like eight years to acquire Tremont Avenue from Boston to Railroad Avenue, the Commissioners holding sessions and receiving $6 a day in the meantime.

"We tread on somebody's corns, and were a little swift to suit political ideas and customs," said a resident of Belmont yesterday, "but we are going to get this improvement, and it won't take years, either."

CONSUL BERLINER MARRIED.

Took a Bride in Washington Yesterday —His Gifts to Her Are Diamond Ornaments and a Villa.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Solomon Berliner, United States Consul at Teneriffe, Canary Islands, and Miss Jennie Ottenberg of Washington were married this afternoon in Carroll Institute Hall by the Rev. Dr. Stern in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives of the contracting parties from this city and from New York.

The stage at the end of the hall was hidden behind a screen of decorative plants, beyond which musicians played the wedding music of "Lohengrin" as the bridal party entered, the six ushers preceding Miss Bertha Ottenberg, maid of honor, and sister of the bride, followed by the bride with her mother and father, and the groom accompanied by his best man, Representative-elect S. M. Goldfogle. Before the table bearing the lighted candles and the wedding glasses the bride and groom exchanged their vows, and presently were receiving the congratulations of their friends as man and wife.

The bride was arrayed in a dress of white China silk, the gift of the groom. It was brought by him from Teneriffe, and was entirely wrought in fine cobwebs of drawn work, by natives who are skilful in the art. A diamond sunburst, one of the gifts of the groom, caught the bride's veil. Other gifts of the groom to the bride were diamond earrings and finger rings, an American flag made of rubies, sapphires, and diamonds, and a diamond butterfly.

Among the guests at the wedding were Robert S. Chilton, chief of the Consular Bureau; L. T. K. Keller and W. J. Carr of the Department of State, Dr. Walter Wyman, Supervising Surgeon General, Marine Hospital Service, and from New York were Mrs. T. Kauffmann, Miss Johanna Kauffmann, Miss Clementine Klotz, J. Harburger, Charles Cohen, Miss Stella Spanglau, Julius Lehman, Miss Hattie Kahn, and Mr. and Mrs. Kauffmann and Miss Kauffmann of Newark. There were many and valuable gifts to the bride. Senator Platt sent a clock in marble, bronze, and crystal; Edward Platt sent a handsome crystal claret jug, and Mr. Goldfogle presented a box of gold spoons.

After the wedding breakfast served to about a hundred guests the bridal couple left for New York to remain at the Fifth Avenue Hotel until Wednesday, when they will leave for England by the Germanic, on the way to the Canary Islands, stopping for a short time in Morocco. At Teneriffe Mr. Berliner has prepared a fully furnished villa which he has presented to his bride.

SENATOR PLATT'S INTENTIONS.

"I shall support anybody nominated by the joint anti-Tammany conventions," remarked Senator T. C. Platt to a group of reporters at the Oriental at Manhattan Beach yesterday.

"What? Even Coler?" one of the party inquired.

"Oh, he won't be nominated," rejoined the Senator decidedly.

"Do you think that Tammany will name him?"

"I can't tell."

"Perhaps," suggested one of the party, "Mr. Coler is awaiting the return of Mr. Croker and will then feel his pulse."

"He felt it once before," responded the Senator. "He won't get a feeling response if he tries it again."

"What do you think of the sextet of names for Mayor selected by the Citizens' Union?"

"I have no opinion to express on that point," remarked the Senator, and then he added: "Have they found the perfect man?"

"Have you any names to suggest, Senator?"

"None at all. I will leave that to the press. But, really, I have no news; can't you tell me some?"

At this point the Senator was joined by President R. C. Morris of the Republican County Committee and they conversed privately for a short time.

After the conference Mr. Morris said he had no news to communicate. Being asked whether the Republican conferrees would meet this week, Mr. Morris replied: "No meeting has been scheduled."

It is understood, however, that the Republican conferrees will meet for a discussion of the situation this week.

Senator Platt will return to his apartments in the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the week.

WAITING WORD FROM CROKER.

All of the leaders in the Democratic camp seem to be awaiting the return of Richard Croker or some direct instructions from him.

Few of them even profess to know whether Mr. Croker si still at Wantage or on board the Celtic on his way to America. If any of them have any positive knowledge of the Tammany chief's movements, they are not peddling it about. But their actions prove more eloquently than words the remarkable hold Mr. Croker has on the Democratic organization.

There is only one point on which any considerable number of the members of Tammany Hall are agreed, and that is that the Tammany nominee for Mayor will probably be selected from among the justices of the Supreme Court in this county. The names most prominently mentioned are those of Justices Dugro, Giegerich, and Gildersleeve.

REV. HUGH BLACK PREACHES

Scotch Clergyman Greeted at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

He Insists that a Nation's Strength Lies in Its Moral Rather than Its Material Development.

The Rev. Mr. Hugh Black, associate pastor of St. George's United Free Church, Edinburgh, Scotland, who, though a young man has a wide reputation as a preacher, occupied the pulpit at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. A large congregation assembled to hear him. Many of those present remained after the service to personally greet the clergyman. One of these was a Scotchman, who has lived in this country forty-five years, but who was a friend of Mr. Black's father in Scotland in early days. This old gentleman said he had come 1,200 miles expressly to attend the services.

Mr. Black is of spare build, and might be considered somewhat delicate in appearance, were it not for his energetic manner and active bearing. His present trip, his first to America, is intended to be a vacation rather than a preaching tour. He will, however, fill the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church for the ensuing three Sundays, officiating at 11 and 4:30 o'clock. To-day he will go to Newport. At the close of his engagement at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church he expects to visit several university towns, returning home after a two-months stay in America.

Mr. Black reads his sermons, but he addresses himself directly to the people, and he does not always strictly follow his manuscript. Yesterday morning he took his text from Isaiah xiii., 12: "I will make a man more precious than fine gold." He first sketched the greatness of Babylon, and told how, in spite of its vast wealth and power, the State was finally so completely wiped out that a man was more rare, more precious in the streets of that city than the gold. Continuing, he said:

"Our Christian civilization has no place in it for some of the wrongs of men and women common in the pagan world. We have for one thing been taught at least something of the sacredness of human life. There is a public conscience which would prevent some of the hideous evils of ancient Babylon and Rome. Our Government and commerce have been Christianized to a very great extent. But the Babylonian spirit has not left the world, and every great civilization is menaced by the temptation of forgetfulness of God, cruelty of sheer force, insolence of pride, and the empty trust of wealth. Our foes are the old foes with a new face. Every empire is dogged by the same temptation—to rely wholly upon material strength, and to add arrogance of mind to luxury of life.

"Not once nor twice have the resources of civilization proved helpless when the morale of a people has crumbled down. Not once nor twice in history has it been seen that the last line of defense has been not material, but moral. Not once nor twice has the world witnessed the strongest nations rotting to their doom, when the moral laws of life were disregarded, when the purity of the family, the purity of justice, was tarnished, when wealth accumulated, and self-indulgence became the ideal.

"It is the lesson of history, so plain that a wayfaring man though a fool should hardly err—and yet, how easily we err here, and think that if we only develop our material resources and make still further discoveries in applying natural forces, we can rampart ourselves against destiny. In the last resort it is not the money that counts, but the men; not the armories, but the heart and disposition of the people. And that ultimately depends upon moral and religious qualities.

"In the last resort a country falls back upon the soundness of heart and cleanness of blood of its sons and daughters, upon fortitude and faith, and sacrifice and love. If it fails there, with even a glut of gold in the markets, the word may be literally fulfilled, 'I will make a man more precious than fine gold; even a man than the golden wedge of Ophir.'"

LYNCHING NOT SECTIONAL.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur Discusses the Problem—He Praises Mr. McKinley.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. McArthur occupied the pulpit of the Calvary Baptist Church last night, and delivered his annual Summer sermon.

"In traveling through various sections of this country during the last few months," he said, "I found harmony of opinion as to the present policy of the Government. It is not too much to say that there never was a President of the United States so admired, honored, and beloved during his term of office as President McKinley. He has a remarkably large and growing place in the hearts of the American people. He commands their utmost respect for his skill as a politician, as well as high ideals as a patriot. Men who voted against him are now loud in his praise.

"I found great sorrow over lyching and other forms of lawlessness taking place in different parts of the country. Thoughtful men of both the North and the South bitterly deplore the occasional rule of mob law. This is not a sectional question. Ohio and Kansas have been disgraced as much as any Southern State. The whole tendency of lynching is toward brutality and barbarism. While it destroys the physical life of the victim it utterly degrades and brutalizes its perpetrators. It is a reproach to American civilization, and even to humanity itself. There is no apology to be made for the crime or the criminals, but we must insist that all criminals be punished according to the law of civilized people. The time has come for pulpit and press with united voices to denounce this relic of barbarism."

Speaking of the country's industrial growth, especially in the West, Dr. MacArthur said: "I think San Francisco would one day be a greater city than New York." The present strike, Dr. MacArthur declared, had been forced upon unreasonable grounds. Every man had the right to give up work, if in so doing he did not violate a contract, but he had no right to say to another man that he could not work in his place. Strikes were a barbarous method of settling labor difficulties. In this the dawn of the twentieth century we should be past that medieval form of barbarism, and all difficulties should be settled by arbitration.

A POLICEMAN'S SERMON.

The Rev. Mr. Lowe, a Brooklyn Officer, Talks to Tombs Prisoners.

The preacher at yesterday's morning service in the men's prison of the Tombs was the Rev. Herbert Lowe, who is a patrolman attached to the Ralph Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn. He has been on the force for sixteen years, and has been preaching, chiefly in Brooklyn, for the last thirteen of them.

This was the first time, however, that the Tombs prisoners had an opportunity of hearing the policeman-clergyman.

Mr. Lowe is forty-five years old, and lives at 88 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, with his wife and fifteen-year-old daughter. He is a man of about five feet ten inches in height, of rather slight build, and has a tawny mustache. He wore yesterday a frock coat, white waistcoat, dark trousers, standing collar, and white band necktie. He was ordained as a preacher in the Westminster Presbyterian Church on July 20 last, but says he intends to stick to the force for some time yet.

Speaking from the text, "No one can harm me as long as I follow that which is good," the preacher said that he had been following the good way for the last sixteen years, during which time he had learned that in this way only was rest to be found, and that sin always brought a man into trouble. In his career as a policeman he had come into contact with many hardened men, and had found that when he spoke to them and tried to bring them to a realization of the fact that they were wasting their lives by following sin, they were always willing to listen to him.

At the close of his talk he asked all of his hearers, none of whom was in sight, as all of the prisoners were locked in their cells during the service, to extend their hand through their cell doors if they wished to be prayed for. A dozen or more hands were seen.

In Memory of Bishop Littlejohn.

Memorial services for Bishop Littlejohn were held yesterday morning at St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church, Howard and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The rector of the church, the Rev. Walter Irving Stecher, in his sermon delivered a tribute to the character of the Bishop. Next Sunday services in memory of the Bishop are to be held at the Church of the Epiphany, McDonough Street and Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

END OF A PATERSON CHURCH.

Minister Resigns and the Institution, Heavily in Debt, Will Be Closed.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 1.—The Rev. Walter Gallant, for eight years pastor of Emanuel Baptist Church of this city, read his letter of resignation this morning. During the month which will elapse before the resignation takes effect the church will probably cease to exist. Its affairs will be wound up, the church building sold, and the members unite with other churches.

During the last few years churches of the same denomination in various parts of the city have drained this one of a large part of its membership. There has been a mortgaged indebtedness of $10,000 to carry, and the depletion of its membership made this too great a load. Mr. Gallant said this afternoon that the church had not been meeting expenses for a long time. He denied that the recent failure of his sons had anything to do with the closing of the church.

It had been rumored that when Gallant Brothers failed for $500,000 heavy contributions from them had been cut off from their father's church.

DENMARK'S NEW MINISTRY.

King Christian Assures Cabinet of His Support—Many Reforms Contemplated.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1.—At noon to-day King Christian witnessed from Amalienborg Palace, the ordinary residence of the Danish royal family, a notable demonstration by the Liberals in his honor. Eight thousand persons passed in review. The King, in the presence of Queen Alexandra, King George, the Dowager Czarina, and other royal personages, received a special deputation, who thanked him for reposing confidence in the people and appointing a Liberal Ministry.

In the course of a gracious speech of reply, King Christian said the Ministry might rest assured of every support on his part, and he trusted that the majority of the people, who had called them leaders of the Opposition to office, would support them in a much more difficult task as responsible Government leaders. Amid great enthusiasm his Majesty then proceeded to one of the balconies and proposed a cheer for "Our Beloved Fatherland."

At the state banquet there were 2,200 guests. Dr. Deuntzer, the Premier, in the presence of all the other members of the Cabinet, outlined his political programme, including tax reform and reforms in the system of judicature. He characterized the appointment of the new Ministry as "a practical proof that self-government by the people will now be carried on through their elected representatives."

WU TING-FANG TRANSFERRED?

Reported that the Chinese Minister Will Go to the Court of St. James.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—"Li-Ching-Fang, the adopted son of Li-Hung-Chang, having declined the St. Petersburg mission," says a dispatch to The Times from Peking, "China has appointed Sir Chih-Chen Lo-Feng-Luh, the present Chinese Minister in London, to St. Petersburg, transferring Wu-Ting-Fang from Washington to London."

VENEZUELA EXPLAINS.

Memorandum Issued to Foreign Nations Anent Colombian Controversy.

CARACAS, Sept. 1.—The Venezuelan Government has published a memorandum remitted to all foreign nations in explanation of the attitude it has adopted in the Venezuelan-Colombian controversy.

In diplomatic circles here the question is considered very serious.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from Caracas asserts that the memorandum issued by the Venezuelan Government to foreign Powers in explanation of its course in the Venezuelan-Colombian difficulty declares that hostilities between the two States are imminent.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 1.—Government reinforcements numbering sixty left Colon last evening for Bocas del Toro.

TAX RIOTS IN SPAIN.

People of Setenil Attack Collectors—Several Killed.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—The inhabitants of Setenil, near Cadiz, have risen against the tax collectors. It is reported that a serious conflict has taken place, several persons being killed or injured.

BELGIAN STEAMER'S CREW LOST.

Thirty-nine Men of the Noranmore Go Down with Their Ship.

TREBIZONDE, Asiatic Turkey, Sept. 1.—The Belgian steamer Noranmore, bound from Batoum for Bombay, sank near Athina. With the exception of one man the entire crew, numbering forty, were drowned.

The Noranmore was a turret deck steamer, the largest of that type afloat. She registered 5,640 tons gross, and had a length of 420 feet and a beam of 50 feet. The vessel was practically new, having been built in 1899. For some time she plied in the service of the Johnson Line, and visited the ports of Boston and Baltimore. The Belgian Maritime Trading Company of Antwerp were the owners.

SPANIARDS RESENT AN INSULT.

Fifty Officers Attack Editors of a Carlist Organ at San Sebastian.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—El Correo de Guipuzcoa, a Carlist journal, published in San Sebastian, the Summer residence of the Spanish Court, recently printed an article which the officers of the Spanish squadron stationed off San Sebastian considered insulting. A score of the officers went last evening to the offices of the paper and attacked the manager and two editors with sticks. A free fight followed, in which a Lieutenant was severely hurt, and two other officers were slightly injured. The manager of the paper and one editor were also roughly handled, receiving considerable injury.

Several of the officers were arrested, but they were liberated on giving their word of honor to keep the peace. The excitement in the town continues. According to El Liberal, fifty officers were concerned, and three successive attacks were made.

BRITISH LOSS AT WATERVAL.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office that nine persons were killed and seventeen others wounded in the blowing up and derailing of the train which the Boers destroyed yesterday between Waterval and Haman's Kraal.

Italy and the Dreibund.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—An article in the Deutsche Revue, signed "'Italian Diplomat,'" attracts much attention, as showing from secret inside information that Italy only renewed the Dreibund in 1892 for the advantages of

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

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CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
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Unlisted Bonds and Stocks, whether interest paying or defaulted, bought and sold. Quotations furnished. Also opportunities for small investors. Write or call.
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FINANCIAL.

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RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice Presidents.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Treasurer. Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting
OF
The Hocking Valley Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Columbus, O., August 14, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts or the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors from five (5) to six (6).

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 3d, 1901, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 2d, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, former of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the Northern Pacific Railway Company the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on Tuesday, the first day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing fifteen (15) Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all votes and proceedings of the Board of Directors since June, 1896.

For the purpose of such annual meeting, the transfer books of both preferred and common stock of this company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 6th, 1901, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Oct. 2d, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Dated Aug. 26th, 1901.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY. Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic Iron & Steel Company will be held at its office, No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of September, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books, both Common and Preferred, will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, August seventeenth, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, September twelfth, 1901.

Dated Chicago, August ninth, 1901.
WILLIAM BARRET RIDGLEY, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th. JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of October next.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 20, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 3, 1901, at 10 A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31st, 1901.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
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W. R. Houghtaling & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, will move to their new offices, in the Exchange Court Building, 52 Broadway, New York, on September the Third, Nineteen Hundred and One.
W. R. Houghtaling. William B. Nevin.

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Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
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PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
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Henry O. Havemeyer, Anson R. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Daniel O'Day, Percival Kühne, Frank Curtis, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, Cord Meyer, Perry Belmont, Wm. T. Wardwell, Henry N. Whitney, Theo. W. Myers, L. C Dessar, Geo. Warren Smith, John S. Dickerson, James W. Tappin, Geo. W. Quintard, Wm. Rockefeller.

I am interested in rich gold-bearing placer mine near Cariboo District, B. C.; $45,000 has been expended on plant; would sell part for cash to make clean up before cold weather; closest investigation courted. Address J., 164 Times.

Greene Consolidated bought and sold. Wanted, considerable block at moderate price. Please communicate early, stating quantities and lowest terms. San Luis wanted, also. Arthur Brenton Cook, Drexel Building, New York.

Private persons having money idle can secure bonds yielding about 4½ per cent. interest. L. A. Brais, Room 1,426, 25 Broad St., New York.

Dividends.

THE WABASH RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE: The coupons due September 1st, 1901, of the Toledo & Chicago Division First Mortgage Bonds of said Company will be paid at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., No. 66 Broadway, New York.

The coupons due September 1, 1901, of The Wabash Railroad Co. Gold Equipment Sinking Fund Bonds will be paid at the office of the Continental Trust Co., No. 30 Broad Street, New York J. C. OTTESON, Ass't Treasurer.

THE CHERRY HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A dividend, No. 12, of ¼ of a cent per share on the issued stock of the Company has been declared, payable at the office of L. E. Niles & Company, No. 607 Park Row Building, September 15th, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the investment of the shares held for working purposes.

L. E. NILES & CO., Fiscal Agents.

Copartnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Fauer & Hand, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Philip Fauer will continue the business and pay all of its indebtedness, and alone is authorized to collect and receive all of its outstandings.

Dated New York, August 26th, 1901.

(Signed) PHILIP FAUER,
HENRY HAND.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA, HAVANA, Sept. 1, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received in this Office, up to 2 P. M. Sept. 16, 1901, for supplying in Ports of Cuba, as called for, between Nov. 1, 1901, and June 30, 1902, 16,200,000 Pounds OATS, 10,300,900 Pounds HAY, quantities to be subject to variation of twenty per cent. For details and blank forms apply to Depot Quartermasters, New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans, and to undersigned: CHAUNCEY B. BAKER, Chief Qr. Mr.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The concluding days of last week were marked by strength in the stock market which, to the average professional trader, was altogether unexpected and surprising, inasmuch as it was quite without precedent. Professional Wall Street had been educated up to the belief that preceding a triple holiday, such as Stock Exchange members are now enjoying, market values should show shrinkage. Over such a holiday, it had been contended in times past, and it was again contended last week, some highly unfavorable developments might come to pass, and therefore it was but the part of prudence for holders of long stock to lighten their loads, even though, the holiday safely over, they might then be obliged to buy back their securities at somewhat higher prices.

However well this argument may have availed in times past, last week's developments show that at present there is something woefully lacking in it. Instead of declining prices—and this though many long stocks were sold as per advice and there was much short selling as per arrangement and contract—prices in the last three days of business on the New York Stock Exchange went steadily up, while on Saturday London sent over still higher prices.

Yet after all it was only the natural thing that happened. Prices went up because there were more purchasers than sellers; because there were more believers in the country's prosperity than believers that the high-water mark has been reached and the descent begun. Excellent railway earnings, more favorable crop news, general industrial prosperity, the probability of an early termination of the steel strike, good European and home demand for American securities—these are a few of the many reasons why the market acted as it did act.

Important consolidation plans remain yet to be developed. And even now there is buying of stocks in the open market in order to carry out these plans. The persistent purchase for London account is not without cause.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Last week's Boerse was very dull, but the undertone was somewhat firm. The public, which recently showed a disposition to resume Boerse business, did nothing last week. Transactions accordingly were confined exclusively to professional dealers. A favorable symptom, however, was that the week's untoward political events did not produce any marked effect.

The ease of the money market increased during the week, rates continually declining. The private rate of discount returned to 2¼ per cent. It is remarked as a striking fact that whereas in previous years the demand for money to move crops had already begun to be felt before the end of August, now money is growing more abundant and more cheap, the crop demand being entirely unfelt.

The monthly settlement passed off smoothly, the engagements for the carryover being phenomenally light. The abundance of money had the effect of improving the demand for foreign rentes and domestic Government securities. Among the former, Chinese were preferred, on the strength of the announcement that Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching had notified the Foreign Ministers in Peking that they were prepared to sign the settlement protocol.

Mexicans found great favor at Frankfort upon American orders. "The opinion prevails here," says the Frankfort Gazette, "that Mexicans are returning to Mexican hands." German and Prussian threes advanced moderately, buying being particularly lively yesterday.

Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific had an active week, the former advancing to 109.10, while Northern Pacific preferred went to 98.10. Both showed renewed activity yesterday under London's lead.

Bank stock was inactive, the changes being unimportant. According to the Vossische Zeitung, some first-class banks are reducing the number of their employes owing to the stagnation of Boerse business. It is also admitted that the banks now are operating at a smaller profit than during the first six months of the year.

The general tone of industrials was weak, the falls outnumbering the rises. A number of industrial companies published their annual reports, a dull time of the week, and these showed unsatisfactory results.

The July returns of the great coal companies disappointed expectation, as a result of cheaper selling in foreign markets. The syndicate made a slight advance in price on stove coal during the week, but it is making special exertions to expel British coal from the Weser District. The coal imports for July show 60,000 tons' loss and the exports 136,000 tons' gain.

The improvement of the British iron market had awakened hopes of improvement, but not the slightest sign of betterment has appeared. On the contrary, the situation appears to grow worse. Reports from the Siegen district had a depressing effect upon Saturday's Boerse, as had also the auction of open hearth blooms at Essen, which brought 71 marks as against 85 marks nominal.

The Colne Dutch Chamber describes the textile situation as very black, with an expectation of further shutting down and wage reductions.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,263,075
Jan. 19	27,256,000	24,185,675	34,093,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,548,675	19,678,550	33,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,041,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,076,375	22,305,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,837,975	7,974,800	15,018,825
April 13	8,950,400	*338,350	19,023,050
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	*10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,299,925	16,555,225	34,631,625
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,600

*Deficit.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M. P. M. P. M.
Sun rises...5:27 | Sun sets...6:32 | Moon rises...8:41

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook...9:58 | Gov. Isl'd...10:21 | H. Gate...12:17

P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook...10:22 | Gov. Isl'd...10:37 | H. Gate...12:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Montserrat, Cadiz	.....	.....
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Horatio Hall, Portland, Me.	.....	5:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti, Venezuela, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Servia, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Sicilia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.		
Esperanza, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.		
Buffon, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Bermuda	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Cherokee, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:30 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 118 and up to Sept. 17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Umbria, due at New York Sept. 17, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 17 and up to Sept. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 25. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China and Japan were dispatched east from Vancouver, B. C., on Aug. 28, and are due in New York this morning. Also, that the mails from Japan which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Glenogle were dispatched east Aug. 29 and are due in New York to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 2.

Antilla, Nassau, Aug. 29.
Bovic, Liverpool, Aug. 23.
Hildur, Curacao, Aug. 19.
Minneapolis, London, Aug. 24.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Aug. 28.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.
Yang Tsze, Hamburg, Aug. 8.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Allianca, Colon, Aug. 27.
Concho, Galveston, Aug. 28.
El Sud, New Orleans, Aug. 29.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 2.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, Aug. 25.
Nord Amerika, Naples, ——.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Aug. 20.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 24.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 24.
Briardale, Huelva, Aug. 21.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Sept. 3.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Aug. 27.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Aug. 29.
Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 29.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.

Colorado, Hull, Aug. 24.
El Norte, New Orleans, Aug. 31.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 4.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.

Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 29.
Dunmain, Para, Aug. 25.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 5.
La Savoie, Havre, Aug. 31.
Membland, St. Lucia, Aug. 31.

Arrived.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Albrecht, Antwerp Aug. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Southeast of Fire Island at 1:44 A. M. Sept. 2.

SS Colorado, Avery, Brunswick Aug. 30, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Passed in the Hook at 12:15 A. M. Sept. 2.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Courtier, Rotterdam Aug. 21, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen, Rotterdam and Boulogne Aug. 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS El Paso, Boyd, New Orleans, five days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Menantic, (Br.,) Hunt, Singapore June 27, consigned to J. W. Phyle & Co. and T. Hogan & Sons. Reported at Fire Island at 6 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Verlynde, Havre Aug. 24th, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 7:34 A. M.

SS Patria, (Port.,) Jansen, Oporto Aug. 15, Lisbon 19th, St. Michael's 22d, Fayal 23d, St. George's 23d, and Terceira 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 31st.

SS El Dorado, Jacobs, New Orleans, 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Atkins, Liverpool Aug. 22, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Frieda, (Br.,) Barclay, Fernandina Aug. 29, with cargo in transit to H. Vogemann & Co.

SS Rosse, (Braz.,) Chadwijck, Rio de Janeiro Aug. 9, with coffee to Arbuckle Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Baxter, Glasgow and Moville Aug. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Glenartney, (Br.,) for Norfolk, (and returned.)

SS Alamo, for Key West and Galveston.

SS Argyll, (Br.,) for Shanghai.

Notice to Mariners.

BIG MARCO PASS RANGE LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Oct. 1, 1901, lights, as follows, will be established on the structures recently erected on the range line for crossing the bar at the entrance to Big Marco Pass from the Gulf of Mexico into Big Marco River:

Front Light.—A fixed red lens-lantern light, 35 feet above mean high water, on a black, triangular, pyramidal, wooden structure, upper part covered with horizontal slats, resting on iron-cased piles, in 3 feet of water, on the northwesterly side of the entrance to Big Marco Pass.

The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 174 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be:

Latitude, North, 25° 57′ (45″.)
Longitude, West, 81° 45′ (07″.)

Point of land on northerly side of entrance, NE. 7-16 N., ⅝ mile; tangent to point of land on southerly side of entrance, inside, NE. ⅝ E., ⅞ mile; point of land on southerly side of entrance, SE. ⅛ S., ½ mile.

Rear Light.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, 50 feet above mean high water, on a black, triangular, pyramidal, wooden structure, covered with horizontal slats, on piles, in 3 feet of water, 5-16 mile NE. 7-16 N. in rear of the preceding.

The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be:

Latitude, North, 25° 57′ (59″.)
Longitude, West, 81° 44′ (52″.)

Point of land on northerly side of entrance, NE. 7-16 N., 1-16 mile; tangent to point of land on southerly side of entrance, inside, NE. ⅞ E., ⅝ mile; point of land on southerly side of entrance, S. by W. ⅛ W., ⅝ mile.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901," Page 184, Nos. 963 and 964, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Seventh Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 43.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—SS Floridian, (Br.,) Capt. Jinks, from New Orleans for Liverpool, passed Holyhead to-day.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Prins Willem IV., (Dutch,) Capt. Sordrager, from New York via Haiti, Curacao, &c., and Paramaribo, for Havre and Amsterdam, passed Ushant to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, sld. from Bremen Aug. 31 for New York via Cherbourg and passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Hindoo, Capt. Cox, sld. from Hull Aug. 31 for New York and passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York to-day.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 31st day of August, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$296,318,689	Gold certificates outstanding	$296,318,689
Silver dollars	439,282,000	Silver certificates outstanding	439,282,000
Silver dollars of 1890	6,208		
Silver bullion of 1890	44,426,792	Treasury notes outstanding	44,433,000
Total	$780,033,689	Total	$780,033,689

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$71,156,991.02	
Gold certificates	37,166,120.00	
Standard silver dollars	17,039,486.00	
Silver certificates	4,891,057.00	
Silver bullion	980,912.89	
United States notes	13,591,067.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	62,402.80	
National banknotes	9,338,393.39	
Subsidiary silver coin	10,565,231.89	
Fractional currency	210.00	
Minor coin	526,757.35	
		$165,316,628.54
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$95,713,882.80	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,662,800.79	
Total	$102,376,683.59	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	1,844,717.62	
		104,221,401.21
Total		$269,538,029.75
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,354,043.11	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,829,970.99	
Disbursing officers' balances	59,349,233.80	
Post Office Department account	5,141,845.13	
Miscellaneous items	6,149,921.39	
		90,825,014.42
Available cash balance		$178,713,015.33

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$796,763.03	$21,462,171.19	$42,726,134.40
Internal revenue	768,084.06	22,036,784.72	50,374,975.31
Miscellaneous	11,713.56	1,895,169.52	4,613,355.72
Total receipts	$1,576,560.65	$45,394,125.43	$97,714,465.43
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	73,000.00	7,578,000.00	20,412,255.98
War	243,500.00	9,320,500.00	25,338,309.10
Navy	6,000.00	5,041,000.00	11,184,265.82
Indians	12,500.00	1,107,500.00	2,162,875.93
Pensions	46,000.00	13,836,000.00	25,437,209.24
Interest	.....	2,500,000.00	7,155,674.81
Total expenditures	$381,000.00	$39,383,000.00	$91,690,590.88
Excess of receipts over expenditures	1,195,560.65	6,011,125.43	6,023,874.55
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	743,061.91	21,384,494.53	41,186,766.39
Internal revenue	1,001,372.62	26,054,735.99	53,615,424.89
Receipts from all sources last year	1,847,430.36	49,688,755.88	99,643,916.48
Expenditures last year	559,000.00	50,509,000.00	104,488,653.10
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	150,000.00	1,129,790.00	1,702,470.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	51,652.50	1,144,838.00	2,430,593.00
Notes received for current redemption	531,176.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"NEW YORK'S MOST DELIGHTFUL SUBURB."

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb. 270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

ANYONE DESIRING a new, up-to-date, finely furnished west side residence should examine the last unsold of my nine houses.

No. 318 WEST 107TH STREET

20 feet wide, 5-story American basement; 3 bathrooms and servants' stairs to 4th story; beautiful view of river and drive.

PRICE ONLY $38,000.

Three-quarters may remain at 4½%.

CHARLES BUEK, 109 W. 42d Street.

FOR SALE—NO. 64 FULTON ST.

A No. 1 nine-story fireproof business building, 44x75; fine store and good light lofts. Otis electric elevator and steam heat. Six per cent. net will be guaranteed if desired. Price, $115,000.

CHARLES BUEK,
109 WEST 42D ST.

6-ROOM QUEEN ANNE DWELLING.
First story stone, complete in appointments; parquet floors; plot ten city lots; stable lot extra.
BRONX PARK STATION.
Might lease for a term of years. Best school facilities, close to Ursuline Academy and St. John's College. Address
CONNEBORN, BEDFORD PARK, CITY.

ATTENTION! CHOICE BRONX INCOME PROPERTY

$45,000; rental, $4,850. $39,000; rental, $3,800.
$24,500; rental, $2,500. $19,750; rental, $2,040
Want offers. Also, 1, 2, and 3 family houses for cash and easy payments.
P. J. HEANEY & CO.,
787 TREMONT AV.

FIVE FIRST-CLASS MODERN
four-story and basement private dwellings, 109, 113, and 119 East 46th St., and 462 and 464 Lexington Av., will be sold SEPARATELY at foreclosure sale at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, September 3, at 12 noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Co. For further particulars inquire of John Graham, 109 East 46th St.

Handsome residence southwest corner 176th St. and Monroe Av., 90x100, with fine detached house 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

PHONE 4760 38TH ST.
RENWICK C. HURRY,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 501 Fifth Avenue.
ENTRANCE ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

TREMONT AVE., just west of JEROME AVE., three-story frame Colonial dwelling; ten rooms and bath; ground, 50x140; street sewered and graded; water and gas; will sell for $7,000; terms to suit; property is worth $10,000; must be sold. Apply A. P. Kirkland, 55 Liberty St.

Two-family frame house, 12 rooms; block from Boston Road and rapid transit station; price, $6,000; easy terms; one-family house, 8 rooms; $3,200; all imp'ts; $500 cash; easy terms; open Labor Day. Leon Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

CARNEGIE HILL.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension. At repair, 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

Money for bond and mortgage in Manhattan or Bronx,—80% of appraisal at 4½; 65 to 75% at 5% and 5%; $2,000,000 to loan. Quick results. L. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A.—5-story stone-front house, 25x75x100; 10 families; rent, $2,100; mtg., $13,000; price, $19,000; rented to respectable colored families. Make offer to Senior & Co., 1,934 Broadway.

A three-story brownstone private house for sale at a great sacrifice! only one block from 135th St. and 8th Av., "L" station; price, $10,000. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

Bargain, 33d St., near 8th Av.—Four-story English basement, 18.9x80x98.8; price, $16,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly; 10 per cent. cash; price $375 up; near L extension; houses to order; 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Bargains.—1-2 family houses, detached; good locations; $2,800 upward; $500 cash. Baschler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Easy terms; beautiful detached cottage, Westchester, Bronx Borough; $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Absolute bargains in flats and tenements; little cash needed; quick deals. Geo. Thompson, 217 West 125th St.

Bronx.—$3,500; 6-room house; near trolley and elevated. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Houses, 7 to 18 rooms, $2,500 to $9,000; also houses with stables. Barnes, 599 East 162d St.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in amounts to suit. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"The George W. Bard Real Estate Co.," the only incorporated real estate company in Mount Vernon; full particulars of Mount Vernon real estate for sale or to let. Write or call. Office, No. 3 So. 4th Av. Telephone, 113A. Open Monday.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 36 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements, paid; no assessments. Title insured. Easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments.

High—dry—healthful and reasonably restricted.

On Boulevard and trolley; near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St.; city improvements; titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Company, 115 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

Shelter Island.—Cottage, 9 rooms; all imp.; sewer connections; price $3,500, free and clear, including furniture; will exchange for income property in Brooklyn. W. H. Smith, 1,331 Rogers Av., Brooklyn.

New 3-story brick and stone single flat; steam heat; all improvements; all rented; $720 yearly; mtge., $4,000 at 5 per cent. What can you offer? Case & Bennett, 1,254 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Apartments, flats, and dwellings wanted for desirable, clear country places and cash. Quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

LOFT TO LET,

100x100, OR WILL DIVIDE.
6TH AV., NEAR 125TH ST.,
over Station L, N. Y. Post Office.

PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125.
TELEPHONE—61 HARLEM.

STORES, 59 AND 61 MAIDEN LANE, TO LET.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

8th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A very light store, with skylights, 19 Beekman St., near Nassau; rent, $1,800. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water; five-story; 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 440 Water St., with cellar; size, 25x90. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Real Estate.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Would you like to spend a half hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the Sciences and Arts of the Twentieth Century for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan? The largest operation ever attempted in either Borough. That beautiful row of thirty-two artistic, circular, octagon and straight front dwellings on both sides of

STERLING PLACE,

forming the block between
UNDERHILL AND WASHINGTON AVENUES.

Finished with the choicest hard woods; model all-tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry and extension dining rooms, pannelled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Ave. cars from City Hall, New York to Sterling Place, (time 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park. The highest and choicest location in Brooklyn. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, Builder
On premises.

Flatbush, 650 East 24th St.—New detached house, 13 rooms, large bath, cellar cemented and plastered, furnace, all improvements; oak trim, decorated, cabinet mantels, fine neighborhood, lot 40x100; never occupied; would rent $60 or sell $300 cash, $45 monthly; owner there Labor Day, 11 to 5. C. W. Clark, 74 Wall St., N. Y.

$6,250 buys 12-room house; South Midwood; reception hall, box stairs, decorated; 40x100 plot; cost $5,500 to build; lots worth $1,600; $500 cash, balance $40 per month; greatest bargain in South Midwood. Great bargain. W. H. Smith, 1,331 Rogers Av.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

Home with desirable surroundings; 12 per cent. investment; two-story dwelling, 3 sets improvements, 15 rooms; only $2,150 buys 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Avenue; occupy middle flat; others always rent. Finch, on premises.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

40th St.—Two-story basement, 14 rooms; improvements; $3,200; $1,200 cash. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

FLUSHING.
Are you looking around to see where to locate a home? Why not select Flushing, an all year round residential section, 17 minutes from 34th St. Ferry, commutation 7 cents? We have several desirable houses, first-class and new, ranging in price from $3,500 to $7,500, within five minutes' walk to station; houses have all improvements, including electric light and hot water, heat, trimmed in hard woods; willing to accept a cash payment of $350 or more, balance on bond or mortgage; call and let us talk the matter over; it may be to your advantage. JOHN DAYTON CO., Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill Station, L. I.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house, $1,600; Corona, L. I. J. George, 346 Broadway, New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

For Sale.—Fine two hundred-acre farm; good buildings; spring water to house and barns; elevation 1,500. For particulars address Lyman Couch, East Canaan, Conn.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

Brick Factory.—Nyack-on-Hudson, 42x125; 4 floors, 50 horse, steam heated, elevator, shafting, extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

A FIFTH AVENUE RESIDENCE
FOR SALE. HANDSOME HOUSE,
90 FEET DEEP, FACING PARK.
Asking $100,000.
BUEK & CRAWFORD,
503 5th Ave., Cor. 42d St.

WANTED.
PARTICULARS OF CITY PROPERTY
FOR SALE OR RENT FOR OUR FALL LISTS.
BUEK & CRAWFORD,
503 Fifth Avenue.

Want to rent and purchase, for clients, houses east of Fifth Avenue.
JOSEPH W. LAWRENCE,
734 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Want east side tenement; give $12,000 equity and if needful $40,000 cash. Jas. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Three handsomest 5-story flats off Central Park West for sale or exchange, free and clear, city or country property. Jas. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Will make second mortgage or finish elevator apartment building; Broadway or vicinity. Jas. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Flat apartments and stores wanted; applicants waiting. Joseph F. Feist, real estate office, 431 West 42d St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

ALLENHURST.—FOR SALE.
Finely located cottage, very near ocean, facing south; 8 bedrooms, artesian water, all improvements; terraced lot 68x192 feet. Address Box 2,003 Allenhurst, N. J.

Real Estate in the Oranges.—Information obtained by communicating with Grover & Nevius, East Orange, N. J., (Grove St. Station.)

Palisades Park, Labor Day.—Cottages all prices; improvements; high ground. Photographs. Circulars. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

Brooklyn Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—In Bedford section, furnished apartment, from October to April; must be first-class; two adults, two maids. Address Box Z, 199 New York Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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SAVE 25 PER CENT. ON YOUR RENT

by leasing an apartment from us. We represent investors exclusively who regulate the rents in these buildings in accordance with the actual real estate value and cost of the property.

If you lease an apartment offering the same accommodations in one of the modern buildings built and owned by a builder you will secure

ONE MONTH'S RENT FREE, BUT YOU WILL PAY 25 PER CENT. MORE RENT DURING THE YEAR.

If you are looking for comfortable quarters in well-planned houses, inspect the following new and superb buildings:

The Broadway. 230 W. 101st St., S. W. cor. Broadway. Seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements; elevator service day and night. $800 per annum.

St. James Court. 214 West 92d St., S. E. cor. Broadway. Seven rooms and bath; elevator service day and night. $900 to $1,000 per annum.

The Galathea. 51 West 106th St., N. W. cor. Manhattan Av. Five and six rooms and bath; elevator and electric light. Rents from $40 to $50.

These apartments can be leased from October 1st for one, two and three years, and seen at any time. Apply on premises or to

PAUL MAYER, Agent,
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THE WESTPORT,
48 WEST 73D ST.

Corner Apartment, eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators and every improvement; all night service. $1,200

BROADWAY AND 76TH ST.

(The Lyonhurst.)—Very attractive Apartments, seven all outside rooms and bath; hot water; hall attendance; open plumbing. $60 TO $80

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR.
ALL LIGHT CORNER APARTMENTS,
200 WEST 88TH ST.

Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; steam heat, hot water supplied. $45 TO $60

THE RENAISSANCE,
72 WEST 88TH ST.

Very light Apartments, seven very large rooms and bath; steam heat; very attractive entrance; hall boy. $45 TO $60

OPEN PLUMBING.
71 AND 73 WEST 104TH ST.

Single flats, private hall, seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water; steam heat. $40 TO $45

65, 67 AND 69 WEST 104TH ST.

Six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; private halls. $34 TO $40

108 WEST 83D ST.

SINGLE APARTMENT HOUSE; OPEN PLUMBING; hot water, steam heat; First and Third Flats. $40 TO $47.50

THE TOWNSEND,
206 WEST 121ST ST.

Seven very large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water. $40 TO $50

349 AMSTERDAM AVE.

Very light Apartments, four and five rooms and bath. $20 TO $21

566 AMSTERDAM AVE.

Attractive Apartments, six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. $27

572 AMSTERDAM AVE.

Five and four rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. $21 TO $22

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
WILLIAM R. WARE,
AGENT,
451 COLUMBUS AVE., 81ST ST.
Full particulars will be mailed if desired.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,
306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES, READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.
Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Rents $840 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. **JACOB AXELROD,** Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

THE CLINTON,
ST. NICHOLAS AVE., cor. 141st,
7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
RENT $30 AND UPWARD.
One handsome corner apartment,
9 ROOMS AND BATH;
best on the Heights.
SEEN SUNDAY AND EVENINGS.
Other apartments,
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH;
rents, $14.00 to $75.00.
Office open Sunday and evenings.
WEBB & COMPANY,
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ERNEST TRIBELHORN
offers the following
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS:
FAIRFAX, Madison Av., S. W. cor. 94th St. Seven rooms; elevator, &c.
Moderate rents; finest corner apartment house in this location.
SALVATORE, 18 and 20 East 97th St. 7 rooms; elevator, &c.; $55.
We have a large list of Flats, Apartments and Houses in the MOST EXCLUSIVE residential sections; full particulars will be furnished on application to this office.
CARNEGIE HILL,
MADISON AV., N. E. COR. 91ST ST.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,
Manhattan Av., Bet 117th & 118th Sts.
HESPERUS and PARTHENON,
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or **McCAUL & SOLES,** owners.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA
Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere.
Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

THE HUNTINGTON,
218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.
Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments.
6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.
Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

A.—A.—KINGSCOURT.—A.—A.
Madison Av., corner 87th St.—Highest elevation on avenue, elegant, light corner apartments; elevator runs all night; electric lights; moderate rents; superior attendance.

A. CORONADO. A.
New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

CHEAPEST RENTS IN CITY.
Newly decorated apartments. Rents from $8 to $9. Apply at 553 and 555 West 57th St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

HELEN COURT & DOUGLAS
Overlooking Morningside Park.
N. E. Corner Morningside Av. and 115th St.
Just Completed and Now Open for Inspection.
RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.
This house has been built to insure light and air in every room. Every known improvement has been installed. Large inside court surrounds the apartments. Rooms are of exceptional size, some 20 feet square. Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day or evening.

VICTOR HUGO,
7TH AV. DRIVE, S. W. CORNER 114TH ST.
Four, five, six, eight and ten large rooms. Every improvement. Electric elevators, marble baths, telephone, mail chute.
Rents from $40 to $65.
Superintendents on premises at all houses week days and Sundays.

COLUMBIA ARMS,
Amsterdam Av., S. E. Cor. 118th St.
Just Completed and Open for Inspection. Highest Altitude and Most Beautiful Outlook for Miles Around. Overlooking Cathedral Parkway, Hudson River and the Palisades. Between Morningside and Riverside Parks. Finest Apartment House on Cathedral Heights. Contains Unique Room Arrangements and Combinations.
RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.
Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day and evening.

For further particulars apply at office,
164 St. Nicholas Ave.,
N. E. Cor. 118th St.

THE GAINSBORO,
S.W. Cor. 120th St. & 5th Ave.
Mount Morris Park South.
Apartments of { 4 ROOMS AND BATH / 5 ROOMS AND BATH / 6 ROOMS AND BATH / 7 ROOMS AND BATH } All large rooms.
RENTS FROM $400.00 TO $800.00 PER ANNUM.
Built on the new exterior court system, thus obviating all enclosed inside shafts and assuring at all times an abundance of light and air. Centrally located, being within one block of all electric car lines, and within five minutes' walk of the Third, Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated, or the 125th Street Station of the New York Central Railroad.
All modern conveniences, including electric light, 2 electric elevators running day and night, reception room, ball room, catering kitchen, telephones, steam dryers, etc., etc. Also a completely equipped fire apparatus on each floor.
J. FLEISCHMANN & SONS, Owners and Builders, 1490 Fifth Avenue.

CENTURY,
Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE JEROME,
215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.
Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or
HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
240 West 116th Street.

HAROLD,
N. W. Corner Manhattan Av., 118th St., near Morningside Park.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS
4, 5, 6 rooms, marble baths; low rentals, $32 to $52; spacious, handsome entrance; ladies' reception room; elevator day and night; telephone; gas and electric fixtures; porcelain tubs and sinks; first-class service.
Handsome six-room apartments, $40 and $45. Also two four-room apartments, $35 and $37.

THE STUART.
A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Eight rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent.
Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

LENOX AV.,
No. 163-65 and 101 West 118th St.
7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS.
THE Lenox, Baths; open plumbing; steam heat; hot water; combination ranges; UNIFORMED HALL SERVICE; low rentals.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH, NEAR 7TH AV.

THE ELIZABETH
SOUTHWEST COR. 105TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Apartments of seven and eight large, light rooms on third, fifth, and sixth floors; elevator, steam heat, and every known convenience; rent reasonable; concessions made to parties now renting. Apply superintendent.

131 Edgecombe Ave., Cor. 141 St.
6 rooms, very light, and bath.
IMPROVEMENTS, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER.
Convenient to L road and 8th Av. surface cars.
RENTS, $26-$28.
PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

An elegant corner apartment, seven rooms, bath; every modern improvement; finest location on Washington Heights; rent, $45. Apply 100 Convent Av., corner 146th St.; Agent Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

59-63 WEST 87TH ST.
A few choice single apartments; seven rooms, bath, and modern improvements; hall service; private street. Janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Large eight-room apartments to lease from Sept. 15; bathroom and kitchen a feature; rates, $50, $55, $60. Owner, 245 West 135th St.

New Jersey Property to Let.

At Roselle, N. J.—14 miles out, 3 houses, 9 and 11 rooms, all improvements; commutation, 18c. per day. C. H. Crane, Roselle, N. J.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Patterson,

56-58-60 West 47th St.
Between 5th and 6th Avs.
Family Apartment Hotel.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 15th
FIREPROOF, STEEL CONSTRUCTION
Most modern in its appointment.

Two rooms and bath to any size apt. desired.

The Patterson is designed in every particular so as to bring about on the highest perfection all the benefits that architecture and science could devise. A few of the special innovations—passenger and servants' elevators. Furnished rooms for visiting friends. Single rooms for private maids. Telephone in every apartment. Mail chute on every floor, with hourly collection. Liveried attendance.

The Restaurant, which will be for the exclusive use of guests, will be under the direction of a most experienced Chef and a corps of assistants, and will be maintained on the highest plan, with moderate prices. The house is now open for inspection week days until 10 P. M.

THE ALLSTON,
17 and 19 East 38th St., Cor. MADISON AVENUE.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED. CATERER ON PREMISES.
A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom will be available Oct. 1; $660 per annum.
Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,500 per annum.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

1,109 and 1,111 Madison Av.,
Cor. 83d St.
A modern high-class absolutely fireproof apartment house.
Rents, $1,800 per year.
Two second-floor apartments of seven rooms, bath, storage rooms, &c.
Singly or together. Apply on premises or to
CH. VOLZING & SON,
Cor. 57th St. & 3d Av.
19th Ward Bank Building.

THE FLORENCE
105 East 18th St.
A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping. Excellent cuisine.
Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

Apartments Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Wanted—Flat or apartment; second floor private house preferred; about five rooms, with improvements, by newly married couple; Washington Heights section desired; rent about twenty dollars. Address Permanent Tenant, J., 154 Times.

Wanted—A floor in a private house for light housekeeping, unfurnished or partially furnished; first-class references given and desired. Address, stating location, terms, &c., Couple, Box 155 Times.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

TUXEDO,
Northeast Cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.—Suites 5 and 6 all light, large rooms; bath; elevator apartments; all other improvements; absolutely high class; rents, $420 and $480 per year. Superintendent on premises.

Beautiful Columbia Heights.
417 AND 419 WEST 118TH ST.
A few choice apartments left, half block from Columbia College and Morningside Park. Elevator day and night; every improvement. Rents moderate. Inquire on premises.

14th, 323 West, 8 rooms, bath.....$50
16th, 345 West, 4 rooms, first-class.....$15
19th, 207 West, 4 and 5 rooms.....$14-$15
24th, 137 West, 4 large, light rooms.....$13
31st, 128-130 West, 4 rooms, all imp.....$14
61st, 110 West, 7 rooms, bath, hot water.....$28
CHAS. E. DUROSS,
242 West 14th St.

54-56 WEST 105TH STREET.
Seven large light rooms, bath; all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; hardwood finish; near Central, Riverside, and Morningside Parks; convenient to all surface cars and L station; owner on premises; $480-540 yearly.

47th St., 26 West.—Elegant parlor floor and basement of 8 rooms; finest location; every improvement. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Columbus Av., 584, near 88th St., apartments, 4 handsome rooms, with bath; all conveniences; rent only $15. Agent POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

FREE——ONE MONTH——FREE.
A corner Apartment, six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; only $25. Apply 2,474 7th Av., corner 144th St.
Agent, POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

Investigate These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 360-366 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient to trolley and L elevator station; reference; $24.00-$27.00.

Apartments of six large, light rooms and bath; every modern improvement; handsomely and newly decorated; rent only $25; 58 West 98th St. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

NORTHWEST COR. 131ST ST. & 5TH AV.
4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath, steam heat; open plumbing; rents, $18 to $30. E. CABLE, 2,142 5th Av.

8 AND 14 WEST 102D ST.
Choice six and seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; all improvements; nice entrance; reference required.

17th St., 300 West, Corner 8th Av.—Elegant flats; latest improvements; elevator service. Inquire of janitor.

112th St., 137 West.—Single flat, 8 large, light rooms; latest improvements; lease to select families.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; $11.50-$14.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

NEW HOUSES, JUST COMPLETED.
for rent—$1,500
PORTER & CO.
OF 159 WEST 125TH ST.
OFFER
11 HANDSOME HOUSES
113-133 W. 117th St.
Five-story American basement; 18 rooms; two tiled baths. FOYER hall, pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. Station, with elevator.
Our representative on premises.

46TH ST., BET. 8TH & 9TH AVES.
3-Story Dwelling, $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,609 BROADWAY.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Private houses to let from $800 to $1,000 per year. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

3-story box stoop, 11 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; handsomely furnished; convenient to 93d St. L station; reasonable rent to good tenant. Particulars of J. R. Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.
"The Greylock."
Corner Suites, $35 to $45 Per Month.
5 MINUTES FROM BRIDGE OR FERRIES.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.
Three, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; hallboys in attendance; telephone; constant hot water supply; gas ranges; complete kitchen; steam heat; possession at once; keep house or use restaurant in house at your pleasure; an ideal home for young people. Apply to
FRANK A. BARNABY,
195 Montague St., Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Elegant apartments, seven and eight large outside rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements; liveried attendants; rents, $600 to $1,200 yearly; situated very best residential part of Brooklyn Borough; convenient to leading churches, stores, parks, amusements; twenty minutes to Manhattan City Hall, Fulton, Wall, South Ferries. Apply on premises, "The Clinton," northeast corner Clinton and De Kalb Avs., Brooklyn, or Josiah Taylor, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE HANOVER.
2 East 15th St., S. E. Cor. 5th Ave.
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE.
Apartments to rent by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Two to six rooms, with bath. Table, American plan. Private service if desired.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

Sevillia Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
Four apartments of two to four rooms, $650 to $1,200. Absolutely fireproof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

Summer Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

VICTORIA On SOUTH CAROLINA AVE.
MINUTE WALK FROM BEACH.
ENLARGED & REFURNISHED COMPLETE. (OPEN ALL YEAR.) 80 hot and cold seawater baths have been added in New Brick Annex for accommodation of guests. M. WILLIAMS.

NEW ENGLAND.
New Hampshire.

LITTLETON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.
North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pan-American Accommodations.—First-class private house; best location; reasonable. 264 Highland Av., Buffalo.

Boarders Wanted.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

7th Av., 2,805.—One block from Sixth Av. L, on the Drive; finest location in Harlem; second floor, furnished or unfurnished; hall room, $6 per week, with excellent board.

7th Av., 2,134. (126th St.)—Finely furnished rooms, large and small; good location; moderate; table guests accommodated.

21st St., 149 West.—Back parlor, second story double room; all conveniences; single rooms; good table.

25th St., 33 West.—Large, small rooms; private bath; newly decorated; first-class appointments; table guests; references.

25th St., 35 West.—Arrangements Fall and Winter can be made; private baths; parlor dining room.

31st St., 20 West.—Boarders wanted; newly furnished rooms; pleasant surroundings; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

31st St., 15-17 East.—Large and small rooms, with board; private baths; single or connecting rooms.

THE OUTLYING CITY DISTRICTS COMPLAIN

Consolidation, Residents Say, Has Been Harmful.

Fire and Police Protection Lacking in Queens Borough—Grievances in Flushing and Jamacia.

The administration of municipal affairs in the towns and villages which consolidation brought into the City of New York Jan. 1, 1898, has resulted in many complaints and remonstrances being sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES by just ordinary citizens and business men and residents and property owners of social and financial importance. An investigation which these letters warranted was made. It was limited to what were the villages of Flushing and Jamaica and Queens, in Queens Borough. It found conditions that fully justified the communications which prompted it. A result of more than three years and a half of Tammany eye service, maladministration, red tape, centralization, irresponsibility, and ruling by deputy has been to make a large majority of those who, by reason of business ties or residence, come under Manhattan rule through the Consolidation act to aid in furnishing means to conduct the Government of the city, regret that they were not left to their honest and satisfactory village administrations.

The investigation failed to discover any gain by consolidation to the annexed centres of population, and in no instance was it admitted that any factor in public comfort or protection was in as satisfactory a condition as before consolidation. On the contrary, many of the elements of comfort or safety were in conditions ranging from unsatisfactory to distinctly retrograde. Criticism or denunciation was applied to all the branches of municipal administration—Fire Department, police, schools, parks, water service, sanitary affairs, street conditions, street sweeping and sprinkling, the removal of house refuse and artificial lighting. The questions most discussed were the security of life and property, and the police and the condition and cleanliness of the public thoroughfares.

The general opinion was that through the operation of the three-platoon system and the foisting of men inactive through age or because of their having been on detail duty on the suburbs, and the shorthand condition of the Seventy-sixth and Seventy-eighth Precincts, proper police protection was not afforded. A result of this was an epidemic of housebreaking and other depredations and a widespread feeling of insecurity and apprehension. Owing to this women dislike the men to leave their homes after dusk, and there is a constant and increasing demand for private watchmen. The streets are complained of as dilapidated and in need of repair, except in the case of Fulton Street, Jamaica, which was asphalted before consolidation; the sidewalks, curbing, culverts, crosswalks, and gutters are in lamentable and often dangerous condition, street sprinkling is not done at Jamaica and is paid for by citizens at Flushing, and while ashes and garbage are removed promptly, this service is rendered in a slipshod manner, so that the carts jolt part of their loads on the streets. There is no serious street cleaning in either Flushing, Jamaica, or Queens. What there is of it is a result of perfunctory raking by the men of the Highways Department. The waste paper nuisance, abhorred by Col. Waring, exists everywhere.

The conditions observed were brought to the attention of President Bowley of the borough and Deputy Highways Commissioner Wissel. Each said that the remedy lay in "adequate" appropriations for Queens. They practically admitted that the conditions found existed. President Bowley said that a change for the better might be expected when the amended charter became effective Jan. 1 next, as it fixed responsibility and upset the present system of centralization.

CONDITIONS IN FLUSHING.

A Village That Now Appears Dilapidated Before Consolidation Was a Beautiful Spot.

Flushing was before consolidation one of the most beautiful villages on Long Island. It was famous for its magnificent trees and its business neighborhoods were as neat and quaint as they were half a century ago. Its macadamized streets were kept in repair and clean. It never boasted of well-flagged sidewalks, but such as they were they were safe and kept in order. The village now looks shabby, dilapidated, and decadent. Main Street, its business thoroughfare, could hardly be in a worse condition. The pavement in many places has mire holes, and where it is in the best condition the macadam is worn down to its earthbed. The fact that it is in a condition for traffic is due to its use by the Jamaica and other trolley lines, which keep the street by their tracks in repair.

Bad as is the condition of the pavement, that of the sidewalks, curbing, crosswalks, and culverts is worse. In one or two places repairs have been made in patches by tradesmen or property owners. These make the neighboring conditions all the more glaring. There are few blocks that do not furnish traps for the unwary even at noonday in depressions or stumbling blocks. Some crosswalks are obliterated or sunken, curbing has fallen out or disintegrated or disappeared, and there are few culverts that do not need attention because of the condition of the masonry. Some of the gutters have lost their boulders or blocks and are mere silt washing from the screenings with which the pavement is dressed. Others have sunk so as to menace the safety of a horse or vehicle driven up to the curb. Here and there where private outlay has kept grounds in proper condition the results of municipal neglect or apathy are emphasized by contrast.

This is especially noticed between Lincoln and Locust Streets because of the perfect condition of the surroundings of Saint George's Church, and near by the pretty creeper-covered building of the Flushing Bank makes neglected Main Street look all the dirtier, as do the well-kept grounds of the Flushing Institute at Amity Street. More dilapidated still are conditions on Broadway at Main Street, where there is still a little strip of sward embowered in stately trees. No pretense at keeping this little park in order is discovered. Water spouts from its pretentious fountain, but the basin is damaged and choked with paper and other rubbish. Broadway from Main Street to Lawrence Street is in places a dangerous slough not safe for vehicles at night. On Thursday along the entire length of Main Street and Broadway from Union Street to Lawrence Street the pavement and in some places the sidewalks were covered with paper, rubbish and domestic refuse. In some places the gutters were full of such refuse. Much of it, it was said, was droppings from the garbage carts.

RESIDENTS MAKE REPAIRS.

Conditions not quite as bad but akin to these are found in every part of the village even in the charming residential districts on Sanford, Maple, Franklin, Laggar, Jamaica and other Avenues. Inquiry found that it was the rule rather than the exception for property owners and residents to at their own cost do work that at consolidation they had reason to expect the Municipal Government would do. Some got rid of their house refuse through private contract, others kept the sidewalks or paths and the gutters and roads in order by their servants or through hired laborers.

It was plain when an attempt was made to identify tradesmen, professional men, villa residents or plain citizens with statements or comments in reference to municipal maladministration in Flushing that all shunned notoriety. Some admitted that their business would suffer if they were published as critics, others pleaded that if they took a stand it would be construed as a declaration on political bias, a few said that while in this instance patience had ceased to be a virtue they preferred waiting a little longer to publicity, and others declined to have their names used because they were convinced that no matter what was said it would do no good. "They have us by the neck," one remarked, "and they may when they get ready do something for us—if it is to their interest to improve conditions." All were willing to talk anonymously.

General comment was that Flushing's natural advantages for home seekers were such as to make it impossible for her to suffer greatly because of maladministration by municipal officers. There had been no boom in real estate, but transactions had been steady, and it was expected that the changes effected by the charter amendments would have a stimulating effect. Civic and business interests in Flushing were, before consolidation, jealously watched by the Flushing Village Association, of which some of its Trustees were members. After consolidation, the title of the society was changed to the Flushing Association, and it was incorporated in 1900. Its programme issued this year says:

It is evident that organized effort is far more effective than individual exertion, and, in such a metropolis as New York, the value of such effort to secure for our community what it needs from the City Government is clearly apparent.

The association meets on the third Tuesday of each month at the United Workers' Building, in Jackson Avenue. Its present officers are: President—Henry L. Bogert; First Vice-President—Henry M. Duncan; Second Vice-President—James W. Pryor; Third Vice-President—Albert S. Thayer; Treasurer—Christopher Clarke; Corresponding Secretary—George H. Sweeny; Recording Secretary—Leon S. Case; Programme Committee—John Hepburn, Chairman; E. J. Graves, Daniel S. Sanborn, Joseph Strauss, and Gordon Gordon.

None of the officers would talk for publication. They said that hitherto they had refrained from assuming the attitude of scolds and had sought to bring those responsible for the administration of affairs at Flushing to a correct sense of their duties by amiable methods. They had, however, been singularly unfortunate in their endeavor to have the heads or deputy heads of departments or bureaus at their meetings. The invitations were either ignored or responded to "per secretary," and with, of course, unsatisfactory results. The association has a membership of 170, and it is likely that this Fall it will be largely increased and that the present plan of "moral suasion" will be distnctly modified to a more aggressive programme. Among the members are several of the old Village Trustees, who are especially "sore" over the present condition of affairs. Some of them, talking anonymously of them, gave views that may be regarded as those of the progressive element of the association.

RAINS THE ONLY STREET CLEANER.

"Who cleans our streets?" was the interrogative answer of one of them. "Why, the rains. They're cleaned when there's a storm, and we have to thank Him for a very rainy spell this season. But for that I don't know where we'd be. I haven't much complaint to make of the police. It's not their fault that there's so few of them, but of the central power in Mulberry Street. We have more burglaries than we ought to have, but every one is on the lookout and we have many private watchmen now. I have no fault to find with Capt. Wohlfarth. Our telephone system connects with the station house, and a call is always answered, and fairly promptly. As to gambling and disorderly women, we have no more than we might expect now that we have so many ways of getting here. Our chief complaint is about our streets. They were in good condition when we turned them over to the city; now look at them. Look at the fountain and the Broadway Park, where they have an old fellow to cut the grass. We took a pride in our trees. Now they're dying every day. They remove—or, rather, Mr. T. S. Skelly, Larsen's sub-contractor, removes—ashes and garbage regularly, but not carefully, as you see. We have plenty of good water, in spite of Engineer Birdsall's monkeying with it. We want a paid Fire Department, not volunteers. And we want a fire-alarm system that won't get out of order after every rainstorm and be a source of danger, although it is city property. We pay for our sprinkling. T. F. Tuohey got the contract through the Business Men's Association, an organization to look after tradesmen's interests, of which George Pople is President. I do not think we would grumble much if our streets and sidewalks were decently cared for. When we were consolidated we had an idea that we would have to wait for improvements, and we were right."

"There are a few straws to show how the wind of maladministration blows," said another member. "A cow died four days ago, and was cast out on the Rocky Hill road, near the Flushing Cemetery. It has not yet been removed, in spite of notice to the Board of Health. The condition of the cadaver is horrible. It smites you on the nose in its appeal for sepulture. I'll pass on the condition of the streets, but simply remark that where they've got to do it or there's a 'pull' the job is done well. Look at Amity Street, just off Broadway, along the Flushing Institute. There's no better road on Long Island to-day. But it had got worn into gullies, and they had to do something, and did it. And illustrating a 'pull,' look at the fine piece of work done at Whitestone Avenue and Higgins Lane, all due to the fact that Patrick H. Mara, the local political boss, and Deputy Wissell's 'man' lives there. Great thing to be 'in with' the highways.

"The excuse of all these officials is want of money; that only 1 per cent. of what they have is available for necessities and so forth. New York City found a fine system of highways in this Third Ward, and that city so far from maintaining them, has allowed them to work down and deteriorate. There are very few vestiges of the fine roads we had. But we live in hopes, and something may come out of this juggling and chaos. We all feel the same way, Democrats and Republicans, who have any interest in Flushing. In the old days our engineer after a storm would not wait for instructions, but would of his own volition go out and see what needed attention. The old 'Big Pipe' system of the Tweed days is in vogue here. Take a lot of laborers, half of them are idling, and the others are helping them. A gang had a job cleaning out the pond, and this is about the way it went:

"They got together at 9 A. M., sent for a bucket of beer, noon luncheon, 1 P. M., too late to do anything, adjourn. We seem to get here all the superannuated laborers and 'tired-feeling' policemen that are not the fashion in Manhattan. At the end of a police tour the best place to find a policeman is near the station house 'working in.' Some of them lay off in the woods. Others are not strictly honest. I know of a poor Italian whose fruit stand has been cleaned out several times by these uniformed fellows, and he can't be persuaded to complain of them."

VILLAGE RULE 200 PER CENT. BETTER.

"We were," said a plain citizen, "200 per cent. better off under village than we are under city government. Then our streets were properly cleaned every week. Now they make a pretense of doing this about once in three months. All of them have gone or are going to pieces. Our sidewalks are grass-grown. While our rulers by deputy say they have no money they are extravagant in salary raising. In the old times the School Board could always get proper quarters for meeting without cost. Now they start in with a building for $1,200 rent, and raise that amount a couple of hundred dollars. Rooms in public buildings are devoted to the service of political clubs. The Fire Department system is rotten, and I class the paving of Main Street with asphalt as a 'job.' The $45,000 that is to be paid for it could put all our principal streets in good condition. We took a pride in our village. Now we are disgusted with it. Everything was allowed to run down before an attempt was made to repair. The Fire Department alarm system is municipal property, and it was held that the Volunteers should maintain it out of their allowances.

"The results were neglect and breaking down. The Controller deducted cost of repairing from the Volunteers' appropriation, and the Volunteers brought suit to get the money. A nice muddle for Greater New York administration. Why the department heads in Manhattan did not know, and I do not think know now, what our water system is; that we have standing fire apparatus and high pressure and no engines, but connect with the standards. At the Water Department we were asked if rain would not increase our water supply, and at the Fire Department we were interrogated about our 'fire engines,' when we have only hook and ladder companies and hose cart companies."

Capt. Wohlfarth of the Seventy-sixth Precinct, which controls the patrol service at Flushing and the sub-commands at Whitestone and College Point, said that under the three-platoon system he could get only nine men on each tour to cover the thirty miles of posts in Flushing. The only auxiliaries to the service were the telephone system, men on bicycles, and a patrol wagon. The principal districts of Flushing covered by the command are Little Neck, Douglaston, Bay Side, Flushing Park, Ingleside, Murray Hill, and Flushing proper. His total force of fifty men was lately reinforced by thirteen men, which were put on the Flushing squad. Eight members of the command, nearly all of them veterans, are on the sick list.

GRIEVANCES OF JAMAICA.

Displeasure at the Condition of the Local Park and the Lack of Proper Sewerage.

Jamaica's grievances against municipal administration are about those of Flushing. Its citizens were found equally averse to publicity as complainants or critics. They are particularly rancorous about the condition of their public park and the delay in putting the sewer system in operation.

"King's Park," said one of the business men of Jamaica, "is all gone to the devil. It was a beautiful place, the old King homestead, and we were proud of it. We have only one good street here—Fulton Street. It was asphalted before consolidation. The other streets take care of themselves. Nearly all of them are grass-grown. There is only private sprinkling done here. Fulton Street is not watered. It was an old dirt road, and then when it was not sprinkled only clean earth dust was blown into the stores. There is a little street sweeping, and ashes and garbage are removed with fair regularity by Tom Foley, the contractor. We have a Citizens' Association of which W. F. Wyckoff is President, and we do a little agitation. We lament our park.

"All we got when we went to Commissioner George V. Brower was a 'jolly' and the old story of appropriations cut down. All that's left is a stand and a flagstaff. They did give us a band of music on the Fourth, and I suppose we should be thankful for small mercies. We are short of police, and there are too many burglaries altogether, but we try to protect ourselves with private watchmen. We get first-class water and pay for it out of our own pockets, and don't grudge the cost. Charles Lockwood supplies it. We have standing fire apparatus and very high pressure. The supply is from artesian wells by pumping stations.

"We were much better off before we were annexed. For a sewer system, $200,000 was secured, and the sewers were built. But there was a hitch about the disposal works on the meadows, and we are still using cesspools, although we paid to connect our houses with the sewers. We are very sore over this, as we do not know when we shall benefit by what we paid for, and the money for the disposal works was turned over to the city. I wish we were back under the old Trustees. Then something would be done. The side streets that are traveled much are sprinkled occasionally and swept now and then, and are touched up. All curbing repairs have to be done by the property owners. We were better off under our own little government than we are now or ever will be. It looks as if every no-good policeman in New York and Brooklyn had been sent to do duty here, and at Queens—if they can get them. We don't feel protected. Our women folks are nervous and want the men at home all the time. Crime has increased more than should be its ratio to increased population."

QUEENS VILLAGE COMPLAINS.

Residents Compelled to Care for Roads That the City Should Itself Improve.

"Of course," said a business man of Queens, "this is only an outlying suburb of Jamaica, while it is the most promising of any section in old Queens County. When there's a start here things will boom, but when? When we went into New York we were under Jamaica government, and we were led to believe that we would get improvements and advantages from consolidation. The roads were newly macadamized and in fine condition. They have been allowed to run down. There has been some patching and scratching, but hardly a pretense of keeping them up. We would be in a bad plight if when we were consolidated we did not have a water system, electric light, and roads. I believe that under our present government and its dilatory methods—except where what is called 'graft' is in sight—we would have to have waited twenty years for them. The Jamaica sewer system does not extend out here, and I suppose we will have to whistle for an extension of it. We shall have to put up with cesspools. Ashes and garbage are removed if you pay for the service. We see a policeman occasionally, when one takes in in his head that walking exercise will do him no harm. We had a village association, with Col. J. H. Platt as President, until he went away six years ago. We have none now, but some of its members are alive to our needs and our rights, and they may organize again.

"It is fair to say that Queens has not grown enough to expect sewers, but New York ought to give us good roads. We ought to get water free, but that would mean buying out Lockwood, and I expect they're figuring on that. We ought to get our ashes and garbage removed. We feel safe from fire, as we have our hose carriage and our hook and ladder apparatus and volunteer service.

"Much work on the roads that should be done by the city is done by private individuals who hire laborers. The city employes come around about once a month and scratch around a little, and throw sand on the roads, which the next rain takes away, and—well, we seem to get all the cripples.

"If we had not had annexation Queens would have progressed to a point it has not reached as part of the city. There is no incentive for Tammany to improve here—so far. It may be that, as has been the case in the Bronx, the 'tip' will be given and property will be snatched up and things would go 'on the jump.'"

WHAT THE OFFICIALS SAY.

Remedies Suggested by Queens Borough's President—Money Needed to Effect a Reform.

Frederick Bowley, President of the Borough of Queens, was informed of the complaints and remonstrances sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES by residents and property owners of Flushing and Jamaica and the result of investigating them.

"I concede," he said, "that some of the complaints are founded on fact, while I contend that for various cogent reasons the municipal authorities in this borough could not act or were hampered in various ways. I hope much from the amended city charter, whose provisions are effective Jan. 1 next, as they fix responsibility and upset centralization, and so do away with the principal factors in creating confusion and tending to maladministration.

"Considering the main features of the situation which have resulted in citizens voicing their discontent, I will say of the fire service that we ought to have a paid department. In regard to the fire alarm system at Flushing, an adequate and safe one is under consideration.

"As to water, it should be conceded that throughout Queens Borough the quantity and quality are excellent, and that the pressure at both Flushing and Jamaica, and incidentally Queens, is more than adequate. Jamaica and Queens just now are supplied by a private company. I am a strong advocate of municipal ownership of water supply, and this may be the outcome in these villages. The Flushing water supply is owned by the City of New York. It is abundant and the pressure is greater than is needed. Much water has gone to waste because of the want of a proper distributing system, but we have now $80,000 practically available for this purpose.

"I do not subscribe to the idea that Flushing is retrograding. On the contrary, it is building up rapidly, if my opinion is correct. Business affairs are in good shape. I speak from experience. One of my provision stores was in Flushing, and my successor reports no falling off in business and lively competition.

"I do not care to discuss the question of the condition of the streets in Flushing and Jamaica. The situation is the result of consolidation, finding highways of a certain character which are always difficult to keep in order and repair; the fact that no street in either village is legally opened and the amount of money appropriated for maintaining the highways is small. What are we to do without money? We have no power, only the privilege to plead. We go to a central body ignorant of conditions here and ask for funds. We are denied what we ask for and receive amounts wholly inadequate to our needs.

CONDITIONS AS GOOD AS POSSIBLE.

"I consider the condition of the highways of Flushing and Jamaica to be as good as could be possible under existing circumstances. Their macadamized roads are difficult to maintain in good condition, and the appropriation will not permit of proper maintenance. This is the concern of the Department of Highways. As to curbing, sidewalks, crosswalks, and culverts, they are repaired and maintained by assessments, and assessments cannot be levied without an official map made on an official topographical survey. No such map exists. I made a strong argument to the proper authorities in favor of a map of Queens Borough for assessment work. So far I have only succeeded in getting a map of the First Ward, Long Island City. It is not yet complete. We are now working on the maps for the other wards, but although I showed the necessity of an appropriation of $100,000 for topographical work for Queens Borough, only $68,500 was appropriated this year for such work for the Boroughs of Queens, Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Richmond, while $50,000 was appropriated for topographical work in the Bronx, possibly on account of the consummation of the scheme of rapid transit.

"Some people willing to pay an assessment for sidewalks, curbing, crosswalks, and culverts are surprised that the work is not done. Of course any one can have the work done on the payment of the cost if a permit is secured, and this has occurred in some instances. And when sidewalks and so forth get into a really dangerous condition they are put in order by the Department of Highways, the cost being drawn from its maintenance fund—if there is a credit balance. But you cannot levy an assessment without having an established grade and a legally opened street, which cannot be created without a topographical survey and a map. Why, Main Street, Flushing, was never declared legally opened, and so there cannot be an assessment levied for sidewalks and so forth. No street in Jamaica has been legally opened. These dormant conditions existed before consolidation. Many who complain of the condition of the streets in Flushing and Jamaica do not know these facts.

"Nor do they know that the Department of Street Cleaning is impotent in Flushing and Jamaica in respect of macadamized highways. These cannot under the law be swept. They can only be raked by the employes of the Department of Highways, who 'maintain' them by putting on sand. The Highways Department only sprinkles macadamized streets just enough to 'maintain' them or bind them, not with any idea of laying the dust. Street sprinkling in Flushing is done by private contract, and is paid for by citizens. I believe that there is but one paved street in Flushing, and this alone can be legally swept by the street cleaners. Ashes and garbage are removed by the municipality. The contractor is Magnus Larsen. I have reason to believe that the work is well done.

"The grievances of Jamaica are mainly confined to the sewer question and the park. The park is certainly run down, and I am informed by Deputy Commissioner Brower that it could not be properly maintained because the appropriation was inadequate. As to the sewer system, it was constructed before consolidation. The work was retarded by failure to construct the disposal works on the meadows. They will have the Powers system of straining solids and chemical precipitation with manganese, oil of vitriol, and lime. The work on them was hampered by injunctions secured by private owners. The funds for their construction were turned over by the village on consolidation. About $150,000 was spent for the sewers and about $50,000 was the estimate for the disposal works.

"In regard to the police question we need more men, but those who are on duty are doing the best they can under the present circumstances.

MAIN STREET TO BE PAVED.

"Those who complain about the condition of Main Street should remember that it is about to be paved with asphalt from Madison Avenue to Broadway at a cost of $45,000 by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company. As it will be a paved street, it will be swept regularly so that the business element of Flushing have substantial relief in view.

"I repeat that I hope much from the amended charter, which goes into effect next year. I am convinced that it will do away with many of the present clashes, hindrances, and perplexities which have resulted in the cry of maladministration."

"Understand," said Charles C. Wissell, Deputy Commissioner of Highways for Queens, "that I do not plead the 'baby act,' because I have only held the office since last February, when I succeeded John P. Madden, who began his duties Jan. 1, 1898. I know the condition of the streets of Flushing and Jamaica and Queens. They have run down, and are not what they should be, but are not worse than might be expected when their construction and condition at the time they were taken into the city are considered fairly. My department exists solely, except as to assessment work, for the 'maintenance' of the highways in Queens. We maintain these by putting on screening and by watering them a little. Nothing but this has ever been done to Main Street, Flushing, since consolidation, because it was all along intended that this should be a paved street, and it is about to be asphalted. Curbing, sidewalk, flagging, crosswalks, and culverts are assessment work done where an assessment has been levied, unless it is done by property owners at their own expense and on a permit except in cases where they are in really dangerous condition, when the cost of the work is paid out of the maintenance fund.

"All the streets in Flushing have been maintained, more or less, since I became Deputy Commissioner. In six months we have used up 300 square yards of screening. It is true that the first heavy rain washes it away, but this is as we can do. The original construction of the macadamized roads was not such as to permit of mending. We had to 'surface' them or entirely reconstruct them, or, as is the case with Main Street, to put down asphalt.

"We have not money enough to properly maintain the highways of Queens Borough. Our appropriation is but $210,000 for 750 miles of roads. We have five watering carts for Flushing. They go over the principal traveled streets once and sometimes twice a day, not to lay the dust, but to maintain the roads. We ought to have at least $400,000 for maintenance.

"I admit that putting on screening goes for nothing, and that in many instances conditions are deplorable and that the first storm destroys all maintenance work. The highways men do and don't do street cleaning; they can't sweep the macadam, but they rake it and the refuse is heaped and taken away. They also go over the gutters, which are of earth, bricks, cobblestones, and stone blocks. We only did our special appropriation job this year. It was for Twenty-second Street, from the Long Island Railroad station to Queens Avenue. It cost $2,950.

"Prior to 1898 the various towns in Queens made appropriations for roads, but they were poorly constructed, and grades were never considered or what the result of a heavy rainstorm would be. We resurfaced the Causeway out of the maintenance fund. Generally speaking, I consider the streets of Flushing, Jamaica, and Queens in fair condition, taking everything into account. We cannot do much with the money we have to spend. The special appropriation for repaving, $75,000, will be swallowed up by the asphalting of Main Street, Flushing, and the paving of Borden Avenue, Long Island City. Many of the evils, I admit, result from attempting to administer municipal affairs in these towns by deputy, without conferring power and without sufficient money.

"The condition of Broadway, Flushing, from Main Street to the meadows, is bad enough, but we are powerless to remedy conditions without money."

THE IMMIGRATION INQUIRY.

An Ellis Island Official Tells How Reporters Will Be Dealt with There.

A force of men under Counsellor Ullo and Inspector Thompson are going over the manifests of the French Line vessels looking for evidence of fraud in permitting immigrants to land illegally. The certificates issued to those allowed to leave the steamships at the dock on the ground that they were citizens are being compared to the entries on the manifest. Many curious dicoveries are said to have been made. While the examination is going forward, those interested are waiting anxiously for the report to be forwarded to Washington.

The fact that there was wrongdoing, according to Charles Levy, a former landing agent of the French Line, was brought out at the investigation two years ago, but the officials at Washington for some reason never made the report public, and no action was taken about the matter except to discharge some of the less important inspectors and gate men. There is feeling on Ellis Island that too much information has been given to the public, and steps are under consideration to keep newspaper men from having the freedom of the island.

Some days ago the head of one department almost came to blows with a boarding officer. The story that has leaked out on the island is that the boarding officer was charged with giving information to the press. The plan now under consideration, so an official said yesterday, is to have the man at the New York entrance of the Ellis Island ferry telephone to Commissioner Fitchie when reporters board the ferryboat. On their arrival they will be taken to the Commissioner's office, there to get the news.

Officials on the island, however, state that it may be some time before the report of the investigators will be forwarded to Washington.

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ONLOOKERS OF QUARREL SHOT.

Two Brothers of Brooklyn the Victims—One Dies from His Wound.

One man was killed and another wounded during a quarrel between Italians early yesterday morning at Columbia and Commerce Streets, Brooklyn. The two men who were shot were spectators standing on the other side of the street from the contestants.

Henry Pike, twenty-two years old, of 657 Henry Street received a bullet through the left lung and died in the Long Island College Hospital twelve hours after the shooting. His brother, Edward Pike, who lives with him, was shot in the left hip. He is also at the Long Island College Hospital, but his wound is not dangerous. Frank Longo of 267 Columbia Street was arrested for the shooting.

Pike and his brother were going home and had stopped when they saw a quarrel in progress on the other side of the street. Suddenly two shots rang out and the two onlookers fell one after the other. The crowd that had assembled broke up and scattered. Later the police arrested Longo. At the hospital Pike identified the prisoner as the man who had run away with the revolver in his hand. Vincenzo Pomanio and Lucca Silvera, who live in the neighborhood, were held as witnesses.

DOG ATTACKS A HORSE.

Man Accused of Inciting It to Do So Is Held for Trial.

John H. James, thirty-seven years old, of 95 South Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning charged with cruelty to animals, and was held by Magistrate Mayo in $100 bail for trial at Special Sessions.

George Ezekiel of 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, who saw the occurrence, said that at 9 o'clock yesterday morning James set a bull terrier upon a horse, which was attached to a laundry wagon, and was standing in front of the Criterion Hotel, on Broadway, at Forty-first Street. The dog bit the horse's nose and lips badly. Peter Cianchetti, who was in charge of the wagon, was in the hotel at the time delivering laundry. A crowd collected, and James would have been roughly handled but for the timely arrival of Policeman Bock of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who placed the accused man under arrest.

Thomas J. Regan of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said that he had examined the horse, which had been badly injured.

James said that he did not know why he was arrested, and had never owned a dog in his life. He had been drinking, and was partly under the influence of liquor when he was arraigned in court.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
LAST CONCERT BY SOUSA AND HIS BAND
2 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
At 8 P.M. CHINA AND PAIN'S FIREWORKS
At 4 and at 9. Last Times of
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS | ROYAL ROGUE
Commencing To-morrow, Twice Daily
Refined Vaudeville AT 25, 50 & 75 Cents.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d St., at 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN....Mgr.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 10,
Mr. Daniel Frohman will present
BERTHA GALLAND
in.....THE FOREST LOVERS
Mat. Sat. only...Seats Now on Sale.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC B'way. Mats. HALL, & 30th. Tue. Sat.
OPENING NIGHT THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.
HOITY-TOITY & Burlesques of DIPLOMACY
Gen. Adm. to All Parts of House, 50c.

WALLACK'S TO-MORROW EVE. Victor Mapes's new play,
JAMES K. HACKETT IN Don Caesar's Return.
Cast includes Wilton Lackaye and Theo. Roberts.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE ATOP OF THE N. Y. THEATRE Nightly at 8:30. | Last Week. American and European Novelties. Sept. 9, King's Carnival

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Mat. To-day 2:15. To-night 8:15. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE TO-DAY.
Augustus Thomas's ARIZONA
Prices 25, 50, 75c, 1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Wohena, Iroquois Maiden, Champion Pool Player, Tang Lung Throw, Wonderful Chines Pool Trick. THEATRE—High-class Vaudeville, 10 big acts, 10 cts.

"PARADISE" GARDENS. Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12; Glass Enclosure; Fully Protected; On the Combined Roofs of the Victoria and Republic Theat's. Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. 30—Great Acts—30 CONTINUOUS SHOW. PRICES, 25c. 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 6TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Special Mat. To-day, 25c. UNDER TWO FLAGS

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Ave. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. This Week—UNDER TWO FLAGS

Commencing To-morrow, Tuesday will be open daily until 6 P. M.

Stern Brothers

will exhibit to-morrow in their

Ladies' Cloak Departments

Another shipment of

Paris and Berlin Long Garments, Wraps, Jackets and Coats

Also a collection of very desirable

Domestic Garments At Attractive Prices

English Rain Coats of Covert Cloths and Cheviots, with yokes or semi fitting, at $14.50

Advance Importations of

Fall Dress Goods

Velours Coupe, Dotted Zibelines, Fancy Camel's Hair, Zibeline Croissee and Natte Cheviot in the latest shades

Also 1500 Yds. Plaid Back Cloths 50 in wide, in Gray, Oxford, Navy Blue and Brown, Value $1.50 yd. 98c

Boy's Fall School Clothing

Boys' Suits of all-wool navy blue cheviots, serges, mixed Tweeds and cassimeres,

Double-breasted Suits, sizes 8 to 16 yrs.
Vest Suits, " 10 " 16 "
Sailor Suits, " 3 " 12 "
Russian Knickerbocker Suits, " 3 " 8 "
$5.00 Value $6.50

Trousers of English Corduroy, all-wool navy blue cheviots and mixtures, 3 to 16 yrs., Value $1.00 50c

Misses' & Girls' School Apparel For Autumn Wear

Girls' Box Coats of navy blue cheviots, covert or red golf cloth, satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs., Value $7.50 $4.95

Girls' Sailor Suits blue, brown or red serge, trimmed soutache braid, lined skirts, 3 to 12 yrs., Value $5.00 $3.75

Misses' Walking and Golf Skirts of blue and white, black and white stripes, and solid colors, 14 to 18 yrs., $5.75

Raglan Rain Coats, yoke back, velvet collar, blue & brown serge, 5 to 18 yrs., Value $5.50 $3.85

Lace Curtains

All Exceptionally Good Values

Irish Point, pr. $3.50, 4.95, 7.00
Marie Antoinette, " $6.75, 9.00, 11.50
Renaissance, " $8.50, 11.50, 14.50
Point Arabe, " $10.50, 18.50, 22.50
Stores Bonne-Femme each $5.50, 6.75, 11.50
Brise-Bises, for Sash Curtains each $2.50, 3.25, 5.25

Upholstery Department

Armure Portieres, 3 yds. long, assorted colors and designs, Originally $9.25 pr. $6.75

Bokhara Tapestry Couch Covers 60 in. wide, Value $4.95 $3.50

Handsome Oriental Tapestries 50 in. wide, for coverings or hangings, Originally $4.25 yd. $2.95

Tapestry and Damask Squares for pillow tops and chair seats, 35c, 55, 75, 95

West Twenty-third Street

Commencing To-morrow, Tuesday will be open daily until 6 P. M.

Amusements.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE. B'way and 44th St. Ev'gs at 8:30. WEDNESDAY MATINEES BEGIN SEPT. 25.
A RINGING TRIUMPH.
"Faversham scores a hit."—Herald. "Not the shadow of a doubt of his success."—World.
ALL NEW YORK JOINS IN PRAISE.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WM. FAVERSHAM
in a Play Adapted by Gerald Du Maurier.
A ROYAL RIVAL.
"Most popular leading man New York has konwn since the days of Harry Montague."—Ev'g Sun.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
10TH SEASON OF THIS THEATRE OPENS
TO-NIGHT AT 8:20.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS.
* * JOHN DREW
in a Comedy by R. Marshall, entitled
THE SECOND IN COMMAND.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, cor. B'way & 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....PROPRIETORS
THE KLAW & ERLANGER COMEDY CO. With Max & Gus ROGERS.
To-Night Promptly at 8:15
J. J. McNally's Vaudeville Farce
The Rogers Bros. in Washington.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., near Broadway. Ev'gs, 8.30. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
MATINEES THIS WEEK.
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY.
THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER,
ARE YOU A MASON?
HERALD SAYS: BEFORE YOU HAD FINISHED LAUGHING AT ONE THING YOU FOUND YOURSELF SPLITTING YOUR SIDES OVER ANOTHER.

GARDEN THEATRE Cor. 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
NEXT MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.
E. H. SOTHERN
(MANAGEMENT OF DANIEL FROHMAN.)
Presenting a New and Original Play in Three Acts, by Lawrence Irving. Entitled
RICHARD LOVELACE.
Sale of Seats Begins This Morning at 9.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sa. WEDNESDAY MAT. 25c. & 50c. No Higher. XTRA MAT. TO-DAY. THE MORMON WIFE.

Amusements.

A GENUINE TRIUMPH!
ANDREW MACK as TOM MOORE.
"Charming play—full of witty lines."—Herald. "Scores a hit."—World. "A thoroughly artistic performance."—Sun. "Touches a note of genuine sentiment."—Times. "A fine stage hero—sure of prosperity."—Press. "Hailed with a glad welcome."—Tribune. "Full of wit, melody, and heart interest."—Telegraph.
SPECIAL MAT. TO-DAY.
Regular Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Seats four weeks

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 31..	2,693,194
Same week last year.....	735,734
To date this year.....	202,490,643
Corresponding date last year.	76,227,545
Bonds for the week.....	$9,648,700
Same week last year.....	$4,319,500
To date this year.....	$723,293,420
Corresponding date last year.	$334,095,460

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 4½; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chemical	1½	Minn., St. P. & S. S.	
Am. Cotton Oil	1	M.	1
Am. Snuff pf.	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	2¼
Am. Tobacco tr. ctfs.	5½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
Am. Woolen pf.	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	2¼
Bluff., R. & F.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Can. Pacific	1¼	N. Y. O. & W.	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	2¾	North American	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1	Nor. Pac. pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1½	Pacific Coast	1¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	4	Pacific Mail	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	Peoria & Eastern	1
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Cont. Tob. tr. ctfs.	1½	St. Law. & Ad.	5
Denver & Rio Grande	1½	St. L. & S. F.	5½
Diamond Match	2½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Dist. of Am. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2½
Erie	1½	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Texas Pacific	2
Erie 2d pf.	2½	Twin City R. T.	2½
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Ft. W. & Den. City	1½	U. S. Express	5
General Electric	2¼	U. S. Steel	1½
Int. Paper pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Chemical	5½
Int. Power	3½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	5
Kan. & Mich.	1½	Wis. Central pf.	1½
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	2		
Lake Erie & W.	3½		
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1½		
Louis. & Nash.	1½		
Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2	Gas & El., Berg. Co.	5
Am. Express	1½	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	3½
Am. Linseed	1½	Iowa Central	1
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Long Island	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	Manhattan Beach	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1½	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	2
Anaconda Copper	1½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel	2
Can. Southern	1½	Rep. I. & S. pf.	2½
Chi. & Northwest	4	Stand. R. & T.	1½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	5	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Clev., Lor. & W.	1	Third Avenue	1
Col. & Hock. Coal	1	U. S. Rubber	1½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., C. R. & N., coll. tr. 5s	1½	E. & Ind. con. 6s	4
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	3½	G., H. & S. A., Mex. & Pac. 5s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	3½	Int. & G. North. 2d	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	3½	Int. & G. North. 3d	5
Cent. of Ga. 4th pf. inc.	3½	L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s	2½
Chi. & Alton 3½s	1	Minn. & St. L. 4s	3
C. B. & Q. s. f. 6s	1½	Mohawk & Mal. inc.	2½
C., B. & Q. L. s. f. 5s	1½	P., S. & L. R. 1st	1½
Erie gen. lien	1¼	Wabash 1st	1½
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1	Wabash 2d	2½
		Wheel. & L. E. con.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	5	Q., C. F. & St. P. 1st	1
Ann Arbor 4s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1½
Brook. R. T. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2½
Ches. & Ohio con. 6s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	3
Int. Paper 6s	3	T. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand increased 6,000 pesetas, silver in hand increased 2,069,000 pesetas, notes in circulation decreased 7,485,000 pesetas.

OUR LONDON CABLE

Week Ends with a General Hardening Tendency.

At First, However, a Reduction of the Bank's Rate Was Discussed—Increasingly Difficult to Find Remunerative Investments—Speculation Restricted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—This has been a very uneventful week in our money market, without a single incident of particular importance, but with, on the whole, a gradual hardening tendency. At first credits were again fairly abundant and the supply of bills very moderate, so that it looked as if we would see a further movement toward ease. So sure did some sections of the market feel in this respect, that the question of a reduction of the Bank of England rate was again discussed, although the improbability of such a step was obvious in view of the very short time it could be in operation. Most European banks, it was claimed, were in an exceptionally strong position as regards their stocks of gold, and the exchanges continue in our favor, so that the possibility of immediate bullion withdrawals from this country was small. Austria, however, was still buying the metal and only the trifle of £10,000 reached the bank this week. The principal objection to a reduction, though, lay in the weakness of the New York Exchange. The latter reason also influenced the discount houses, and as in addition the end of the month approached with its usual withdrawal of floating balances by joint stock banks, the conclusion was come to that the rates had been allowed to slip back quite as far as was safe, and the quotation for three months bank paper has been worked up to 2¼ per cent., but the supply of credit continues comparatively plentiful and great difficulty has been experienced in maintaining it at that figure.

From now on efforts will probably meet with more success as, although the Bank of England has further strengthened its position by a return of notes and gold from circulation, it is practically certain that the tendency from now on will be toward a gradual weakening owing to home Autumn demands and possible gold exports.

There is little doubt that the present bad state of trade in the country is forcing large sums of money into the London market, where it is becoming increasingly difficult to find remunerative London market, where it is becoming in any class of securities for some time has been more and more restricted, and at the fortnightly Stock Exchange settlement dealers in credit found it a hard matter to renew old loans, even at easier rates. The borrowers took advantage of their reduced requirements to dictate practically their own terms in many cases, and others were compelled to reduce their indebtedness because they found themselves unable to use the money on any condition.

Day to day advances in the outside market, therefore, never rose above 2¼ per cent., even on Stock Exchange payday, and, as a rule, have been obtainable at from 1 to 1½ per cent.; weekly loans, however, have gone up from 1½ to 1¾ per cent.

In the beginning of the week the Government offered £1,000,000 in twelve months' Treasury bills to replace a similar amount maturing on the 30th, and, owing to the cheapness of money, competition for them was very keen. It was able to place the fresh paper at an average discount of 2.19 per cent., which is the cheapest borrowing it has done for some time and compares very favorably with the last batch of yearlings issued in June at an average of 3.2 per cent.

Very few reached the market; the Bank of England and joint stock banks, it is believed, have got most of them.

On Sept. 5, another installment of 10 per cent. on the new consols is due, and, allowing that the amount is paid up in full, this will require rather more than £4,000,000. Demands for loans on that day will certainly be large and the rate may rise to 3¹per cent., but the effect will be merely temporary as the Government must disburse the money almost at once.

A. J. W.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The London Times in its financial article to-day says that at the close of the week business was almost at a standstill in most of the departments, the only exception being the American railroads, the market for which was active and strong. The market for these evinced a strong tendency all the latter part of the week, especially for the more active stocks, such as Atchison, Erie, and Union Pacific, all of which were bought. The home railway market was dull.

The eagerness of French houses for London bills has increased, and so long as money is plentiful in Paris and the rate there is lower than in London, this French demand for British securities will continue.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Easy money continues to be a feature. With its present reserve the Bank of England views with apparent equanimity prospective withdrawals for New York. There seems to be little likelihood of a severe autumnal stringency. At the same time Continental exchanges are weakening all around, and it is evident that London may be called upon to supply other demands than New York's.

Another feature, which seems to be persistently ignored by optimistic financial critics, is the fact that the Government has never professed that the last consol issue would provide for active operations in South Africa beyond Oct. 15. There seems small doubt that an avalanche of criticism will accompany the new loan which will inevitably be announced, and this will operate as a serious set back for the present more hopeful tone of the Stock Exchange.

Mining shares, in a modest way, showed the general feeling of encouragement. The deposition of Whittaker Wright at the meeting of the Le Roi Mining Company, Limited, added decidedly to the joyousness of the situation. The Rand now boasts 365 stamps, and one new permit to resume was issued during the week. West Australians were decidedly stronger, outside buyers venturing in, although timidly.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 2.

American Caramel Company—Dividend payable.
Barney & Smith Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable.
Canadian Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Detroit United Railway—Dividend payable.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
New York and Hoboken Ferry Company—Dividend payable
Park Steel Company—Dividend payable.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Sacramento (Cal.) Electric, Gas and Railway—Dividend payable.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company—Dividend payable.
St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Dividend payable on second preferred.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Dividend payable on common.

Tuesday, Sept. 3.

American Coal Company—Dividend payable.
American Window Glass Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Breece Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Dr. Taft Medical Company—Special meeting.
Hocking Valley Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Company—Dividend payable.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad—Annual meeting.
Ohio and Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Ontario Silver Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Southern Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Union Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred and for annual meeting.

Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Oregon Short Line Railroad—Income B bondholders' meeting.

Thursday, Sept. 5.

Chicago Great Western Railroad—Annual meeting.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company—Books close.

Friday, Sept. 6.

Canadian Pacific—Books close for dividend on common and for annual meeting.
International Elevating Company—Books close.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, Sept. 7.

Boston and Albany Railroad—Books close.
Wabash Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 30, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Friday, Aug. 30. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Aug. 30, 2,693,194.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 30. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 30, '01.
90½	89¾	130	June 17.	83¾	Jan. 21.	119⅞	120	+ 2	Amalgamated Copper Co.	$100	153,887,900	July 29, '01.	2½	Q	122½	122¾	118	120	...	$3,665
...	...	35	June 13.	26½	May 21.	29½	31	+ 1½	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,533,000	...	...	...	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	...	300
...	...	91	June 18.	81	May 20.	88	90	+ ½	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,044,900	Apr. 1, '01.	3	SA	89½	89½	89½	89½	...	100
...	...	8¼	Apr. 23.	3	Aug. 15.	3½	4	+ ¼	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	...	...	...	3½	3½	3	3¼	...	900
25½	12½	35	June 14.	19	Jan. 21.	31½	31¾	+ ¾	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	¼	Q	31½	31½	30½	31	15	6,800
72	57⅝	89¼	July 8.	67	Jan. 18.	87	87¼	+ ¼	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	87½	87¾	87	87¼	...	2,004
37⅜	30	35½	June 17.	24	Mar. 8.	33¾	34	+ 1	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '00.	3½	A	33½	34	32½	34	33	2,200
100	88¾	91½	Jan. 8.	85	Apr. 10.	90	91	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,196,600	June 1, '01.	3	SA	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	90	100
191	145	205	Apr. 25.	170	Jan. 2.	192	193	+ 1½	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '01.	4	Q	196	196	196	196	196	215
49½	27½	41⅝	Mar. 15.	30	May 19.	31¾	32	+ ½	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Aug. 15, '01.	1	Q	32⅜	32⅜	30½	31½	33	4,550
78½	60½	77¾	Mar. 22.	67¼	Jan. 4.	69¾	70	+ ½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	68½	69½	68½	69½	68	220
16¼	6	30¾	July 8.	27	Aug. 14.	29	27	+ 1½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				29½	29½	29½	29½	10¾	196
60	34½	66	July 9.	51	Jan. 24.	65¼	65¾	+ 1½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1¾	...	61¾	61¾	60½	60½	52	250
7¾	3	8	June 20.	4¼	Feb. 4.	6¾	7	+ ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	4¾	200
21½	16¾	30	June 25.	23½	Feb. 8.	27	30		American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '92.	1¾	...	25½	25½	25½	25½	24	200
56½	34⅝	69	Apr. 29.	38	May 9.	53¾	53½	- 1⅜	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000				54	55¾	52¾	53¾	39¾	55,295
99	95	104⅞	June 20.	86	Feb. 26.	99½	100¼	+ ¼	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 9, '01.	1¾	Q	101	101¼	99¾	100	89	6,100
...	...	32½	July 3.	22½	Aug. 13.	26½	27	+ ½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	...	...	...	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	...	2,250
...	...	89	July 8.	62⅝	Aug. 14.	87	88	+ ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	...	...	...	86¾	88	86¾	87	...	1,519
...	...	90	June 14.	73	Apr. 27.	87½	89	+ 2¼	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '01.	1½	SA	89	89	89	89	89	200
140	95¼	153	June 3.	129	Aug. 13.	135⅝	136	- 1½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	36,968,000	July 2, '01.	1½	Q	137⅜	138	134½	135⅝	116½	15,300
118	107	130	July 19.	117¼	Jan. 3.	125	127	- 1½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	36,968,000	July 2, '01.	1½	Q	125¼	126	125¼	126	116	200
98½	89	100	Apr. 13.	92	Mar. 8.	97	100		American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	100	100	100	100	...	14
...	...	138⅝	Aug. 30.	125	July 15.	139⅝	135⅝	+ 3⅝	American Tobacco Co. tr. ctfs.	...	...	...	...	...	135¼	138⅝	135	138⅝	93½	2,200
22¾	21¾	21½	Jan. 2.	13¼	Mar. 15.	17½	18		American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	...	...	...	17¼	18	17½	17½	...	650
77	76	82⅝	July 1.	70	Mar. 22.	78	80	+ 1	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	80	80	80	80	...	110
64½	27½	64¼	Apr. 16.	37	May 9.	46¾	47	- 1½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Apr. 26, '01.	1½	SA	46¾	46¾	46¾	47	44¾	12,625
45¾	19¾	91	June 5.	42¼	Jan. 21.	80¾	80½	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 15, '01.	1½	...	80	80¾	77¾	80¾	28¾	147,550
89¾	58¼	108	May 3.	70	May 9.	96¾	96½	- ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,190,500	Aug. 1, '01.	2½	SA	96¾	96¾	97	96¼	70¾	24,158
89¾	55¼	114½	May 3.	81¾	Jan. 4.	104⅝	105	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	45,000,000	Sept. 3, '01.	2	SA	105¾	105¾	103½	105	72¾	16,670
90	79¾	97	June 5.	85¾	Feb. 28.	94½	94¾	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	50,227,000	Sept. 3, '01.	2	SA	94½	94½	94½	94½	79¾	900
85¾	47¾	85¾	Apr. 22.	65¾	May 9.	75¾	75¾	+ 1½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	...	...	...	77¼	77¾	74½	75½	55¼	14,630
228	140	228	Apr. 16.	175	Jan. 15.	226	217	+ ½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sept. 3, '01.	2	Q	216	217	216	215	...	800
18⅝	9½	15⅝	Mar. 19.	8¾	Jan. 10.	10	11¼	+ ½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	...	...	...	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	7	700
95	82	95	June 20.	77	Mar. 19.	91	90¾	+ 1⅝	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	SA	92	92	92	92	73	200
61½	47¾	72¾	Apr. 18.	54¼	Jan. 4.	65¼	70	- 1½	Canada Southern.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1	SA	70¼	71	69	69	49	800
99¾	88¾	117¼	May 7.	85	May 9.	113¾	113¼	+ 1¼	Canadian Pacific.	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2½	SA	112	113¼	110¾	113¼	89	11,900

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 30, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Range in 1900. Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Range For Year 1901. Low.	Date.	Closing Friday, Aug. 30. Bid.	Closing Friday, Aug. 30. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 30. First.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 30. High.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 30. Low.	Range For Week Ended Aug. 30. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 30, '01.
150½	115	167	June 28.	145⅝	Jan. 4.	162	165	– ½	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,262,800	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	165	165	162	162	135	400
42⅝	24	52⅝	May 3.	23	May 9.	47⅝	47⅞	...	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	60,833,400	Nov. 20, '00.	1	..	47½	48	46¾	47½	27¼	11,900
42	31	50½	Apr. 30.	27	May 9.	40½	40⅝	– ¼	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800	....	....	..	41	41½	39½	40¼	...	7,110
79½	68½	82½	Apr. 30.	72⅝	Jan. 4.	78½	79	+ ½	Chicago & Alton pf	100	19,544,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	78	79	78	78½	...	2,300
125	110½	136	Apr. 22.	120⅝	Jan. 8.	130	133	...	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	100	6,330,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	...	20
18	9⅞	26½	Apr. 30.	16	Jan. 3.	22⅝	22⅞	– ½	Chicago Great Western	100	27,315,500	....	....	..	23⅝	23⅝	22½	22⅝	11	5,370
82	68½	90¼	June 24.	75	May 10.	86	87	+ 2⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,572,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	84½	87	84	86	70	636
45	30	56	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 3.	47⅝	49⅜	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf B	100	9,489,000	....	....	..	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	32⅝	100
29	14	40¼	June 4	23	Jan. 21.	39¼	39½	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,500,000	....	....	..	39¼	39½	37½	39¼	23½	4,400
66	45¼	75⅝	Apr. 2.	58⅝	Jan. 21.	73	73½	+ ⅞	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '01.	2	SA	73	73	73	73	57¼	100
145¾	106½	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	167⅝	167⅞	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	52,189,600	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	167¾	169¾	166¾	167⅞	115¾	105,975
188	161½	200	May 3.	175	May 9.	189	190	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	100	44,858,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	189	191	188	190	172	1,070
172⅜	150¾	215	May 1.	168¼	Jan. 4.	....	....	+ 4	Chicago & Northwestern	100	39,116,300	July 5, '01.	3	SA	195	195	195	195½	164	340
220	190½	243	Apr. 11.	207	Mar. 1.	215	225	+ 1¼	Chicago & Northwestern pf	100	22,336,600	July 5, '01.	1¾	Q	221	225	220	221	202	300
122½	102	175¼	June 5.	116⅞	Jan. 21.	144⅜	145	– ⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	59,870,800	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	146	146⅜	143⅝	144⅝	106⅛	6,362
126	110	145	Apr. 11.	125	Mar. 2.	130	140	– 5	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	100	21,463,250	Feb. 20, '01.	5	A	135	135	135	135	...	100
14⅝	8¼	31	Apr. 15.	10⅝	Jan. 10.	22⅞	23	+ 1⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co	100	13,000,000	....	....	..	22	23	20⅝	22⅞	...	8,860
33⅜	20½	57½	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 18.	42⅞	43	+ ⅞	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf	100	17,000,000	....	....	..	42½	43	41⅞	42⅜	30¼	3,750
76	55	92½	July 19.	72½	May 15.	90½	91	– ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Sept. 2 '01.	2	SA	90	90¼	89¾	90¼	58	1,400
30	14½	37	Mar. 6.	27½	Jan. 7.	30	....	– 1	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	100	8,000,000	....	....	..	32	32	32	32	26	100
72	46	76½	Mar. 6.	67	Aug. 7.	70½	80	+ 4	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1½	..	72	74	72	72	...	530
56½	29¼	130½	June 17.	41⅜	Jan. 21.	99	100	+ 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,000,000	July 15, '01.	1½	..	98	100	97	99⅝	55	5,850
8⅜	5	18	Apr. 29.	6⅝	Jan. 21.	15⅜	15½	– ⅛	Colorado Southern	100	30,965,000	....	....	..	15⅜	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	6¼	17,570
47⅞	36	68½	Aug. 30.	40	Jan. 21.	57⅞	58	+ 1	Colorado Southern 1st pf	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	57½	58¾	56¾	57⅝	41⅜	13,050
30¼	14	29⅝	Apr. 29.	16¼	Jan. 29.	27	27¼	+ ¼	Colorado Southern 2d pf	100	8,500,000	....	....	..	26½	27	25⅝	27	...	11,485
21	11½	23½	June 17.	14	Jan. 18.	19	20	– 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,205,600	....	....	..	21	21	20	20	15	400
201	164	238	Apr. 15.	187	Jan. 18.	220½	227	– ⅝	Consolidated Gas Co	100	72,833,100	June 15, '01.	2	Q	228½	230¼	223¼	226⅞	174¼	12,200
....	....	69¼	July 3.	63⅜	July 22.	66⅝	66¾	+ 1⅝	Continental Tobacco Co. tr. rects	....	....	....	....	..	67⅜	67⅝	66¾	66¾	28	1,600
85	70	124	June 10.	93¼	Jan. 2.	119	119½	....	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	100	48,846,500	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	118	119½	117½	119	78¾	900
134¼	106¼	185½	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	168¾	169	+ ¾	Delaware & Hudson	100	65,000,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	170	170	166¼	168¾	113	4,720
194⅜	171½	244	May 29.	188½	Jan. 3.	228	229	....	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	28,200,000	July 20, '01.	1½	Q	230	230	230	230	177	300
34½	16½	65½	May 6.	29½	Jan. 21.	46⅝	46¾	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	....	....	..	45½	46¾	45	46½	19	4,900
87¼	64½	105¼	June 14.	80	Jan. 21.	93¾	93⅞	....	Denver & Rio Grande pf	100	40,501,830	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	94¼	94⅝	92½	94	60⅜	6,704
21⅜	12	45	June 15.	19	Jan. 30.	38	39½	– ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100	....	....	..	39	39	39	39	...	100
....	....	152½	Aug. 29.	140⅜	July 22.	151	152	+ 2¼	Diamond Match Co	100	15,000,000	June 12, '01.	2½	Q	151	152½	151	151	...	1,000
....	....	10½	June 19.	7⅝	Aug. 7.	8½	9	+ ⅞	Distilling Co. of America	100	44,495,282	.....	....	..	8	8⅝	7⅞	8⅜	...	2,453
....	....	33⅜	June 25.	27	July 24.	29½	30	+ 1⅜	Distilling Co. of America pf	100	29,418,918	.....	....	..	29	29⅝	29	29⅜	...	693
6¾	4	12½	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	10½	11	....	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	.....	....	..	11	12	11	10½	...	900
17½	12	22	June 5.	13½	Jan. 8.	19½	20	+ ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	100	10,000,000	.....	....	..	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	12	600
27⅛	10¼	45½	June 4.	24½	May 9.	44½	44⅝	+ 1⅝	Erie	100	112,378,900	....	....	..	43	44½	41½	44⅜	...	244,600
63½	30⅜	73¼	June 29.	50⅜	Jan. 21.	72⅜	72⅝	+ 1⅝	Erie 1st pf	100	47,882,400	Aug. 30, '01.	1½	..	71	72⅝	69⅝	72⅜	33⅜	53,220
43¼	15	61	Mar. 21.	39½	Jan. 4.	58¾	58¾	+ 2⅝	Erie 2d pf	100	16,000,000	....	....	..	57	59	56¾	58¾	17	36,026
54⅜	38½	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	58	58¼	+ 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	56¾	58¾	56½	58	...	3,950
20	14½	36	Apr. 20.	17	Jan. 18.	28½	31½	+ 1½	Fort Worth & Denver City	100	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	28½	30	28½	30	...	842
81	64	101⅝	June 19.	30	July 12.	....	....	– 5	Gas & Electric of Bergen County	100	2,000,000	....	....	..	30¼	30½	30	30	...	400
200	120	269½	June 24.	183¼	Jan. 10.	265	268	+ 2½	General Electric	100	24,582,400	July 15, '01.	2	Q	265	268	265	267⅝	139	900
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	57	57½	– ⅞	Glucose Sugar Refining Co	100	24,027,300	Sept. 5, '01.	1½	Q	56	57½	55½	57⅝	51⅝	2,500
103	92	107	Aug. 5.	103⅜	Mar. 4.	106¼	107	– 2½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf	100	13,628,300	Sept. 3, '01.	1¾	Q	101¼	102½	101½	102¼	98⅜	220
191½	144⅜	208	Mar. 15.	167½	May 9.	186	187	– ¼	Great Northern pf	100	100,418,150	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	187¼	188	185	186½	152	4,310
42⅞	30	57	May 6.	40¼	May 9.	52¾	53	– ¾	Hocking Valley	100	10,383,600	July 20, '01.	1¼	..	53⅞	53⅞	52⅜	53	34½	1,200
74⅜	58	80	May 2.	60⅜	Jan. 21.	75½	76½	+ ⅞	Hocking Valley pf	100	13,991,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	76⅝	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝	63¼	200
133	110	154⅜	June 20.	124	May 9.	146⅝	147¼	+ ⅝	Illinois Central	100	66,000,000	Aug. 31, '01.	3	SA	147	148	146½	147¼	116⅜	7,515
20½	1½	28	Mar. 2.	13½	May 10.	24½	25	+ ½	International Paper Co	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	25⅜	25⅝	23½	25	22½	6,000
75	38	81	Mar. 25.	50	Jan. 21.	79⅝	80	+ 1⅞	International Paper Co. pf	100	22,539,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	78½	80	78	79⅝	60⅜	10,200
55⅜	24	100½	May 31.	54⅞	Jan. 2.	96⅜	97	+ 3½	International Power Co	100	6,400,000	....	....	..	92½	96⅜	92	96⅜	28⅞	4,220
29⅜	28	44½	Aug. 28.	24½	Jan. 22.	44	44½	+ ⅞	International Steam Pump Co	100	12,262,500	July 1, '01.	1	Q	43⅝	44½	43½	44¼	...	4,370
77	76	90¼	Aug. 27.	74	Jan. 24.	....	87	....	International Steam Pump Co. pf	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	80½	86¼	86	86	...	200
27⅜	11⅞	43⅜	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	39	39½	– 1	Iowa Central	100	8,512,900	....	....	..	39½	39⅝	39	39	19	720
58	39	87½	July 1.	48	Jan. 21.	74½	75	– ¼	Iowa Central pf	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	76	76¾	74¾	74¾	44	1,600
25	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 8.	33	34	+ 1⅝	Kanawha & Michigan	100	9,000,000	....	....	..	33	35	33	34	...	1,125
17¼	17	25	Apr. 30.	13½	Jan. 4.	19⅜	20	....	Kansas City Southern	100	29,993,500	....	....	..	20	20	20	20	10	480
43⅜	27¼	49	Apr. 30.	35	Jan. 4.	41½	42	– ⅛	Kansas City Southern pf	100	21,000,000	....	....	..	42½	42½	41⅞	41⅞	30¼	710
66	50	62½	June 14.	50½	Apr. 26.	....	....	+ 2	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf	100	3,000,000	July 1, '01.	3	SA	57	57	57	57	...	100
52	20¼	68¼	Mar. 20.	39⅜	Jan. 21.	66	67	+ 3⅜	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,340,000	....	....	..	63	67	62⅜	66⅝	27½	3,955
115	83½	130	Mar. 20.	108⅛	Jan. 21.	128	129	+ 1½	Lake Erie & Western pf	100	11,340,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	129	129	129	129	64½	1,615
80	47½	85½	June 27.	67	Jan. 21.	77	....	+ 1	Long Island	100	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	..	77	77	77	77	64½	200
89⅛	68¾	113⅜	June 17.	76	May 9.	106½	106⅝	+ 1⅜	Louisville & Nashville	100	55,000,000	Aug. 12, '01.	2½	SA	105⅜	106⅝	105	106⅝	71¼	53,525
19⅜	6¼	22	Apr. 16.	8½	Jan. 8.	12	18	– 1⅜	Manhattan Beach	100	5,000,000	....	....	..	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	...	100
137	86	131⅜	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	120¼	120½	– ⅞	Manhattan Elevated	100	48,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	Q	121¾	121¾	119	120½	91⅝	18,385
182	143⅜	177	June 24.	150	May 9.	167⅝	169¼	– ⅞	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	170	170	167½	168⅝	154	1,950
37⅝	24½	37	June 6.	27	Jan. 3.	36⅝	40	+ 1	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago	100	7,498,700	....	....	..	36¼	36½	36½	36½	...	100
17⅞	10¼	30	May 2.	12¾	Jan. 21.	25⅜	26	+ ¼	Mexican Central	100	47,353,100	....	....	..	25⅞	26¼	25¼	25⅝	11⅜	6,200
5	2⅝	15	Apr. 18.	3⅝	Jan. 18.	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates	100	33,350,000	....	....	..	11⅞	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	3½	30,880
71½	45½	111¼	July 19.	67⅜	Jan. 19.	108¼	108½	....	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	108½	108½	107½	108¼	55⅜	2,400
104½	87½	117⅝	Aug. 9.	101⅜	Jan. 7.	114	117¼	– ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	100	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	94½	100
27	14	28½	Aug. 27.	15	May 9.	27	27½	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	....	....	..	25⅞	28½	28½	27½	...	3,100
69	47	78	June 25.	49	Apr. 9.	73½	75	+ ¾	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf	100	7,000,000	....	....	..	73	73	73	73	...	800
17⅛	9	35½	Apr. 20.	15	Jan. 21.	28⅝	29	....	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,280,300	....	....	..	28⅝	29¼	28	28½	...	4,185
47½	25⅝	68⅝	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	56¼	57⅛	– 1¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	100	13,000,000	....	....	..	57¼	57⅞	56	56¾	31	5,370
72½	38⅜	124½	June 14.	69	Jan. 4.	107⅜	107⅞	+ ⅝	Missouri Pacific	100	76,046,400	July 20, '01.	2½	..	108¼	108⅝	105	107⅞	50⅝	37,425
40¼	27¾	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	44½	44½	– ⅝	National Biscuit Co	100	29,236,000	July 15, '01.	1	Q	44¼	44⅝	43⅜	44¼	32	620
86	79½	103½	Aug. 20.	92	Jan. 2.	102½	102¾	....	National Biscuit Co. pf	100	25,825,100	Aug. 31, '01.	1¾	Q	103	103	103	103	86	30
28½	15⅞	25½	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	20½	21	....	National Lead Co	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	A	21	21	21	21	18	100
106½	81	93⅞	June 13.	81	May 16.	89	91	....	National Lead Co. pf	100	14,904,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	90	90	90	90	88¾	100
76¾	69	84	Mar. 21.	72½	Jan. 3.	76	77	+ ⅛	National Salt Co. pf	100	8,000,000	Aug. 1 '01.	1¾	Q	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	...	300
175	112	175	Apr. 26.	130	July 15.	146	150	+ 2¼	New York Air Brake	100	8,072,500	July 15, '01.	2	Q	146	149	146	149	...	300
145⅜	125⅝	170	May 2.	139⅜	Jan. 21.	155¼	155½	– ¼	New York Central	100	115,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	156	156¼	154¼	155¼	130	9,815
24½	11	42	Aug. 30.	16	May 9.	41⅜	42	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	....	....	..	41¼	42	39½	42	...	9,100
116	75	115	Mar. 27.	97	Mar. 1.	112	114	+ 2½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	100	5,000,000	July 1, '01.	5	A	112	114	112	114	...	400
58¼	29	82⅞	Aug. 30.	47	Mar. 1.	82	83	+ 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	80	82⅞	80	82	...	1,900
215½	210	217	June 24.	210	Feb. 14.	214	217	....	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	53,707,100	June 29, '01.	2	Q	215	215	215	215	212	50
32½	18¼	40½	May 1.	24	May 9.	36⅜	39⅜	+ 1⅛	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	....	....	..	39⅜	39⅞	39¼	39⅜	21½	52,925
45⅞	22⅞	57⅝	May 2.	42	Jan. 10.	56⅝	56⅞	....	Norfolk & Western	100	66,000,000	June 20, '01.	1	..	57¾	57¾	54¾	56⅝	34½	42,060
83	67	90½	June 13.	82	Feb. 15.	89	90	....	Norfolk & Western pf	100	23,000,000	Aug. 23, '01.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	...	60
....	....	109	June 18.	73½	Feb. 15.	101	104	+ 1½	North American	100	11,336,700	....	....	..	101¼	103¾	101¼	101¼	...	4,650
91½	67	113½	May 7.	84¼	Jan. 21.	....	....	+ 1½	Northern Pacific pf	100	75,000,000	June 5, '01.	1*	Q	98	98¾	97½	98¼	71½	1,660
9	6	10½	Mar. 1.	6¼	Jan. 8.	9½	10¼	+ ¼	Ontario Mining Co	100	15,000,000	Apr. 20, '00.	30c	..	9¼	9½	9½	9½	...	120
62	46	73	June 19.	52	Feb. 1.	68	70	+ 1⅝	Pacific Coast	100	6,809,600	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	56	2,210
90¼	82½	98	Apr. 26.	89	Feb. 25.	93	98	+ 2	Pacific Coast 1st pf	100	1,515,500	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	93½	95½	95	95	...	400
69½	57	75	June 13.	63	Jan. 8.	69	72	+ ½	Pacific Coast 2d pf	100	3,914,400	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	70	70	69¼	69½	...	350
57	25⅜	47¼	Jan. 29.	30¼	May 9.	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛	Pacific Mail	100	29,000,000	....	....	..	42	43	41½	42⅜	31⅝	7,110
149½	124⅞	161½	Apr. 22.	137½	May 9.	147½	147⅝	+ ¼	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	202,163,300	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	147½	148½	146⅝	147½	128⅜	58,600
111½	81⅝	120¼	June 21.	66⅞	Jan. 21.	112⅝	113	– ½	People's Gas, Chicago	100	28,663,800	Aug. 24, '01.	1½	Q	113¾	113¾	112	113	94	12,250
18	5	35	Mar. 22.	14½	Jan. 22.	29	30	+ 1	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	....	....	..	29	29¾	29	29½	...	1,800
80¼	49⅜	80	June 17.	57	Jan. 30.	72	76	+ 3·	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,500	Apr. 15, '01.	1	..	73	73	72	72	54	600
58⅜	32½	52	Jan. 2.	30	Mar. 7.	41½	42½	– 1	Pressed Steel Car Co	100	12,500,000	Aug. 29, '01.	1	Q	43	43	41	41¼	39½	2,150
80½	70¾	89	Apr. 29.	72½	Mar. 5.	83	84	– ⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	100	12,500,000	Aug. 22, '01.	1¼	Q	83	84	83	83¼	72	630
2¼	1½	5½	May 31.	1¼	Apr. 22.	3⅜	4	....	Quicksilver	100	5,708,700	....	....	..	3⅛	4	3⅛	4	1½	900
10⅜	7⅜	12⅜	May 28.	7	Mar. 20.	10	10½	....	Quicksilver pf	100	4,291,300	May 10, '01.	½	..	10	10	10	10	...	100
26	15	48¼	June 3.	24½	Jan. 4.	45½	45¾	+ ½	Reading	50	69,900,000	....	....	..	45¾	45⅝	43⅜	45¼	16¾	72,400
71⅞	49	80⅜	June 17.	65	May 9.	77⅝	77⅞	+ ½	Reading 1st pf	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, '01.	2	SA	78	78	76¾	77⅜	57⅜	15,000
39½	23⅜	59¼	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	56¾	56¾	+ ½	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000	....	....	..	56	56⅞	55	56¼	28	39,000
27⅞	8¾	24	June 17.	17⅜	Jan. 22.	19½	19¾	– 2	Republic Iron & Steel	100	27,191,000	....	....	..	21¼	22	21¼	19½	13	33,185
70⅜	49	82	Apr. 1.	53½	Jan. 21.	73½	74	– 2⅜	Republic Iron & Steel pf	100	20,306,900	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	76	76¼	72	73¼	54⅜	22,015
....	....	38¼	May 2.	26	Aug. 9.	31	31½	+ ⅜	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co	100	10,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	Q	32	32	30	31⅜	...	7,400
....	....	90	May 2.	70½	Aug. 9.	....	82	+ ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf	100	8,951,400	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	79½	79½	79½	79½	...	100
8⅞	5	15½	Jan. 8.	7⅜	Jan. 21.	12	13	– ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,600,000	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
64½	38½	78½	June 25.	58	Jan. 29.	67	70	+ 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	100	5,491,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	68	68¾	67	68	47	830
21½	11⅝	36	June 5.	20	Jan. 24.	30	31	+ 3	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	100	3,300,000	....	....	..	27	27	27	27	16	530
....	....	117½	Aug. 30.	57	Jan. 29.	117	117½	+ 3	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	100	1,300,000	Sept. 1, '01.	2½	..	114½	117½	114½	117½	...	3,700
24⅛	8¾	54¼	June 20.	21½	Jan. 4.	47½	48¾	+ 5⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,408,700	....	....	..	42¾	47¾	42¾	47⅜	9⅞	10,120
78½	64	88	Mar. 13.	77	July 15.	82	85	+ 1⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	100	5,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	SA	81	81	81	81	...	300
55	31½	76½	June 19.	53⅛	Jan. 4.	71	71½	+ 2	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	14,335,700	Sept. 2, '01.	1	Q	69	71½	68⅝	71	33½	7,100
18½	8⅜	30½	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	31	31⅞	+ ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	....	....	..	32	32⅝	31	31⅞	12⅞	1,600
45½	21¼	71	June 10.	41½	Jan. 3.	62½	63½	– ⅞	St. Louis Southwestern pf	100	20,000,000	....	....	..	64½	64½	63	63⅜	23⅜	2,980
26	17¼	41½	Apr. 2.	19½	Feb. 5.	....	....	+ 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co	100	7,500,000	....	....	..	31½	32	31½	32	19	700
45⅜	30⅜	63⅝	June 5.	29	May 9.	60¾	60⅞	+ ⅝	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100	....	....	..	60⅜	61⅜	59½	60⅜	33⅞	265,590
23⅜	10⅜	33⅜	June 3.	18	Jan. 21.	33⅜	33⅞	+ ¼	Southern Railway	100	119,900,000	....	....	..	33⅜	34½	32⅝	33⅜	11	107,985
73½	49½	88¼	June 17.	67½	Jan. 21.	88¼	88⅝	....	Southern Railway pf	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA	88¼	89¾	88	88¼	52	15,800
10¼	4½	8½	June 13.	3½	Mar. 6.	4⅜	5¼	– 1⅛	Standard Rope & Twine Co	100	12,000,000	....	....	..	6¼	6½	4⅞	4⅞	5½	3,000
104	49	76⅝	June 18.	49⅜	Mar. 7.	66¾	67

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 30, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 30. $3,648,000

	Week Ended Aug. 30. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Bicycle 5s	70	70	70	70	22
American Hide & Leather 6s	98	98	96½	96½	20
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	96¾	96¾	96	96	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	104	104	103⅝	106½	134
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. general 4s, reg	103	103	103	103	25
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	34
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	95	95	94½	95	91½
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95½	95⅝	95½	95⅝	67
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	104½	104½	104	104	44
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90	90	90	90	26
B. & O. sub. cts. for 4s con. 1911, 6th in. pd.	107½	107¼	107¼	107½	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101	48
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	7
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	73	73	73	73	5
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105½	106⅜	105½	105⅜	2
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106⅛	107⅜	106⅛	107⅜	44
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	79	84	79	81⅝	120
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	80	82¾	80	82¾	90
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	20	20	20	20	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	130	130	130	130	2
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87½	87⅜	87½	87⅝	38
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101½	101½	101	101½	167
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121	121½			5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107⅛	108	107½	107⅜	24
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle 2d con. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	8
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	85	84	85	54
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds	97⅜	97⅜	97½	97½	776
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102½	102½	102½	102½	7
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 5s	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy sinking fund 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	8
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	13
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	21
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	109	109	108	108	11
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106½	106⅞	106½	106⅝	84
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	127	127	127	127	8
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	138⅞	138⅞	138½	138½	26
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	95	95¼	95	95¼	9
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	82	82½	82	82½	25
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	82	82½	82	82½	80
Colorado & Southern 4s	86	88½	87⅞	88½	129
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	100	100	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Erie general 4s	88½	89½	88	89½	435
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98⅝	99	98⅝	99	89
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	20
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Evansville & Indiana consol. 6s	114	114	114	114	22
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	105	106	105	105½	88
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	86	87	86	86½	31
Gal., H. & S. A., Mex. & Pac. Div. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	9	9½	9	9½	85
Hocking Valley 4½s	107	107	106½	107	44
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	127½	127¼	127½	127¼	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	102½	106	102½	106	25
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	74½	80	74½	80	69
International Paper 6s	106	106	106	106	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	115½	116¼	115½	116¼	7
Kansas City Southern 3s	70	70	69¼	69¼	10
Kings County Elevated 4s	93	93⅝	93	93⅝	40
Laclede Gas 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Lake Shore 3½s	109	109	109	109	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Long Dock 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	1
Long Island unified 4s	99	99	99	99	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	8
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 4s	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	12
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	118⅜	119	118⅜	119	6
Louis. & Nash., St. Louis Div. 3s	73½	73½	73½	73½	10
Louis. & Nash., So. & N. Ala. 5s	115	115½	115	115½	10
Louis. & Nash., Nasb., Flor. & Shef. 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Manhattan Railway consol. 4s	104	104	104	104	16
Metropolitan Elevated, N. Y., 1st 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	4
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¾	1
Mexican Central consol. 4s	85	85¾	85	85¾	4
Mexican Central 1st incomes	24⅝	25	23⅝	24⅝	272
Mexican Central 2d income	23½	23½	23½	23½	11
Michigan Central consol. 7s	104	104¼	104	104¼	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	105	105	105	105	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	120½	120½	120	120	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98¾	98¾	98½	98⅝	20
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	83¼	83¼	82¾	82⅝	224
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	106	106	106	106	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	10
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	123½	123½	123½	123½	57
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107¼	108	107	108	145
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	130	130	130	130	5
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	107	109¾	107	109¾	243
New York Central general 3½s	108	108	108	108	10
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	95½	95½	95	95½	94
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s, reg	94½	95¾		95¾	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107¼	108	107¼	108	11
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	98	98	98	98	17
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & Power 5s	114	115	114	114¾	45
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s	208	208	208	208	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	104	104¼	104	104¼	62

BONDS.

	Week Ended Aug. 30. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102½	102¼	102	102	30
Northern Pacific 3s	71⅛	72	71⅛	72	80
Northern Pacific 3s, registered	70	70	70	70	3
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104½	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	28
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	116	116¼	116	116¼	11
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103	103	102½	103	26
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117½	117¾	117½	117¾	16
Ottumwa, Cedar Falls & St. Paul 1st 5s	110¼	110¾	110½	110¾	4
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	97	97	96	97	7
Peoria & Eastern income	70	70	68½	68½	53
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 5s	118	118	118	118	5
Reading general 4s	95½	96	95½	96	63
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	101	101¼	100½	100½	64
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 3-4s	95	95	95	95	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	117	117	116½	116½	20
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92	92	92	92	5
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	115	115	114	115	13
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜	70
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	77¼	77⅜	77	77	79
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	2
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	128⅞	129	128⅞	129	8
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86½	86¼	86¼	86½	2
Southern Pacific 4s	92	92½	92	92	162
Southern Pacific 4½s	100	100¼	100	100¼	80
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Southern Pac. of California 6s of 1905	102½	103½	102½	102½	7
Southern Railway 5s	118	117⅝	117¼	117¼	49
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	55	55	50	52	61
Standard Rope & Twine income	8½	8½	5½	6	741
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	108	108	108	108	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Debar. Coal & Iron 6s	100	100	100	100	8
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113¼	113¼	8
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	88	90½	88	90½	18
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105	106	105	105⅞	159
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	103⅝	103⅝	107½	103½	1,918
Wabash 1st 5s	119	119	118	119	34
Wabash 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	11
Wabash debenture, Series B	65	65⅜	63¼	65¼	1,562
West Shore 4s	113½	113⅝	113½	113⅝	4
West Shore 4s, registered	112½	112½	132½	112½	6
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92¾	94	92¾	93¾	194
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Wisconsin Central general 4s	87⅞	88½	87⅞	88½	44

Total sales.....$9,633,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 31, 1901.

United States 3s, coupon	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	5½
United States 3s, small	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	212
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137	137	137	137	5
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137½	137½	137½	137½	2

Total sales.....$13,700

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 31, 1901.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	94¾	95¼	94¾	95¼	2

Grand total.....$9,648,700

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q. Jan.	106¾ June 6		105½ Jan. 21	106¾	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1903, coupon	Q. Jan.	108¼ June 29		105¼ Jan. 17	107⅞	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	Q. Jan.	114¼ Jan. 10		112½ June 4	112⅝	July 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	115¼ Mar. 30		112½ July 9	113½	Aug. 8
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	Q. F.	139 July 9		137 Aug. 17	137	Aug. 29
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	139½ Apr. 23		136¾ Aug. 6	137½	Aug. 30
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg.	Q. F.	111⅞ Mar. 4		110 May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	Q. F.	113¼ Jan. 4		109½ July 22	109¼	July 22
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	112 Mar. 22		108½ Aug. 1	108⅝	Aug. 30
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, small	Q. F.	112 Mar. 29		106½ June 6	106¾	Aug. 30
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	Q. F.	111⅝ Mar. 27		108 Aug. 6	108⅜	Aug. 13
District of Columbia 3-65s	F. A.	126 July 22		105 Apr. 26	126	July 22
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. Jan.	97¼ Mar. 2		96 Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	109¼ Apr. 5		108½ Jan. 14	109¼	Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906	J. J.				109¼	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	103¼ Mar. 30		102 Feb. 13	103½	Mar. 30
Alabama currency funding 4s	J. J.	109 Aug. 23		109 Aug. 23	105	Aug. 23
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	109 Apr. 17		106¾ Aug. 1	106⅝	Aug. 19
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.	105 July 26		105 July 26	105	July 26
North Carolina 6s, 1919	A. O.	136½ Mar. 14		135 Mar. 14	135½	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933	J. J.				120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	99¼ May 2		96 Jan. 17	96¼	Aug. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		96 Feb. 7		96 Feb. 7	96	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	J. J.	10⅝ Mar. 20		7¼ July 30	7¼	Aug. 13
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	96⅝ Jan. 17		93½ July 1	95¼	Aug. 28

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Alabama Gt. Southern pf. A (extra)	3	Sept. 16		
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Boston & Albany (quarter)	$2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 7
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 7	Sept. 9
Boston & Maine	3	Sept. 2	Aug. 17	Aug. 20
Canadian Pac. com. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 6	Oct. 2
Canadian Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 3
Chicago, Burlington & Q. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	Sept. 26
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Sept. 23
Cin., Ind. & L. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Col. & South. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	2½	Sept. 16	Aug. 23	Sept. 17
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Ft. W. & Jack. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 2	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
Little Miami (quarter)	1	Sept. 10	Aug. 31	Sept. 10
Mexican Northern Ry (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 21
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 21
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 24
St. Lawrence & Adirondack	7½	Sept. 1	Aug. 25	Sept. 5
St. Louis & San F. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Southern Railway pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 21	Oct. 9
Union Pacific common	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9
Union Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 3	Oct. 9
West Jersey & Sea Shore (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 20
West Va. Cent. & Pitts.	2		Holders of record	Aug. 15

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways Co.	1	Sept. 16	Aug. 20	Sept. 20
Chicago City Ry.	2½	Sept. 30		
Detroit United Railway (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Sacramento (Cal.) El. Gas & Ry. (month)	50c	Sept. 1	Aug. 22	Sept. 1
Southern Ohio Trac. Co. (quarter)	¾	Sept. 3	Aug. 22	Sept. 5

TRUST COMPANY.

People's, Brooklyn, (month)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 31	Sept. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Caramel Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 3	Holders of record	Aug. 15
American Coal Co. (extra)	4	Sept. 3	Aug. 2	Sept. 4
American Coal Co. (extra)	4	Sept. 3	Aug. 2	Sept. 4
Am. Waltham Watch Co. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Am. Waltham Watch Co. (extra)	1	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 31
American Window Glass com.	1	Sept. 16	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
American Window Glass pf.	1½	Sept. 16	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.	2	Sept. 16	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Bethlehem Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 16	Aug. 31	Sept. 16

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co. (quarter)	$2	Sept. 3	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Cambria Iron Co.	$1	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 14
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 9
Colorado F. & I. Co. com. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15		
Consolidated Gas Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 16	Aug. 27	Sept. 17
Consol. Lake Superior Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 31	Sept. 13
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Developing Co. (monthly)	1	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Sept. 9
General Chem. Co. com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 24	Sept. 4
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Glucose Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Sept. 2	Holders of record	Aug. 17
Internat'l Elevating Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 16	Sept. 6	Sept. 17
Internat'l Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
Kings Co. Electric Light & Power Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 3	Aug. 22	Sept. 3
Laclede Gas Co. com.	2	Sept. 16	Aug. 28	Sept. 17
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 20
National Lead Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Aug. 22	Sept. 17
National Tube Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 2	Aug. 21	Sept. 3
Niles-Bement-Pond (quarter)	1½	Sept. 5	Aug. 31	Sept. 6
Ohio & Indiana Cons. Nat. and Ill. Gas (quarter)	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 17	Sept. 3
Ontario Lake Improvement Co. pf.	2½	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Ont. Lake Superior Co. pf. (certfs.)	2½	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Ontario Silver Mining Co.	10c	Sept. 5	Aug. 22	
Park Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 2	Aug. 21	Aug. 22
Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Safety Car H. & L. Co. (extra)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Safety Car H. & L. Co. stock	10	Sept. 2	Aug. 21	Sept. 3
Standard Oil	40	Sept. 16	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
United States Glass pf.	1	Sept. 16	Aug. 30	Sept. 16
U. S. Leather Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
U. S. Rail Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 16
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. com.	1	Sept. 3	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 14	Sept. 6	Sept. 16

*After Sept. 1.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 1.—The fluctuations in Liverpool last week had an effect on the local trade, and although there are discussions, profit and Cotton were the chief features, but trade offers generally quiet without

The home trade was very slow, though print cloths were in moderate request, with prices generally firm. Producers are holding off, confident of a future advance.

Yarns were irregular, quotations generally being from ½ to ¾ higher and trading was fair, in connection with which the improvement of the cloth is to be attributed. They are

1901

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 30, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	101 Mar 15	95 Jan 7	96 Aug 29	96¾ 97
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995	A O*	104¾ Mar 13	101¼ May 14	103¾ Aug 30	103⅝ 104
Do registered	A O*	104 Jun 17	102 Feb 18	103 Aug 26	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	99 Jun 14	96½ Jan. 4	97¾ Aug 30	97¼ 98
Do do registered	Nov.	93 May 17	91 May 17	95 May 17	.. ..
Do stamped		96¾ Jun 29	90 Jan 28	95 Aug 30	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g.5s,1946	J D*	108 May 18	108 May 18	108 May 18	106 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97¾ Jun 28	95 Jan 8	95⅝ Aug 29	95¾ 95¾
Do do registered	J J*	95½ Mar 18	93½ Mar 18	96½ Mar 18	94⅞ 95¾
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	103 Mar 11	99 May 9	104 Aug 30	103⅜ 104
Do do registered		104 Mar 8	101½ Jul 1	101½ Aug 19	.. ..
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold. 4s, 1911, 5th installment paid		110 May 3	100¼ May 15	107¼ Aug 27	.. ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	92 Jun 24	86⅝ Jan 21	90 Aug 29	88¾ 90
Do do registered	J J	91 Jun 4	90½ Jun 4	90½ June 4	.. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N*	91¼ Mar 18	87¾ May 23	88¾ Aug 13	88¼ 89¼
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Oct. 95	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd g. 5s, 1919	F A	.. ..	.. ..	111 My 22.00	.. ..
Cen. Ohio pror. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	.. ..	.. ..	111 Jan 5, 99	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	118¾ Jul 9	115 Jan 3	116⅝ July 9	118 119
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A	131 Jan 3	130 Jan 3	131 June 3	128¾ ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	130 Feb 7	120 May 23	120 May 23	120½ 125¾
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g.5s,1943	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 14.97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st r. 5s, 1913	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 18.90	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*J D	106¾ Apr 15	103¾ Jul 8	105¾ Aug 28	105¾ ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*A O	127¼ Mar 10	119½ Jan 15	122½ Aug 27	122⅜ ..
Do do registered	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	117 No 20.00	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	.. ..	.. ..	146 Fe 14.97	.. ..
C.R. I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	113¼ De 6, 00	.. ..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*J J	109 Jan 27	105¼ Jul 1	106¼ Aug 28	106¾ 106¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M S	111 Jan 23	107½ May 10	109 Aug 17	109⅝ ..
Do do registered	*M S	108 Mar 22	106¾ Apr 17	107 Aug 5	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*J D	95 Mar 27	91 Aug 3	91 Aug 9	.. ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*M N	103¼ Apr 26	96 Jan 21	103 Aug 22	101¾ ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	120¾ Mar 25	119 Feb 7	120½ Mar 25	117 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	108¾ Jun 24	97¼ Jan 18	101¾ Aug 30	107¼ 108
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	96 Oc 30, 00	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc.&5s.Nov.,1945. Oct. 1		84 Aug 28	60 Jan 9	81¾ Aug 30	81 88
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1		30¾ Mar 6	23 Jan 3	32⅜ Aug 28	32 37
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1		21 Jun 21	8 Jan 18	20 Aug 27	21 22
Do 4th pf. inc. g. 5s,Nov.,1945. Oct. 1		.. ..	.. ..	05 De 27.99	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc.g.5s,Nov.,1945	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Jne 29.99	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	106 Ja 24, 00	106 ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	106 Ja 24, 00	106 ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	108 Mar 30	104¾ Jul 24	104¾ July 24	104 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J*	137¼ Mar 2	127 Jan 22	130 Aug 27	129½ 133
Do do registered	Q J	127 Mar 2	127 Jan 17	130 July 24	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov.1, 1912	Q M	106 Mar 15	106 Mar 15	106 July 9	.. ..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910	Q March	107¼ Jul 31	102 Jun 21	104¼ Aug 30	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J*	116¾ Jun 4	112 Jul 25	112 July 25	111¾ ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	117 Apr 10	113¾ Jul 15	114 Aug 12	114 116¼
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	119 Feb 13	113¾ May 15	117¾ July 16	118 119¼
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	122 Feb 7	119 Jul 22	121 Aug 30	120 122
Do do registered	*M N	121 Jun 24	118 Apr 30	116 July 15	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S	109¾ Jun 15	104 Jan 4	107¾ Aug 30	107¾ 108
Do do registered	*M S	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	103¼ 104
Do do registered	*M S	107½ Apr 30	103¾ Apr 19	104¼ Aug 21	103¾ 104½
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*J J	107½ Apr 30	103 Jan 11	104 Jul 13	99½ Aug 21	.. ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*J J	103 Jan 11	103 Jul 13	99½ Aug 21	103 No 26.00	105 ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 26.00	105 ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ Ap 29.00	106 ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902	*M S	102¼ Jan 14	100¾ Mar 1	102¼ Aug 20	102⅞ ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*M N	105¾ Jan 9	103½ Jun 4	103¾ June 4	103⅝ ..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	105¼ Oct. 95	.. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O*	94 Jan 12	88 Aug 16	89 Aug 30	88 89
Do certificates of interest		93⅞ Jun 4	91¼ Jan 3	93⅞ June 4	.. ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J*	97¾ Jan 21	89 Jan 14	89 Aug 30	84½ 84¾
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J*	109¾ Jan 28	106¾ Jul 8	108¾ Aug 26	106¾ ..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	A O*	102¾ Mar 1	100¾ Apr 9	102 Aug 26	100¾ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M N	112¾ Jan 28	108¾ Jul 29	108¾ Aug 21	109¾ ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	115¾ Aug 30	114 Apr 12	115¾ Aug 30	115¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	107 Mar 8	104¾ Apr 17	105¾ July 2	105¾ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A*	102¾ Jan 24	102¾ Aug 20	102¾ Aug 20	100¾ ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S*	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ Jun 4	100¾ June 4	102 ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Ap 11.00	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	*J J	104¼ Jan 28	101¾ Jul 13	102¾ July 27	102¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N	113 Apr 2	110¾ May 17	110¾ July 27	110¾ 111½
Do do registered	*M N	113¾ Apr 17	109½ Aug 19	109½ Aug 9	.. ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	M S*	129 Feb 25	121 Mar 13	121 June 25	121¼ ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	115 May 10	112 Aug 1	112 Aug 1	113 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	140 Mar 29	135¾ Jan 11	137¾ Aug 14	137 ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	127 Apr 26	116 Jan 2	122¾ Aug 30	122 123
Do do registered		.. ..	.. ..	122¾ Aug 30	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J J	125 Mar 19	112¾ Jan 23	119¼ Aug 14	120 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—					
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	117 Apr 15	113 Jan 21	117 Apr 26	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	114¼ Jun 6	106¾ Jan 31	111¼ Aug 14	109¼ ..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	126¼ Jun 18	115 Jan 15	124 Aug 23	121 ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
C., M. & St.P. 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	J J*	102¼ Apr 23	100 May 31	100 May 31	.. ..
Do 7s, s. f., 1902	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	77¾ Ap 10.00	.. ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	*J J	100 Jan 28	100 Jan 28	100 Jan 28	.. ..
Do con. 7s, 1905	*J J	104 Apr 29	100 Jul 25	101 Aug 14	.. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J*	108 May 22	103 Jul 30	103 Aug 8	114¾ ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	117¾ May 2	117¾ Jun 2	118 June 14	115 ..
Do 1st Lac. & Day. 5s, 1919	J J*	119 Apr 4	117¾ Jan 2	118 June 14	115 ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	*J J	110 Apr 13	109¾ Apr 13	109¾ Aug 12	114¾ 117
Do 1st I. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J	130¾ Apr 13	129¾ Aug 12	130¾ Aug 12	121 ..
Do do 5s, 1910	*J J	110¾ May 24	110¾ Jan 15	110¾ May 24	107½ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J J	116¾ Feb 7	116¾ Aug 8	116¾ Aug 29	116¾ 116¾
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*J J	110 Mar 5	110¾ Aug 8	116¾ Aug 29	116¾ 117½
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J*	122¾ Apr 1	118 Aug 6	119¾ Aug 28	118¾ ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	105¾ Jan 29	100 Jan 29	108 Aug 28	105¾ ..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	121 Apr 13	116¾ Jul 1	116¾ July 1	116¾ ..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	130 Feb 27	116¾ Jul 5	116¾ Aug 21	116 ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	115¾ May 2	111¾ Aug 15	111¾ Aug 24	112¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1924	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	137¾ Jul 18.99	131¼ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*J J	116¾ Mar 2	111¾ Aug 8	112 Aug 20	112 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	114¾ Mar 11	110 Jul 15	110 Aug 21	110 ..
Do do registered	Q J	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Fe 19.98	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*J D	119¾ Feb 11	116 Jul 2	116 July 2	115 116½
Do 1st 6s, 1913	*J D	121 Mar 11	121½ Feb 21	121½ Mar 12	118¾ ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	142¾ Apr 17	136¾ Jan 15	141 July 26	137 ..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	108 Mar 19	104¾ Jun 20	105 July 29	104¾ ..
Do do registered	J D*	108 Mar 29	103 Jul 2	104¾ July 2	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	116¾ Mar 8	113¾ May 13	116 July 23	.. 117
Do do registered	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Ap 18.00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110¾ Mar 12	108¾ Jan 24	108¾ Aug 12	108¾ ..
Do do registered	A O*	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	107¾ May 24	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M N	125¾ Jun 8	121¾ May 7	122 Aug 15	.. 123¼
Do do registered	*M N	123 May 27	122 Jan 11	123 May 28	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	110¾ Apr 17	108 Jan 7	110 Aug 27	110 ..
Do do registered	M N*	109¾ Apr 17	105¾ Apr 17	108¾ Apr 17	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O	115 Aug 6	116 Jan 18	117¾ Aug 16	.. ..
Do do registered	A O	15	.. ..	117¾ Fe 7, 98	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	112 Mar 20	108¾ Jul 1	108¾ July 1	.. ..
Do do registered	F A	15	.. ..	107 Mr 7, 00	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	110¼ Mar 20	100¼ Mar 18	110 Aug 30	107¼ 108
Do do registered		.. ..	.. ..	103 No 19.98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ Fe 26.00	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ Fe 26.00	100 ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	110¼ ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. F. 1st 5s, 1909	*M S	111¼ Jun 29	110¾ Aug 29	110¾ Aug 30	110¾ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M N	110 Mar 20	111 June 4	111 June 4	110¾ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N	141¼ Apr 19	135¾ May 29	139¾ Aug 22	126¼ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*F A	107¼ Feb 21	107¼ Feb 21	107¾ Feb 21	104¾ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*F A	107¾ Jun 25	107¾ Jul 8	107¾ July 8	104¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J*	143 Apr 12	138¾ Jan 2	140 Aug 6	138¾ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	143¾ Apr 8	140¾ ..
Do incomes, 1911	A O	120 Mar 25	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	111 ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	*J J	131¼ May 6	127¼ Jul 16	128 Aug 2	127¼ ..
Do registered	*J J	132½ Mar 27	126¾ Jul 22	126¾ July 22	126¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*J J	104 Jan 2	100¾ Jul 2	100¾ July 29	100¾ 106¾
Do do registered	*J J	108 May 25	103½ Jun 18	108¾ July 26	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J J	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	99¾ Feb 20	98 ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	85½ Fe 25.00	91 ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	97 De 19.00	.. ..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	112¾ Mar 21	110½ Apr 3	111¾ Aug 5	110 115
Do small bonds, 1923		.. ..	.. ..	100 Ap 15.97	.. ..
C., St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D	142 May 7	134¼ Jan 16	138¾ Aug 20	138¾ ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	136¾ Mar 11	133½ Jan 2	133½ Aug 23	137 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*J J	132 Jun 3	129 Aug 13	129 Aug 16	129 130¼
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J J	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	.. ..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	98 Mar 12	92 Jan 7	95¼ Aug 30	95 96
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	M N*	107¼ Jul 11	107¼ Jul 11	107¼ July 11	107¼ ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119¾ Jan 28	118 Jul 26	118 July 26	118 ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921	Coup. off	J J	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oc 28.99	.. ..
Choc. Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ja 17.00	.. ..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	115 De 14.00	113 ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Oc 10.00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	115 Mar 15	113 May 22	114 July 3	112 ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	105½ Mar 27	101 Jan 4	104 Aug 24	104 ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	99 Jan 16	99 Jan 16	99 Jan 16	99 ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	105¾ Apr 9	102 May 16	103 July 29	103 ..
Do do registered	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	102 May 16	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	100 May 14	.. 102
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	83 No 22.99	102 103
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	104¼ Apr 8	98¾ Jan 15	102¾ Aug 23	102 ..
C., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	106 Jun 6	104 May 7	104¼ July 9	104 ..
Do con. 6s, 1920	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov., 94	114 ..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 6s, 1928	*J J	115¾ Feb 16	113¾ Jan 18	114¾ Aug 14	115¼ ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O	100 Mar 8	85 Apr 8	97 Aug 30	96 97
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	73 Mar 23	47¾ Jan 22	68¼ Aug 28	68½ 70
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J D	138 Jun 10	130 May 10	131¾ July 29	129 131¼
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*J J	138¾ Jun 18	133 Jul 22	133 July 22	133¼ 140
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ No 24.99	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I., 1901	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	103 De 7, 00	.. ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Se 5, 00	.. ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*J J	130½ Mar 8	125¾ May 20	129¾ May 20	129 ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	87¾ Mar 18	71 Jan 24	82¼ Aug 21	82 83¼
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	87 Mar 30	77 Jan 25	82 Aug 28	82 82¾
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*F A	89¾ Apr 30	83 Jan 4	89¼ Aug 30	88¼ 88¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 93	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	123¾ Jan 8	120¾ Apr 10	120¾ Apr 10	121 ..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117¾ May 6	117¾ May 6	117¾ May 6	117¾ 119
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N	140 Feb 19	136¾ Jan 25	138 July 17	136¾ ..
Do 7s, 1871-1901	A O*	104½ Feb 9	101½ Apr 4	101¾ May 22	102 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	140½ Apr 9	136¾ Jul 10	138¾ Aug 3	139 ..
Do do registered	J D	140	.. ..	140 De 26, 98	132 ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*J J	130¾ May 23	133½ Jul 1	133¾ July 1	134 ..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	125½ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	119¾ Jul 2	118¾ Mar 5	119½ July 2	116 120½
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1922	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	103¼ Oc 15, 00	.. 109
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	147¼ May 2	145¾ Mar 19	147¾ May 2	147 ..
Do registered	M S*	150 Feb 15	140 Aug 6	149 Aug 5	.. ..

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	117 Feb 7	116 Jun 27	116 June 27	115⅝ ..
Do registered	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	122 Jne 6, 99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*A O	111¼ Jun 18	111¼ Jun 6	111¼ July 1	112 113
Do do registered	*A O	115¾ Feb 15	112 Jan 27	112 June 27	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	153½ Jun 25	150¾ May 3	152¼ July 18	.. ..
Do registered	*M N	161 Jun 17	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J	104½ Jun 25	100 Jan 23	101¼ Aug 26	101¼ 102¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J	111 May 20	108 Jan 10	111 June 11	108¾ ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J J	113 May 6	107 Jan 10	112 Aug 20	.. 115
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D*	96 Jun 28	94¼ Aug 29	94¼ Aug 29	94 ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	111 Feb 28	108¾ Jan 19	111 Feb 28	.. ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J D	102 Jul 22	102 Jul 22	102 July 22	.. ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*J D	91¾ Mar 26	85 Jan 22	90¼ July 22	.. ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	115¾ Jul. 2	110½ Jan 16	115¾ July 30	115¾ ..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Fe 11.98	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	115 Mar 18	112 Jan 11	113¾ May 17	.. ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112¾ Apr 18	111¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	110¾ ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	119¼ Jan 7	118¾ Jan 28	118¾ Jan 28	.. 121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	*M S	121 Jan 7	120¾ Apr 13	120¾ Apr 13	117¾ 122
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	118 Jan 28	111¾ Jul 29	111¾ July 29	112 ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O*	124 Feb 11	122¾ Mar 6	122¾ Mar 6	117¾ 122½
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*J D	107 Jul 1	107 Jul 1	107 July 1	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S*	143¼ Feb 20	140 Apr 4	142¾ July 11	143¼ 145¾
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	135¾ Mar 20	135¾ May 17	135¾ May 17	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	140 Feb 28	137 Jun 25	137¾ Aug 29	138 ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*J D	136¼ Apr 3	135¾ Aug 3	135¾ Aug 3	135¾ 136¼
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	108 Jun 3	105 Apr 10	108 June 5	107 108
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	123 Apr 1	120 Jan 8	122 July 29	122½ ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st 7s, 1907	J J	121 May 22	117¾ Aug 1	117¾ Aug 1	115 ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	109 Oc 27, 98	115 ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*J J	101¼ Jun 26	95¼ Jan 21	99 Aug 30	98¾ 99
Do registered	*J J	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	91 Jun 24	82¼ Jan 21	89¼ Aug 30	88¾ 89
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	96¼ Jun 13	92¼ Aug 12	93¼ Aug 26	93¼ 93¾
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	119½ Mar 27	111 Jan 2	111 Aug 27	.. 115¾
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	107¾ Jun 26	100 Jan 6	100 Mar 6	105¾ Aug 28	105¾ ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	115¾ Jan 8	111¾ Jan 2	113¾ Aug 8	112¾ ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*J D	111½ May 3	107¼ Jan 11	110 Aug 20	107¼ 108
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	118¾ Mar 18	115¾ May 16	115¾ May 16	116¾ 118½
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	105 Ap 10.00	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J*	126 Jun 6	123 Jul 8	123 July 8	123 ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	111 Mar 19	107 May 28	108 Aug 27	108 109
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 May, 93	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sep., 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	114 Aug 26	108 Feb 21	114 Aug 26	.. 114
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Se 6, 00	104 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	80½ May 96	101½ ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J D	.. ..	.. ..	107 Mar 11.98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D*	111 May 20	76½ Jan 4	103¾ Aug 29	105 105¾
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J*	92 Jan 6	67 Jan 21	86½ Aug 30	.. 87
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*A O	103 Jan 2	101 May 31	101 May 31	102 103½
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 6s, 1945	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	106 De 12.98	.. ..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	.. ..	.. ..	106 No 27.00	.. ..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	98¼ Ja 22.00	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		67⅞ Feb 14	65 Jan 2	67¼ June 25	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		1¼ Aug 27	⅞ Jan 7	¾ Aug 30	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J*	100¼ Jun 25	103¼ Jan 7	107 Aug 29	106¾ 107
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O*	105⅝ Feb 6	104¾ May 18	104¾ May 18	.. ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	*J J	115¼ Apr 3	115¼ Apr

O BOND LIST.

s a list of bonds which do
eir proper alphabetical or-
plete Bond Quotation List,"
rranged. Opposite each is
of the system under which
the table referred to:

LROAD BONDS.

	System.
	Southern Railway.
anna	Sav., Fla. & West.
	Delaware & Hud.
ern	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Buff., R. & Pitts.
mprove	Central of N. J.
le	Southern Railway.
stern	Southern Pacific.
	Michigan Central.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
delet	Illinois Central.
Co	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
uk	Long Island.
ern	Sav., Fla. & West.
& Erie	Erie.
stern	Erie.
wneeton	Illinois Central.
	Seaboard & Roan.
dack	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Falls & N	Bur., C. R. & N.
	Baltimore & Ohio.
	Southern Pac. Co.
	Erie.
a	Atl. Top. & S. Fe.
Orleans	Illinois Central.
sburg	Pennsylvania R.R.
s & C	C., C. C. & St. L.
Cleveland	C., C. C. & St. L.
nning	Buff., R. & Pitts.
tta	Pennsylvania R.R.
urg	Pennsylvania Co.
ille	Southern Railway.
g Valley	Hocking Val. Ry.
Term	Norfolk & West.
uthern	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Bridge Co	Pennsylvania R.R.
Dodge	Chi. R. I. & Pac.
hesapeak	Chi. & Northwest.
Toledo	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Minn	St. Paul, M. & M.
Ga	Southern Railway.
Big Sandy	Ches. & Ohio.
& Northern	Lehigh Valley.
	Pennsylvania Co.
superior	Chi. & Northwest.
	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
quette	Pere Marquette.
B. B	St. L. & San F.
& A	Southern Pac. Co.
	Southern Railway.
Northern	Southern Pac. Co.
ego	N. W. C.
ld	Pennsylvania Co.
inal	St. Louis South.
seph	Chi., Bur. & Q.
	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Texas	Southern Pac. Co.
Central	Southern Pac. Co.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Erie.
G. R	Lake Sh. & M. S.
gan	Chi. & Ohio Cen.
ific	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
	St. L. & San F.
	Louis. & Nash.
nes	Chi. R. I. & Pac.
	Southern Railway.
igan South	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
River	Central of N. J.
	Central of N. J.
ley	Missouri Valley.
	Erie.
	Chicago & Alton.
& Chi	Chi., Ind. & Louis.
	Lake Sh. & M. S.
Harmon	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ted	Manhattan Railway.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
rsey	Erie.
Western	Chi. & Northwest.
son	Chi. & Northwest.
ern	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
aul	Chi., Mil. & St. P.
Louis	Bur., C. R. & N.
	Southern Railway.
Bridge	Chicago & Alton.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Baltimore & Ohio.
	St. Paul & Man.
& Texas	Southern Pac. Co.
	Del., Lack. & W.
	Louis. & Nash.
ley	N. Y., N. H. & H.
R. R	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Bridge Co	Pennsylvania Co.
n Beach	Long Island.
Lake	Erie.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
tern	Del., Lack. & W.
Western	Erie.
nd	N. Y., N. H. & H.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
Beach	Long Island.
& West	Erie.
exico	Southern Pac. Co.
	Chi. & Northwest.
	Lake Erie & West.
of Cal	Southern Pac. Co.
	C., St. P., M. & O.
eal	N. Y., N. H. & H.
tern	C., C., C. & St. L.
Navigation	Union Pacific.
la	Southern Pac. Co.
	Union Pacific.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
St. P	Chi. & Northwest.
	Missouri Pacific.
	Louis. & Nash.
	C., C., C. & St. L.
St. L	Pennsylvania Co.
Chicago	Pennsylvania Co.
& Yough	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
toga	Delaware & Hud.
ille	Southern Railway.
enburg	Southern Railway.
urg	Buff., R. & Pitts.
& Ogdens	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Mobile & Ohio.
ountain	Missouri Pacific.
St. C. Bge	Wabash.
ts' Bge	Ter. R.R. of St. L.
	Illinois Cent. & Co.
	Northern Pacific.
n Pacific	Northern Pacific.
City	C., St. P., M. & O.
ansas Pass	Southern Pac. Co.
E	Norfolk & West.
rt & South	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
& G	Sav., Fla. & West.
Georgia	Southern Railway.
Alabama	Louis. & Nash.
on	Pennsylvania R.R.
N. Y	Del., Lack. & W.
	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
eans	Southern Pac. Co.
& C. Co	Pennsylvania R.R.
	Rio Grande West.
	Union Pacific.
er	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
d. & W	Missouri Pacific.
	Southern Railway.
astern	Southern Railway.
arolina	Southern Railway.
	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
ittsburg	Baltimore & Ohio.
ston	Erie.
alls	St. Paul, M. & M.
	Chi. & Northwest.

LANEOUS BONDS.

g Co	Penn. C., L. & R.
ke Co	Peo. G. & C. Co.
ous Coal	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
	Peo. G. & C. Co.
& Iron Co	Penn. Coal & Iron.
of N. Y	N. Y. Gas & Elec. L. H. & P.
of Brook	Kings Co. E.L. & P.
al	Peo. G. & C. Co.
	Peo. G. & C. Co.
Co	Western Union.

1901

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do registered	*J J 107⅞	May 17 107	Feb 4	107⅞ May 22	-- --
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S* 106½	Jan 16 104	Jul 9	104 July 9	-- --
Do do registered	M S 106½	Feb 21 105	Apr 30	106¼ May 20	-- --
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D 103¾	Apr 30 102¼	Jan 16	103¼ Apr 30	-- --
Do do registered	*J D 102½	Jan 16 102¼	Jan 16	102¼ Jan 16	-- --
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N 103¾	Apr 30 101	Jul 26	101 Aug 1	-- --
Do do registered	*M N	....	....	102¾ Au 1, 99	-- --
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	J* 110¾	Apr 24 108	Aug 27	108 Aug 27	-- 109
Do do registered	J* 109½	May 20 109½	May 20	109½ May 20	-- --
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A 97¾	Jan 15 93¾	Aug 1	94½ Aug 8	-- 93
Do do registered	*F A 97	Jan 11 96	Mar 27	96 Mar 27	-- --
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A 95	Jan 25 85	May 10	95¾ Aug 29	-- 95¼
Do do registered	*F A 97¼	Jan 10 94	Aug 20	95¾ Aug 29	-- --
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J 116¾	Mar 5 111	Jul 11	113¾ Aug 30	-- 112½
Do registered	J J 112¼	Mar 28 110¼	Jun 3	112¼ Aug 26	-- --
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J* 112¾	Jan 30 111	Mar 1	111 Mar 1	-- 108
Do registered	J J*	....	....	106 Jne 17,98	-- --
Clear.El.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940	J J	....	....	95 Jul 28,98	-- 94
Do, do registered	J J	....	....	94 Jul 24,97	-- --
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	....	....	115¾ My 2, 00	-- --
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	....	....	102 Fe 3, 00	103 --
R.W.& O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922	A O 128¾	Mar 18 125¼	May 20	127¼ Aug 22	126 --
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s,1915	*M N	....	....	109 Jan 97	-- --
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	....	....	113 Ap 13,99	-- --
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J	....	....	110 Oc 15, 00	-- --
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	....	....	106 Jul 6, 00	106¾ --
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992	Sep. 109¾	Aug 30 99¾	Aug 6	109¾ Aug 30	-- --
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O* 122¾	May 8 121	Jan 18	122¾ May 8	120 124½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—					
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A* 117¾	May 15 117	Feb 13	117¾ May 15	117¾ --
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D* 110¾	Feb 21 109¾	Jan 7	108¾ Aug 7	109¾ --
Do do registered, 1903	J D	Feb 21 107½	Jan 7	....	109¼ --
Do g. 3½s, 1997	J D 111¼	May 17 103¾	Jun 11	109 Aug 26	109 --
Do do registered	*J D	....	....	110¾ Mr 17,00	-- --
C. & So. 1st gtd. L.S.&M.S.,1901	*J J 128	Jun 19 128	Jun 19	128 June 19	126¼ --
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J* 146¾	Apr 12 140¾	Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12	140 --
Pitts. McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932	J J* 146¾	Apr 12 140¾	Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12	140 --
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N 106¾	Mar 4 102¾	May 27	104¾ Aug 29	103¾ --
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N 103¾	Mar 11 102	Aug 14	102 Aug 14	102¼ --
Do 6s, 1909	M S* 119	Jan 3 115¼	Apr 30	119 Aug 20	115¾ --
Do 5s, 1931	*M N 131¾	Jun 25 127	Jul 29	130 Aug 15	131 --
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	....	....	126 Oc 30, 00	-- --
Do 4s, 1940	*J J 110	Mar 8 110	Mar 8	110 Mar 8	-- --
Do registered	J J	....	....	105¾ De 31, 97	-- --
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O* 109¾	Mar 14 106	Apr 12	108 Aug 28	107¼ 108
Do registered	A O* 107	Apr 8 106	Apr 19	106 Aug 19	-- --
N. Y. N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903	*J J 102	Feb 28 102	Feb 28	102 Feb 28	-- --
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O* 205¼	Jul 29 196	Apr 11	203 Aug 27	200 --
Do registered	....	....	....	187 No 17,99	-- --
Do do small certs., $100	 197	Jan 17 195	Feb 21	195 Feb 21	-- --
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	*M N 136	Mar 12 134	Mar 8	134½ July 26	134 --
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	....	....	125¾ Fe 5, 97	117½ --
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J 110	Apr 12 110	Apr 12	110 Apr 12	-- --
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J 110	Apr 12 110	Apr 12	110 Apr 12	-- --
N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992	M S 108	Jan 9 103¼	Aug 2	104¼ Aug 30	104 104½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	....	....	101¾ No 20,98	-- --
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N 112¼	Mar 28 110¼	May 14	112¾ July 23	112¾ --
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N 136	Apr 2 132	May 21	132 May 21	132 134
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*M N 134	Apr 2 134	Apr 2	134 Apr 2	132 135
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A 133¾	Apr 23 131	Feb 20	131 Aug 20	130 132¾
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	*J J 107¾	Jan 3 107¼	Jan 3	107¼ Jan 3	-- --
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989	M N* 103½	Mar 14 99	Jan 16	103¾ July 30	99 101
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996	A O* 104	Mar 9 99¾	Jan 21	102 Aug 30	102 102½
Do registered	....	....	....	97¾ Jul 18,00	-- --
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	Q J 106	Mar 7 103	Jul 15	104¾ Aug 29	104¾ 105
Do registered	Q J 105¾	Mar 26 103¾	Jul 12	103¾ July 12	-- --
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F 73¾	Apr 30 69¾	Jan 21	72 Aug 30	71¾ 72
Do do registered	Q F 72¾	Jun 5 70	Aug 28	70 Aug 28	-- --
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D* 102	May 28 99¾	Jul 9	99¾ July 11	-- --
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern Joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J* 101	Apr 30 97	Aug 6	97¾ Aug 29	97¼ 97¾
Do do registered	J J	Aug 12 96	Aug 12	96 Aug 12	-- --
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A 131½	Feb 13 128¾	Aug 29	129 Aug 30	-- --
Do registered certificates	Q F	....	....	132 Jul 26,98	-- --
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	....	....	83¾ My 31,00	85 --
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	*F A 122¾	Feb 13 122¾	Feb 13	122¾ Feb 13	121½ --
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O* 117	Jan 9 111¾	Apr 10	112 June 10	111 115
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J D 106	Jul 12 105	Jun 12	106 July 12	100 --
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J D 120	Jun 20 115¼	Jul 8	116¼ Aug 29	115¼ 116½
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D 112½	Jun 3 112	Feb 27	112¾ June 3	-- --
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	....	....	95 Dc 12,00	-- --
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J*	....	....	75 Ap 4, 00	-- --
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D 111	May 22 108	Jan 9	109 Aug 16	109½
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	*M N*	....	....	101 De 15,00	-- --
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O 105	Jan 31 102	May 17	105 Aug 10	104 107
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J* 115¼	Mar 12 112	Jul 23	112 July 23	111¾ --
Do registered, 1921	J J 114½	Mar 8 110¾	Jul 16	110¾ July 16	110¾ --
Do gtd. 3½s,col.tr.reg.cts.,1937	M S*	....	....	102 No 11,98	-- --
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O* 126¼	Mar 22 122¼	Apr 15	122¼ Apr 15	-- --
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	J J*	....	....	121 Oc 22, 00	120½ --
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	....	....	102 No 7, 00	-- --
P.,C.,C. & St. L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A.1940	A O* 118	Mar 28 114¾	Jun 12	114¾ June 18	115 --
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O 117¾	Feb 13 113	Jun 6	114 July 2	115 --
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N* 116¼	Feb 14 116¼	Feb 14	116¼ Feb 14	-- --
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N* 106¾	Jul 24 100¾	Jul 24	106¼ July 24	-- --
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A* 98¾	Apr 18 97	May 16	97 May 16	-- --
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J* 136¾	Apr 29 136¾	Apr 29	136¾ Apr 29	-- --
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J* 136¾	Apr 12 135	Apr 1	136¾ Apr 12	-- 134
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O 136¾	Jan 28 125¾	Apr 11	130 Apr 11	129 --
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923	*M N	....	....	108 May 12,97	-- --
Do. N. J. R. R. & C. gen.4s,1944	*M S	....	....	117 May 1, 00	117 --
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	....	....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	-- --
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	J J* 112½	Jan 25 112	Jan 30	112 Jan 30	-- --
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	....	....	102 No 10,97	-- --
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F 133¼	Jan 26 133¼	Jan 22	133½ Jan 26	-- --
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	....	....	101 Oc 31, 00	-- --
Pere Marquette—					
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O* 127	Feb 4 126	Jan 10	127 Feb 4	-- --
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N 114¼	Mar 5 108	Jan 10	114 Aug 10	114 --
Do Pt.Huron Div.1st g.3s,1939	*A O 115¾	Mar 28 109	Jan 19	114¾ Aug 22	114¾ --
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D	....	....	137 No 17,97	-- --
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	....	....	107¾ Oc 26, 98	-- --
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	....	....	121 No 26,98	-- --
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A.&3d,Ja.,1928	A O	....	....	124 Mar, 93	-- --
P. P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	....	....	90 Jne 24,99	-- --
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O* 118	Feb 16 113¾	Mar 8	118 Aug 27	117½ --
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	....	....	98 Jul 14,97	-- --
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J* 100¼	Apr 4 99	Jul 15	99 July 15	100 --
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	.... 100¾	Apr 29 98	Jan 21	100 Aug 8	-- --
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N* 121½	Mar 12 121	Feb 15	121½ Mar 12	119 --
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J 99	Jun 21 92¾	Jan 3	96 Aug 30	95¾ 95¾
Do registered	*J J 92	Apr 16 92	Apr 16	92 Apr 16	-- --
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J* 103¾	Jun 25 93¾	Jan 4	100½ Aug 29	100¾ 101½
Do mtg & col.tr.g.4s,Se.A,1949	*A O 96¾	Jun 12 93¼	Apr 8	96 Aug 14	-- --
Utah C.1st gtd.g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918	A O	....	....	88¾ Se 27, 00	93 97
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D* 106	Feb 27 105	Feb 27	106 Feb 27	106 --
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J 84	Mar 25 80¾	Feb 19	82¾ July 1	-- 84
Do guaranteed	J J 94¼	May 23 92¾	Jan 3	92¾ July 22	-- --
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J 98	Jun 19 80¼	Jan 11	95 Aug 30	-- --
St. L. & S.F. 2d g.6s,CL.A,1906	M N* 112¾	Feb 14 111	Aug 8	111 Aug 8	-- --
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N* 114¾	May 31 111¾	Jan 22	114¾ Aug 29	-- --
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N* 113¾	Apr 25 111¾	Jan 4	113¾ Aug 29	-- --
Do 1st g. 6s, F. C. & O., 1919	F A*	....	....	110 Aug 29	-- --
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J* 136¼	Jun 25 125	Aug 12	....	-- --
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J* 119	May 31 112½	Jan 3	....	113¾ --
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	....	....	100¾ Oc 17, 00	-- --
St. L. & V. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O 106	Apr 29 96	Feb 21	105 Oc 4, 97	-- --
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J* 101¼	Apr 23 91¼	Jan 2	100 May 24	95 --
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	....	....	100 Jne 18,00	-- --
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O 100	Apr 29 96	Feb 8	100 Apr 29	-- --
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1990	*A O 102¾	Jun 22 97	Apr 9	100 July 23	-- --
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989	M N* 100¾	Mar 14 95¾	Jan 23	97¾ Aug 30	97 97½
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989	J J 82¾	Jun 8 71	Jan 18	77 Aug 27	77 77½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	*A O 120	Feb 20 115¾	Feb 20	116 Aug 27	116 --
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N* 120¾	Feb 25 116	May 17	116¾ Aug 27	-- --
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J* 142	Feb 11 139	Jul 2	139 July 22	136½ --
Do do registered	J J*	....	....	137¾ Fe 22,00	-- --
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J* 116¼	Jun 13 110	Jul 15	114 July 20	113 --
Do do do registered	J J* 116¾	Apr 15 116¾	Apr 15	116¾ Apr 15	-- --
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D 107¼	May 6 103	May 1	106¾ June 13	104 --
Do do registered	*J D 106	May 6 106	May 6	106 May 6	-- --
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	....	....	128 Ap 4, 00	-- --
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J* 140	May 24 132	Jan 21	140 May 24	138 142
Do registered	J J*	....	....	115 Aug 99	-- --
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J* 122	Mar 6 121	Apr 22	121 Aug 16	121½ 124
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O 110	Feb 14 106¾	Jun 7	107 July 30	107 --
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	....	....	120 Ap 11,00	-- --
Do registered	*J D	....	....	115 Ap 24,98	-- --
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S* 111	Aug 15 104	Jan 9	111 Aug 15	108 --
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	J J* 110½	Aug 9 110½	Aug 9	110½ Aug 9	110¼ --
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g.6s,1934	*A O	....	....	125¾ Ja 13, 00	125 --
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	....	....	112 Mr 17,99	-- --
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J* 94¾	Feb 15 94	Feb 6	94¾ Feb 15	-- 92½
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	*M N 102¾	Jan 12 97	Feb 25	105¾ Feb 25	-- --
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J 87	Jan 12 87	Jan 12	87 Aug 22	-- 88
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J* 91¾	Jun 3 91¼	Jun 3	91½ Junes 3	82 88
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	....	....	104¾ Fe 5, 97	-- --
Southern Pacific Company—					
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D* 101¼	May 31 98¾	Jan 24	100 Aug 27	100 100¼
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., A., 1949	J D 98¾	Feb 19 93	Jan 3	97¾ Aug 30	97 97¾
Do do registered	J D	....	....	85 No 6, 99	-- --
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A* 103¼	Jul 12 100	Feb 14	101½ Aug 30	101 101¾
Do registered	M S*	....	....	97 Jne 1, 00	-- --
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5's, Aug., 1929	J D 88¾	Apr 11 83¼	Jan 18	87¾ Aug 30	87¼ 87¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A* 113¾	Jun 24 105¾	Mar 22	113¾ June 24	110 111
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	J D 107¼	Feb 25 107¼	Feb 25	107¼ Feb 25	108 --
Do A. & P. Div.1st 6s, 1951	*M N 106¾	Aug 28 100	Jan 3	106¾ Aug 28	105 106¾
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s,int.gtd.,1937	J J* 113¾	Jun 27 110	Jan 2	110¾ July 15	110¾ --
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O* 111¾	Apr 29 110¾	Apr 8	111¾ June 21	111 --
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O 95	Mar 21 89¾	Jan 22	89¾ July 13	90 95
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g.5s,1933	*M N 108¾	Feb 26 106	Jan 2	109¾ Feb 26	104 --
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J* 125	Feb 26 123	Aug 15	125 Aug 15	-- --
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O 127¾	Jan 29 126	Apr 26	127 June 10	126 --
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J* 104¾	Mar 23 103¾	Mar 18	107¾ Mar 29	-- 104½
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g.4s,1943	J J 91¾	Jun 17 77¾	Jan 3	86¾ Aug 26	86 86½
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A* 110¾	Feb 8 110	Apr 11	110 Apr 11	-- --
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	....	....	108¾ No 17,97	-- --
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J* 111¼	Jun 25 108¾	Jan 2	108¾ July 25	114 --
S.P.of Ar.gtd.1st g.6s,Mar.1920	J J 114¾	Jun 6 110¾	Apr 4	111¾ June 10	111 112
Do Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ja.1905	*A O 113¾	Jan 29 107	Jan 21	109¾ July 22	107 109¾
Do do Series B, gtd., 1910	M N* 106¾	Apr 22 106¾	Apr 22	106¾ Apr 22	106 --

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do do Series C and D, 1906	108¼ Jul 16	108 Jun 4	108¼ July 16	106¼ --
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O 120 Feb 15	119 Jan 19	120 Feb 15	-- --
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	....	107 No 27,00	-- --
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N 109¾ Mar 28	106¼ May 3	109½ Aug 27	108¾ 111
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J* 111 Jun 25	96 Jan 8	111 June 28	-- --
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J 112¾ Jun 21	110 Mar 22	112¾ June 21	110 --
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.6s,1924	M N* 107 Mar 2	105 Jan 9	105 June 7	108 111
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J 98	....	98 Jan 6, 97	-- --
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O* 113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	-- --
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J* 121 Jun 25	111¾ Jan 4	117¾ Aug 30	117 117¾
Do registered	J J 119 Jun 22	116 Jun 4	117¾ July 12	-- --
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996	J J 110½ Apr 2	109 Jan 21	109 Apr 24	110¾ --
Do St. Louis Div.1st g. 4s,1951	*J J 98½ Aug 29	96¾ Aug 8	98½ Aug 29	-- --
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S 116¼ Feb 5	113¾ Jan 15	114¾ Aug 12	-- 114¼
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	*J D 120 Mar 25	120 Mar 25	120 Mar 25	-- --
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J* 95¼ Apr 25	93 Jul 13	93 July 13	-- 95
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J* 121 Jun 12	119¾ Mar 21	121 June 12	118¾ --
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s,1930	J J* 120¼ Apr 25	117¼ Jan 28	117¾ July 30	120 --
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N* 121 Apr 10	117 May 29	119½ Aug 28	118 119
Do do registered	.... 115 Jun 21	115 Jun 21	115 June 21	-- --
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J 128 Jun 1	124½ Feb 7	128 June 12	126 --
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J* 129 Apr 8	124½ Jan 24	129 July 16	122 --
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J 124½ Jun 22	121 Jul 9	123¾ Aug 22	123½ 124½
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	....	101¼ Jul 20,00	100 --
Do do stamped, 1927	*A O 111¾ Jul 19	109 Apr 10	111¾ July 19	111¾ --
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s,1948	M N*	....	83 De 10,00	-- --
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N 116 Jun 14	113 May 15	116 Aug 29	116¼ 117
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N 116 Aug 14	115 Jun 10	116 Aug 14	116¾ --
Do serial, Series D	A O*	....	102 Dc 13, 99	-- --
Do serial, Series E	*A O	....	109 Ja 12,99	-- --
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924	*F A	....	91¾ Se 14, 00	-- --
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	515	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	235	275
Astor National	300,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	305	315
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	120
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	315	330
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	360	380
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	310	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	380	385
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	410	..
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	102½	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	147	155
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	10,000,000	125	Q	Mar., 1901	725	750
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 5, 01	160	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	230	242
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	495	..
Germ.-Am. ($50)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	..
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Germania	200,000	15	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	690	715
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	570	585
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	315	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	265	275
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	145	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	265	280
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	190	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142	150
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	170	185
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1320	..
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	320	340
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	205	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	145	160
Ninth National	750,000	3	S	July, 1900	80	85
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	205	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	180	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	200	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	575	605
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	465	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	105	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	245	260
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	125	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	295	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1834	595	630
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	245	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	260	275
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	180	190
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1940	1980
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	515	545
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	420	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1490	1525
Fifth Avenue	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	310	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	375	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	310	316
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	280	305
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	460	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	325	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	July 1, 01	950	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1150	1300
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1300	1350
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	970	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	250	280
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	255	270
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1300	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	475
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	330	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	210

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114
N.Y.&EastRiver	750,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	68	70

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1¼	Q	June 1, 01	80½	82½
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1901	92⅞	93½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	3,600,000	½	Q	July 1, 01	40¼	41
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	95½
Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,793,200	..	..	.....	23	25
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,982,000	..	..	.....	92	95
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1⅛
Binghamton Gas	450,000	..	S	Jan 20, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	560,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	6
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,805,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	70	75
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106	107
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S.	Jun 15, 01	99	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,050,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May 1901	74	77½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	68
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99¼	101½
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
JacksonGas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	68	73
Do 1st 5s, 1937	200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. script	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	98	102
Do 1st 6s, 1925	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107¾	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	55½	56⅜
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	95	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86¾	83¾
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	135
Do preferred	4,236,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	150	155
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	97	99
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107⅛	100¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 5s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	80	90
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,600,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*55	57
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	87	90
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	81	83
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9½
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	35	37
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,473	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4⅜
Am. Tyne Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	59	61
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	93	97
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	9½	11
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	69½	71½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*13⅛	14½
Brit., Exchcq. 3s	£10,000,000	⅜	Q	July, 1901	98	98¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	101½
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 9, 01	105	108
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	20½	22½
Do preferred	1,287,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	14½	16¼
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating		..	..	.....	6¾	7
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	4
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	26½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	20	22
Do preferred	1,630,300	..	..	.....	49½	52
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	5½	6½
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	8	12
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*1½	2
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	⅛	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
General Chemical	6,769,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	63½	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	100½
Havana Com'c'l	10,600,000	..	..	.....	8	9¼
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	42	44
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	800,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*½	1½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
J'cay & B'rnham	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	118	..
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅛	1⅛
Mergenthaler	15,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	164	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,033,100	..	..	.....	21½	23
Do preferred	7,658,500	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	85	85
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	106	107
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N. Y. Tran., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	10½	11
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	34	36
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	..	1
P., B. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*34	36
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	100	101
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	§140	145
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	28⅝	28⅝
Do preferred	4,000,000	..	..	.....	61½	61¾
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1901	96	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1¼	Q	June 1, 01	80½	82½
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1901	92⅞	93½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	3,600,000	½	Q	July 1, 01	40¼	41
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	95½
Do preferred	16,665,100	..	..	.....	61¼	61⅝
Do 1st 4s, 1950	12,055,000	2	S	Apr., 1901	82½	84¼
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1⅝	Q	Jun 20, 01	240	250
South. El. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	..	Mar., 1901	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	28	32
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	115	125
Standard Oil	97,500,000	12	Q	Jun 15, 01	770	775
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*4	7
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1⅝	Q	July 1, 01	106⅝	107½
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($15)	30,000,000	..	..	.....	*5¼	6
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,875,000	..	..	.....	*15½	20
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 26, 01	..	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	340,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	4	8
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	July 10, 01	63	70
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*5¼	5½
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	65	65½
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 01	119	121
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	12	S	Apr. 1, 01	117	119
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	7	7⅝
Do preferred	12,500,000	1¾	..	June, 1900	34	36½
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Do preferred	8,750,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 01	96	98
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	38	40
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	26	Q	July 10, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	112½	113½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	113	116
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	605	..
Eagle ($40)	800,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	315	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	295	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	130	135
Home	3,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	290	300
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	160	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	125	140
W'chester ($10)	800,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	330	350
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	36½	38
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	246	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., S. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100¾	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241½	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	116	118
B.Q.C. & Sub. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	104	105
Christ'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	182	..
Columbus (Ky.)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	46½	48
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Aug. 1, 01	102	104
Coney Island & B.	1,988,000	14	Q	Aug. 1, 01	350	350
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100¼	102
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,298,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% cif., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	66	68
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	108¾	109½
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	930,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	103	104
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	July, 1901	390	410
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	410
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112½	114½
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric, B'lyn. 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98⅛
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	30	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	102	105
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	26
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	26	30
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,230,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	109½	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	26¾	27¼
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	119	120
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,800,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	119	121
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	28	27
Do preferred	1,250,000				62	68
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
**Tarrytown

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Aug. 30. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1901. Highest.			Lowest			Last Sale.	
175	185	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901	4	185	May 29	147	Jan. 19		175	July 22, 1901
220	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1901	3½	..		..			*235	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000			30	June 11	24⅞	May 10		26	July 25, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	79	July 11	77	Jan. 7		79	July 15, 1901
..	20	Am. Bicycle pf	9,294,900			35	April 22	20	July 24		20	Aug. 5, 1901
180	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1901	5	190	Apr. 26	180	Jan. 8		180	May 15, 1901
34	39¾	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1901	1	40	May 3	34	Jan. 30		34	July 15, 1901
41	45	American Snuff	11,001,700			49⅞	June 8	26	Mar. 18		46	June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co	27,983,300			2¼	Mar. 29	2	Jan. 10		2½	Mar. 29, 1901
145	150	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901	2	150	July 12	137	Jan. 2		145	Aug. 20, 1901
21¼	25	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			30	April 22	20	Feb. 20		24	July 11, 1901
52½	56	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000			64	April 22	52	Aug. 22		52	Aug. 22, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1901	3	..		..			*121	Nov. 28, 1899
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1901	1	..		..			100	Oct. 31, 1898
105	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1901	2	..		..			105½	Nov. 14, 1899
123	126	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	3	128½	June 24	116	March 1		123⅝	Aug. 19, 1901
..	..	Burlington, Ced. Rap. & N	7,150,000	Aug. 1, 1901	3	135¼	May 21	120	Feb. 25		133	July 10, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1901	1	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9		103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000			..		..			20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000			..		..			30	Apr. 28, 1900
125	130	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	7,197,800	July 1, 1901	3	135⅝	April 29	91	Jan. 2		125⅝	Aug. 20, 1901
90	91	Chicago Great Western, deb	22,577,000	July 15, 1901	2	94⅜	March 15	90	July 27		90	July 27, 1901
175	185	Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha pf	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1901	3½	201	April 11	180	March 29		*180	Aug. 20, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1901	2	..		..			102½	May 22, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	July 1, 1901	1½	..		..			120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Union Traction	20,000,000			20¾	May 28	12	Jan. 17		17	July 15, 1901
..	..	Chicago Un. Trac. pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¾	60	May 28	54⅜	Feb. 11		60	June 7, 1901
114	117	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 20, 1901	1¾	121	April 19	115¾	Jan. 12		117⅞	Aug. 1, 1901
190	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,343,700	Sept. 1, 1901	1¾	*195	May 4	*189	June 24		*189	Aug. 10, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev	5,500,000			..		..			1⅝	Nov. 21, 1899
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000			..		..			⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
123	132	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,500,000	Aug. 21, 1901	4	142½	Apr. 29	116	Mar. 19		128	July 12, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,429,200			..		..			11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800			..		..			29	June 12, 1900
180	185	Commercial Cable	15,333,300	July 1, 1901	1¾	189	May 7	168¾	Feb. 16		183	July 11, 1901
63	..	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	63	Aug. 2	56½	Jan. 30		63	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000			27⅞	Feb. 15	24½	May 10		24½	May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	84	Mar. 15	81½	Feb. 26		82	Mar. 27, 1901
..	69	**Denver & Southwest**	3,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901	1½	71	June 27	69	July 9		69	Aug. 1, 1901
..	69	Denver & Southwest pf	2,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901	1¼	69	July 29	69	July 29		69	July 29, 1901
112	150	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1901	7	130	April 1	123	Feb. 13		130	April 1, 1901
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	92	May 11	74	Aug. 2		74	Aug. 2, 1901
..	..	Detroit United Railway	12,500,000	Sept. 1, 1901	1	82	Aug. 21	75½	April 2		82	Aug. 21, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901	3¾	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21		405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	10,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1½	..		..			*100	Dec. 20, 1899
88	92	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1901	2½	95	April 1	81	Jan. 4		88	Aug. 17, 1901
..	..	**Fort Worth & R. G**	3,108,100			29	Feb. 8	25	Jan. 29		29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Telegraph**	5,000,000	July, 1901	1½	..		..			*106½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	59½	Apr. 9	50	Feb. 18		59½	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	July 15, 1901	2	112	Jan. 11	110	Jan. 10		110	Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,000,300	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	..		..			*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	..		..			*108	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000			..		..			*105	May 20, 1899
95	..	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Aug. 26, 1901	50c	100	April 16	75	Jan. 8		95	June 11, 1901
102	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1901	2	106	Mar. 30	105	Jan. 22		106	Mar. 30, 1901
7½	8	International Silver	9,944,700			11	Jan. 5	5½	Feb. 7		7½	Aug. 20, 1901
36	39	International Silver pf	5,107,500	April 2, 1900	1¾	39½	June 24	32½	June 15		35	July 24, 1901
7	8	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,400			10¾	Feb. 13	5¾	Jan. 3		8	July 8, 1901
32½	35	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	July 2, 1900	50c	36	Apr. 4	24	Jan. 2		32½	July 12, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..		..			*32	Jan. 25, 1901
8¼	10¾	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,500			11	Aug. 14	8	March 6		11	Aug. 14, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf	1,000,000	April 2, 1901	1	50	Mar. 13	46	Mar. 8		50	Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	29	June 18	12	Jan. 8		29	June 18, 1901
90	93	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar 15, 1901	2	95¼	July 8	70	Jan. 18		91	Aug. 3, 1901
101	102	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Jne 15, 1901	2½	101	Aug. 15	95	Jan. 21		101	Aug. 15, 1901
251¼	275	Lake Shore	49,406,500	July 29, 1901	3½	250	July 18	*230	April 11		250	July 18, 1901
65	76	**Maryland Coal** pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1901	2½	75	June 6	70	May 16		75	June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Jne 29, 1901	2½	..		..			*152	May 31, 1899
92	98	Met. W. S. El., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1901	2	92	June 5	79½	Jan. 15		91½	Aug. 1, 1901
105	..	Michigan Central	18,732,000	July 29, 1901	2	107¼	Mar. 4	107	Mar. 4		107¼	Mar. 4, 1901
..	117	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	118	Apr. *18	118	Apr. 18		118	Apr. 18, 1901
83½	84½	Mobile & Ohio, J. P. M. certs				85	Aug. 22	78	May 9		85	Aug. 22, 1901
193½	195½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1901	3½	197¼	April 9	192	Jan. 12		194½	June 7, 1901
75	100	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	*75	June 10	*70	June 11		*75	Aug. 19, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000			..		..			3½	June 9, 1899
42½	43	National Salt	7,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	50	March 21	40	Jan. 7		42½	Aug. 20, 1901
27	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1901	2	37	Jan. 8	27½	May 23		27½	May 23, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1901	5	430	Apr. 3	420	Apr. 1		430	Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¼	132	Feb. 21	126	March 29		126	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1901	5	295	Jan. 12	294	Feb. 4		294	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Jply 15, 1901	1½	*173	June 3	*173	June 5		*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1901	2	..		..			85½	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 5, 1901	1	†700	May 9	77¼	Jan. 21		122½	Aug. 21, 1901
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Sept. 1, 1901	1	..		..			*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900			..		..			7	Nov. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,336,900	July 2, 1898	1	..		..			*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,123,400	July 1, 1901	2	..		..			75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901	2	..		..			*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Sept. 1, 1901	1¾	..		..			*110	June 26, 1897
..	..	Père Marquette	14,145,500			75	June 18	83¾	Jan. 9		70¼	Aug. 19, 1901
..	..	Père Marquette pf	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1901	2	98	June 17	92	Jan. 2		96	June 17, 1901
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	14,719,950	Apr. 20, 1901	1½	100	May 27	90½	Mar. 22		104	July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1901	2	..		..			*117	May 16, 1899
102	104	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	22,649,200	July 15, 1901	2	105	May 7	88	Jan. 4		102	Aug. 5, 1901
190	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	19,714,200	July 1, 1901	2¾	*190	June 21	*188½	June 8		*190	June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1901	3	..		..			*137	Mar. 3, 1899
204	215	**Reas. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	4	..		..			200	Dec. 10, 1900
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf	3,543,800	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	108	June 19	88	Feb. 16		109	July 12, 1901
137	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1901	1½	140	April 24	135	Jan. 5		140	Apr. 24, 1901
..	..	**Silver Bullion** certfs				65½	Jan. 3	59¾	Mar. 28		60	Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1901	2½	..		..			200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Sloss Sheffield, S. & I., pf	6,700,000	July 1, 1901	1¾	86	April 2	65½	Jan. 22		80	Aug. 23, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	599,525	July, 1901	2½	..		..			100	Feb. 17, 1899
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	July 15, 1901	2½	..		..			*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15, 1901	2½	..		..			*60	Apr. 9, 1900
8½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,976,900			10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17		10	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	½	..		..			64	July 13, 1897
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1901	2½	262½	Aug. 8	*230	Aug. 16		*230	Aug. 16, 1901
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Mar. 30, 1901	3½	..		..			165	Oct. 29, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1901	3½	..		..			*174	Nov. 11, 1899
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,150,000	Aug. 15, 1901	1¼	..		..			120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1901	2	..		..			*98	Mar. 15, 1899
160	175	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	June 15, 1901	3	155	June 5	125	Jan. 14		*159	Aug. 22, 1901

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Highest price "regular way." Highest price "cash" 1,000. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Linseed Co	Aug. 29	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Annual
American Smelting & Ref. Co	Aug. 22	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Annual
Canadian Pacific Railway	Sept. 6	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Chicago Great Western	Aug. 24	Sept. 6	Sept. 5	Annual
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. Ry	Aug. 23	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry	Sept. 3	Sept. 20	Sept. 19	Annual
Dr. Taft Med. Co	.....	.....	Sept. 2	Special
General Manifold Co	.....	.....	Sept. 21	Bondholders'
Great Northern Railway	Sept. 30	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Hocking Valley Railway	Sept. 2	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Illinois Central R. R	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Annual
Lake Erie & Western Railroad	Sept. 9	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	Sept. 20	Oct. 21	Oct. 21	Annual
Metropolitan Trust Co. of N. Y.	Sept. 17	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Mun. & St. Louis Railroad	Aug. 31	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Monterey & Mexican Gulf Railroad	.....	Sept. 6	Sept. 3	Annual
N. Y. National Exchange Bank	.....	.....	Sept. 23	Special
N. Y., Ontario & Western	Aug. 31	Sept. 25	Sept. 24	Annual
Northern Pacific Railway	Sept. 6	Oct. 3	Oct. 3	Annual
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Ry	.....	.....	Sept. 27	Special
Oregon Short Line R. R	.....	.....	Sept. 4	Int. B'd'rs
Republic Iron & Steel Co	Aug. 17	Sept. 13	Sept. 11	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern Railroad	Aug. 31	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Annual
Southern Ry. & Texas Co	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Annual
Union Pacific	Sept. 4	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Wells-Fargo Express Co	Sept. 7	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Annual

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 31, total transactions included 2,698,194 shares of stock, $9,648,700 bonds, including $13,700 Government bonds and $2,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 1, 1900.	Aug. 31, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	705,724	2,693,194	1,987,470
Mining	1,600	500	*1,100
Banks	51	..	*51

BONDS.

	Sept. 1, 1900.	Aug. 31, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$4,350,000	$9,632,000	$5,274,000
State	5,000	2,000	*3,000
Government	62,000	13,700	*48,300

*Decrease.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 20	1,582,098,472	86,357,011
July 13	1,661,144,448	96,508,815
*July 6	1,128,009,389	64,705,000
June 29	1,516,867,122	68,732,623
June 22	1,637,393,332	74,695,742
June 15	1,627,329,886	92,989,165
June 8	1,949,334,282	87,636,000
*June 1	1,177,422,198	61,196,345
May 25	1,481,315,091	97,625,829
May 18	2,139,416,282	92,319,150
May 11	2,853,695,382	103,949,700
May 4	2,441,025,093	77,862,423
April 27	2,257,473,297	94,309,251
April 20	2,104,502,[illegible]	[illegible]
April 13	2,143,347,[illegible]	[illegible]
April 6	1,987,724,[illegible]	[illegible]
March 30	1,630,116,[illegible]	[illegible]
March 23	1,746,810,[illegible]	[illegible]
March 16	1,461,774,[illegible]	[illegible]
March 9	1,537,997,[illegible]	[illegible]
March 2	1,382,316,710	84,254,522
*Feb. 23	1,230,770,194	85,595,700
*Feb. 16	1,230,062,[illegible]	88,117,[illegible]
Feb. 9	1,499,897,[illegible]	85,736,[illegible]
Feb. 2	1,499,897,[illegible]	82,586,[illegible]
Jan. 26	1,634,572,[illegible]	87,579,[illegible]
Jan. 19	1,730,045,[illegible]	99,367,[illegible]
Jan. 12	1,889,927,717	87,609,[illegible]
*Jan. 5	1,661,643,[illegible]	84,[illegible]
Dec. 29	1,661,643,[illegible]	84,672,[illegible]
Dec. 22	1,574,165,[illegible]	82,[illegible]
Dec. 15	1,570,127,[illegible]	82,[illegible]
Dec. 8	1,419,[illegible]	82,[illegible]
*Dec. 1	1,169,[illegible]	67,[illegible]
Nov. 24	1,[illegible]	84,[illegible]
Nov. 17	1,644,[illegible]	84,[illegible]
Nov. 10	1,[illegible]	84,[illegible]
Nov. 3	1,[illegible]	84,[illegible]
*Oct. 27	1,[illegible]	84,[illegible]
Oct. 20	1,[illegible]	84,[illegible]
Oct. 13	1,[illegible]	84,[illegible]
Oct. 6	1,[illegible]	84,[illegible]
Sept. 29	1,[illegible]	84,[illegible]
Sept. 22	1,[illegible]	84,[illegible]
Sept. 15	1,[illegible]	84,[illegible]
Sept. 8	1,[illegible]	84,[illegible]
Sept. 1	1,[illegible]	84,[illegible]

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, north to east winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,117. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FRANCO-TURKISH CLASH MAY HAVE BIG RESULTS

Diplomats Believe a New Concert Is Necessary.

FRANCE EXPELS MUNIR BEY

The Ambassador Went to Paris and Gave a Fete—Rumor that Warships Are Going to Turkey.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The first full French Cabinet meeting for a month will be held to-day, according to a dispatch from Paris to The Times. The whole question of Franco-Turkish relations will be discussed, as well as the arrangements for the fêtes in connection with the visit of Emperor Nicholas.

M. Delcassé, the dispatch proceeds, has been taking steps to secure harmony of opinion between France and Russia at Constantinople.

There are signs that diplomatic circles everywhere are realizing the growing necessity for a sort of moral concert of the Powers regarding Turkish affairs. Nobody believes that Germany would consent to act as arbiter in the present dispute, if the story that the Porte has requested such intervention be true. There are reasons for believing that Germany will give moral support to France in this typical case, in which France appears as the champion of Europe.

Meanwhile, Turkey is endeavoring to deal directly with the two hitherto disregarded creditors, MM. Lorando and Tubini, but this will not put an end to the difficulty, for Ambassador Constans will not be permitted to return to Constantinople until the Sultan directly concedes all that France asks.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The result of the action of Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, in coming to Paris, in spite of the rupture of Franco-Turkish relations, and, in the most open way, giving a fête at the Turkish Embassy on Sunday in honor of the anniversary of the Sultan's accession to the throne, has been that the French Government sent him, the same afternoon, a request to leave France immediately. Munir Bey departed for Switzerland that evening.

Munir Bey will only return to Paris against the wishes of the French Government unless the dispute is settled.

It is rumored that a naval division will be ordered to Turkish waters to-day.

M. Constans, the Ambassador to Turkey, had another conference with the Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, yesterday. The Government is determined to compel Turkey to fulfill her entire obligations. Unless the Sultan yields shortly he will find the bill against him increased by a number of other outstanding claims of Frenchmen which will make an appreciable addition to the sum now demanded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—The report that the Sultan has appealed to Germany to use her good offices in order to settle the dispute with France is confirmed. Germany, it is understood, will advise the Porte to settle with France as soon as possible.

M. Bapst, Councillor of the French Embassy, and the other members of the embassy staff took the guardship Vautour on an excursion on the Sea of Marmora in order to avoid dressing the vessel as the other warships in the harbor were dressed in recognition of the anniversary of the Sultan's accession. The members of the embassy did not participate in the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps, nor was the embassy illuminated.

Turkish officials received only 40 to 60 per cent. of their salaries on the anniversary of the Sultan's accession.

PRECIOUS MANUSCRIPTS SOLD.

Lord Crawford's Collection, Including Many Very Early Specimens, Bought by Mrs. Rylands.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Times announces that the collection of illuminated and other manuscripts belonging to the Earl of Crawford has been sold en bloc at Sotheran's to Mrs. Rylands, founder of the John Rylands Library at Manchester. It is now housed in Haigh Hall, Wigan, with the rest of Lord Crawford's precious library.

The collection includes many mediaeval Western manuscripts and Eastern manuscripts of all ages. It is superior to the recently dispersed Ashburnham collection in the early dates of many of its treasures and the costly richness of many of the bindings in metal and ivory of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

One manuscript, the Letters of Cyprian, dates from the seventh century.

N. C. GOODWIN IN LONDON.

"When We Were Twenty-one" a Success at the Comedy Theatre.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—There is no doubt that Nat C. Goodwin scored a genuine artistic and popular success in H. V. Esmond's "When We Were Twenty-One," produced at the Comedy Theatre this evening. It is the first striking theatrical success here since the early Spring. A brilliant audience demonstratively testified its appreciation of the charm of the play and the rare merit of the acting.

Mr. Goodwin never acted before with so much force, delicacy, humor, and tenderness, while Mrs. Goodwin surpassed her American portrayal of Phyllis in sprightly grace.

Arnold Daly, as the Imp, is too much like the Mad Boy in "Barbara Frietchie." The other parts, however, are generally well played, the American actors in the cast, like Neil O'Brien as Waddles, quite equaling their English associates.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
Real Estate—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Four Days, New York to California
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THE CAPE COLONY SITUATION.

Loyal Dutch Offer to Raise Corps to Hunt for Rebels—How Lieut. Col. Vandeleur Died.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Middelburg to The Times says the approach of mid-September has had the effect of drawing a sharp line between the two parties among the Cape Colony Dutch. A few of them have joined the fighting burghers in consequence of exasperation at Lord Kitchener's latest proclamation, but others have thrown in their lot with the British.

Last week the British authorities received two offers on the part of Dutch inhabitants of Cape Colony to raise special corps to hunt for Boer rebels.

Scheeper's recent dash into the southwest corner of Cape Colony is regarded as unimportant. His three hundred followers are mostly boys, and half his horses are in poor condition.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch describing the blowing up by Boers of a train between Waterval and Haman's Kraal last Saturday, when Lieut. Col. Vandeleur of the Irish Guards was killed, says:

"The train carried several passengers, among them two ladies with babes and a nurse. As it toiled through a cutting a negro was seen to raise his hand. Instantly a Boer discharged two mines, derailing the train, while a body of Boers poured in a heavy rifle fire.

"Lieut. Col. Vandeleur shouted to the women to lie down under the seats, and ordered his men to return the fire. As he was proceeding along the corridor a Boer burst into the carriage and fired, killing him, after, it is supposed, his refusal to surrender. Another Boer deliberately fired upon and wounded the nurse. Bullets were flying in all directions, although the Boers were aware that women and children were there."

MR. KRUEGER AND THE CZAR.

It Is Understood that His Majesty Has Refused to Receive the Boer Statesman.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Brussels to The Times says that no credence is given in that city to the rumor that Mr. Krüger will be received by the Czar in the course of his Majesty's visit to France, though the pro-Boer organs consider such a step desirable.

The leading papers understand that Emperor Nicholas has refused to receive the Boer ex-President, and that this decision indicates the attitude of France and Russia to be the same as that of Germany. It is believed that neither of the three powers will consider intervention.

BOER ARRESTED IN LONDON.

Dr. Krause, ex-Governor of Johannesburg, Charged with High Treason.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Dr. Krause, ex-Governor of Johannesburg and a prominent official of the late Transvaal Government, was arrested in London last night on a charge of high treason. He will be arraigned to-day at Bow Street Police Court.

For the past four months Dr. Krause has been living in the United Kingdom. It is alleged that, after signifying his allegiance to the British crown, he secretly forwarded information to the Boers.

The warrant was issued some time ago, but the police were not able to find Krause until yesterday, when they ascertained that he was coming here from Inverness with his sister, Mrs. Dixon, who is said to be the wife of a British officer.

It was Dr. Krause who handed to Lord Roberts the keys of Johannesburg on the occasion of the surrender.

SUPPORTS DR. KOCH'S THEORY.

Tuebingen Professor Recalls the Results of Experiments Twenty Years Ago.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Prof. Baumgarten of Tübingen, says a Berlin dispatch to The Times, supports Dr. Koch's theory that bovine tuberculosis is not communicable to human beings. Prof. Baumgarten describes a series of experiments made by Dr. Rotikansky twenty years ago, when patients suffering from incurable tumors were inoculated with bovine tuberculosis germs in the hope that one disease might combat the other. Not a single patient was infected with tuberculosis.

Dr. Baumgarten believes that bovine and human tuberculosis are not essentially different, but that the bacilli suffer modification in the bodies they inhabit.

Religious Orders Not Wanted.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The religious orders which are quitting France, according to a dispatch to The Times from Paris, are finding a less cordial welcome abroad than they anticipated. The Belgian Bishops are imposing restrictions almost amounting to a veto, and the Italian Government talks of taking precautions against the associations. Some of the Swiss cantons prohibit foreign communities, and Germany threatens to do likewise.

Villages in Morocco Raided.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Tangier correspondent of The Times says:

"The disorders among the tribes are increasing. Last week the mountaineers plundered villages twenty miles from here. The sufferers did not complain because the officials require bribes for assistance, which the villagers cannot give."

Curzon's Advice on Hindu Education.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—According to the Simla correspondent of The Times, Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, in speaking of education, condemned the slavish imitation of English models and a great number of examinations. He also advocated religious instruction, not by the Government, but by private institutions aided by Government grants.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N.Y. Adv.

CUP YACHTS RACE, BUT DO NOT FINISH

Columbia and Constitution Fail to Sail Within Time Limit.

NEW BOAT A GOOD DRIFTER

Old Defender Runs Away from Constitution on First Leg and Is Ahead When Contest Is Called Off.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—The second official trial race of the Columbia and the Constitution to-day had practically no result. The yachts, for lack of wind, were unable to finish within the time-limit of five and one-half hours. At 6:30 o'clock this evening the contest came to an inglorious conclusion, two miles to the eastward of Brenton's Reef Lightship. At that time the Columbia led by a good quarter of a mile. The course was triangular, ten nautical miles to a leg, the first being a beat to windward, east by south; the second a reach, with the wind about abeam, and the third a run before the wind, which hauled to make it another stretch, with the wind abeam, until the race was declared off.

After crossing the line at exactly the same moment, six seconds after gun fire, with the Constitution in the windward berth, the Columbia worked out, and, getting her wind free, forged ahead. The Constitution tacked off shore and shortly after the Columbia followed, going up to windward and passing her. From then on to the windward mark it was nothing but a steady gain for the old boat, and when both had rounded it was found that the Columbia had gained four minutes and fifty-five seconds, the worst beating the Constitution had as yet received.

On the second leg the wind fell very light, and the Constitution, bringing it up with her, gained slightly. After rounding the second mark, four minutes and thirty seconds behind, and starting for home, the Constitution carried up about all the wind there was and passed her rival. Then the breeze came up again, and the Columbia once more shot ahead. Shortly after this the race was called off, with the Columbia well in the lead. It will be resailed tomorrow afternoon, the start being at 2 o'clock.

Off Brenton's Reef the wind was light at 11:30 o'clock, when a postponement of the start was signaled from F. W. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Conqueror, which carried the Regatta Committee. There was a light roll of the sea setting in from the northeast, the sky was cloudy, and the air humid. The Regatta Committee hoped for a stiff southwester, of which there were many signs that did not come true, the wind hovering between east-northeast and east-southeast until 12:35, when the flags were sent up denoting that a triangular course had been decided on. A few minutes later the flags giving the courses were hoisted. They were east by south ten miles—a beat to windward, southwest-half-west, ten miles, a stretch with the wind on the port beam, and north by west-half-west, ten miles, a run before the wind.

OVER THE LINE TOGETHER.

The tug Coastwise set the marks. The tug Unique carried club members and guests. Sir Thomas Lipton, with George L. Watson, the designer of the Shamrock II., William Jameson, the famous yachting amateur; Ratsey, the sailmaker, and Capt. Sycamore, the skipper of the Shamrock II., watched the race with eager interest from the bridge of the steam yacht Erin. Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard was on the steam yacht Colonia, and with him were ex-Commodore Edward M. Brown, Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson, J. Malcolm Forbes, and Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, members of the Challenge Committee.

The preparatory signal was fired at 12:50, the lightship forming the weather end of the line and the Conqueror the lee extremity. The warning gun at 12:55 found both boats logging close down outside the line, with the Columbia in the lead. Barr, finding that he was ahead of gunfire, worked back and forth killing time. Meanwhile, the Constitution was coming down on him in fine style, and when a minute and a half before the starting gun, both boats headed for the line, Capt. Rhodes had the Constitution in the weather berth. The Columbia, however, had a good yard more, and worked out to get her wind clear.

At 1 o'clock came the starting gun, and six seconds later the two racers crossed the line precisely at the same moment on the starboard tack, and with the Constitution not more than fifty feet on the weather of the Columbia. Once away, the old boat began to show her worth. She jumped ahead, and was soon backwinding the Constitution. Two minutes after crossing, the Constitution put about on the port tack. The Columbia followed, and Barr, with characteristic smartness, gave his boat a fisherman's luff and planted her on the weather of the Constitution. It was the old story—the weather berth and its almost inevitable consequences.

On this port tack the yachts stood for perhaps three miles, the Columbia gaining steadily and the Constitution gliding to leeward. At 1:25 the yachts went on the starboard tack, there being one-eighth of a mile between them. The wind now came in variable and fluky, and the yachts indulged in frequent tacks. At 2:04 the Columbia crossed the bow of the Constitution a good quarter of a mile to windward and gaining all the time. The wind freshened at this stage, and the weather mark came into view, four miles east-southwest of Seaconnet River.

In the short tacks it was noticed that Columbia shot to windward wonderfully in stays, while the Constitution at this work was rather a laggard. At 3:11:08 the Columbia rounded the mark, setting a righting jibtopsail of symmetrical shape and rare tugging capacity, and steered for the second mark with the wind abeam. The Constitution rounded at 3:16:03, having been beaten 4 minutes and 55 seconds on the first leg.

CONSTITUTION FORGES AHEAD.

The Erin was also close by at the turn, and many glasses were leveled on the two vessels. The jibtopsail of the Constitution was the same she carried on Saturday, and was of poor cut and ability when compared with that of the Columbia. The wind fell light, and the Constitution picked up a little at various times during the reach. Balloon foresails were set, and the Constitution luffed out to the eastward in an unsuccessful wind-hunt. At 3:47:00 the Columbia set a balloon jibtopsail, the Constitution following her example almost immediately.

Nothing noteworthy occurred until the second mark was rounded by the Columbia at 4:50:40 and by the Constitution at 4:55:10, the difference between the two being four minutes and thirty seconds, showing a gain by the Constitution of fifteen seconds. After rounding almost a flat calm prevailed for nearly twenty minutes; the Constitution here showed marvelous ability as a drifter. The Columbia set her spinnaker, but, the wind hauling, took it in again after a few minutes. The Constitution lowered her spinnaker pole, but did not set the sail. Under her balloon jibtopsail she crawled up very slowly, and at 5:38 she passed Columbia and was the leading boat. The wind came a little fresher and the Constitution increased her lead. It freshened still more, when Columbia luffed out and passed the Constitution at 6:17 with singular rapidity, and was a quarter of a mile in the lead when the time limit was up. The official table follows:

Name.	Start.	First Mark.	Second Mark.
Constitution	1:00:06	3:16:03	4:55:10
Columbia	1:00:06	3:11:08	4:50:40

Neither yacht finished.

Immediately after the race was declared off the Erin steamed back to the harbor and Sir Thomas Lipton came ashore and was driven to the residence of Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, where a dinner was given in his honor. Besides Sir Thomas and his party from the Erin, there were present the Challenge Committee of the New York Yacht Club, the Regatta Committee, and the owners of the Columbia and Constitution. The affair was entirely informal and there was no speechmaking. The first formal welcome to Sir Thomas by the New York Yacht Club will be given at the new clubhouse in New York at some later date. Immediately after the dinner to-night the Erin, with Sir Thomas and his party on board, started for Sandy Hook.

The present series of races will end Wednesday. Whether or not there will be other races after that the Regatta Committee is not yet able to announce. It is said that another new suit of sails has been made for the Constitution at the Herreshoff works at Bristol. They are nearly finished and some of them may be tried to-morrow.

MR. BRYAN'S LABOR DAY TALK.

Says the Wealth Producers of the Country Are Not Receiving Fair Treatment.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 2.—William J. Bryan delivered the Labor Day oration here to-day. Taking for his text the Scriptural words, "Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn," he said:

"Each decade of our history shows greater production of wealth, and the men who produce it have less to show for it. Is this a good condition? A right condition? The solution of the problems that confront us is in legislation—not in legislation for or against classes, but for equal justice before law. The strike is to-day the only weapon the laborer has, but it is weak and inefficient.

"If the laboring men were half as active on election day as they are in enforcement of their strikes, they would wield a force that would right the evils which beset them.

"The greatest danger of to-day is private monopoly. Not that any one monopoly is worse than others, but the principle is bad which tolerates any private monopoly.

"I have heard that the true solution of the problem is for the laboring man to divide profits with the trusts. That has been given as an argument for the trusts. Such a thing would be immoral and impolitic. It would be like dividing the spoils of the highwaymen. It would be permitting a man to rifle your pockets and then offer to divide the proceeds with you.

"To-day, the only people who sympathize with you are the others who toil in other parts of the Lord's vineyard. In the present great steel strike, where did the first expressions of sympathy come from? From Texas. They have no steel mills there. They are farmers. They are tillers of the soil and laborers, like yourselves. I want to warn you to resist the overtures of the trust. Beware when corporations ask you to join them.

"The farmers can stand the encroachments of the trusts longer than you can. The farmers live off their farms. When trust prices go so high that the farmers cannot buy they will eat the products of their own industry. Their wives can even go back to the primitive method of making clothes by weaving. But when the farmer can no longer pay the trust prices then there will be no more demand for the products of your toil and you can make no more wages.

"The offer of the trusts to divide with the laboring man is a pitfall. Can you trust the corporations to divide honestly? No. How many of you would like to try a lawsuit, when the Judge on the bench is the opposing party to the suit?

"There are good Judges, good juries, yet do you want Judges and juries to try your cases when they are interested in the outcome themselves? When you permit private monopoly to dictate terms of division, then you place yourselves wholly at their mercy. You allow them to water their stock, and then expect them to divide with labor on a just basis.

"You are witnessing a battle between labor and the great steel trust. This trust was willing to unionize some of its mills, but would have others open to non-union labor. Why? Because the trust wants some mills that it can depend on in the event of a strike. It is an unequal struggle, for the trust can shut down its mills for a year, but laboring men cannot live a year without work. It is your duty to crush monopolies with the best resource at your command—the ballot.

"Government by injunction is an iniquitous system, and one of the questions demanding attention at the hands of the American people. The courts are the servants of the people, and for a court to rule by injunction is for a court to dispense with a jury and to condemn a man for violating a law that the court itself made.

"Under the process of government by injunction the courts constitutes itself the power to make the laws, execute them, and pass judgment on the offender. The whole thing is wrong. Under the system a number of employers can organize themselves, go into court and get an order prohibiting others from organizing for the same purpose. They can get an order prohibiting workingmen from getting other workingmen to refrain from working. The employers can organize to crush labor, but others are forbidden to organize.

"I am opposed to Government by injunction, not that it is directed especially against the laboring man, but that it does away with trial by jury. It is a menace, not only to one class, but to all. It is within the power of the laboring man to do away with the system."

Later Mr. Bryan addressed a meeting in Kansas City, Kan., going over the same ground as in this city. He raised a laugh at the outset when, on taking a position sheltered from the sun, he said:

"I have been in the shade for several months now and I'm used to it."

MARYLAND COAL TRADE.

Several Cargoes Shipped to Heart of Nova Scotia Field.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—Six steamships have just been chartered to load Maryland bituminous coal for Pacific and Mediterranean ports. Baltimore is now shipping about 30,000 tons of coal every month to different parts of the world, and is invading markets heretofore held by the English. A fleet of vessels is running coal between Baltimore and the West Indies and Central America. Italian steamers and sailing vessels load coal here for Italy. Coal is being shipped to Mexico, Cuba, Chile, Italy, Japan, Porto Rico, Portugal, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Peru, and Newfoundland.

Several vessels loaded with Maryland coal left here last week for Halifax, which is in close proximity to a number of coal fields, the principal being the Louisburg mines. A regular line of steamers carry coal from Louisburg to the manufacturing establishments of New England in competition with the Cumberland coal trade out of Maryland. The Baltimore shipment was landed in the heart of the enemy's country.

New England manufacturers have been complaining of the quality of the Nova Scotia coal, and agents of one of the province railroads came South for the high-grade George's Creek fuel, which has no peer as a steam maker. A pound of George's Creek coal will evaporate ten pounds of water at 52 degrees into steam at 220 degrees, while one pound of anthracite coal under the same conditions evaporates only seven pounds of water.

REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON GAINS.

He Spends Much Time Outdoors and Drives and Sails.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H., Sept. 2.—Rear Admiral William T. Sampson is enjoying his stay at Burke Haven and continues to gain strength daily. Reports have been circulated to the effect that his condition was a cause of much anxiety to his friends, but those staying at the village hotel with him declare that he is just as well as he was six months ago. He spends much of his time out doors, and is frequently seen smoking cigars. He occasionally goes boating and driving. Last week he took a long mountain drive and overtaxed his strength, but had fully recovered the next day.

Rear Admiral Sampson was on the lake the greater part of to-day, and chatted with his friends on the hotel veranda after his return. He remains in his room but little.

Burnett's Vanilla is Pure.
Don't let your grocer work off a substitute.—Adv.

ANOTHER ARREST IN GOLF CLUB MURDER CASE

Colored Caterer Held in Mount Vernon on Suspicion.

Detective In New York After Two Waiters — Burglar Theory Scouted —Views of the Rev. Mr. Hunt.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The efforts to solve the murder of David Scott and John Stevens, the negro steward and the head waiter of the Siwanoy Country Club, in the Chester Hill section of this city, led to the arrest to-day in Yonkers of Peter Buckenhoff, a colored caterer, and the departure of Detective Lynch to-night for New York, where it is thought he will search for two colored waiters. These men, with Buckenhoff, were employed at the club as extra help on the occasion of a stag party eight days before the murder.

Wana Simms, the cook who first reported the murder to the police, and who was placed under arrest yesterday morning, was arraigned before Magistrate Bennettt this morning and remanded in the custody of Coroner Banning.

Frank Denaington, the waiter who was detained as a witness yesterday, was allowed to go free to-day, after telling a straight story of his whereabouts Saturday night and Sunday morning.

Drs. Weiss, Fleming, Van Patten, and Fowler, who performed the autopsies on the murdered men, reached the opinion that they were killed while sleeping, but would not discuss their conclusions until their report had been made to the Coroner.

Chief of Police Foley, after thirty-six hours' work on the case, said that the theory advanced by Simms, the cook, that the men had been killed by burglars who entered the clubhouse by forcing three rear doors, did not appear to be worth anything.

"I don't think," he said, "that these men were murdered by burglars. They were done to death by some one in that clubhouse. The evidences of burglars were fixed up by the murderer or murderers to cover up their tracks. The broken doors and the broken window through which the burglars were supposed to have gained entrance look as if they had been forced open from the inside.

"Buckenhoff gave us his address as 11 Engine Place, Yonkers, where he said he slept Saturday night. The landlady of the lodging house stated, however, that he was not there on that night, and that she had not seen him since Friday night. We know that he was in Mount Vernon at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, because some one whom we know saw him at the trolley station then. Buckenhoff told this person that he was going up the road, that he was going to Yonkers, but he was not seen to board a car."

The Siwanoy Country Club is housed in the old Corcoran mansion, an old-fashioned frame dwelling, which has been refitted for the club's purposes. Its arrangement of rooms and its crooked, winding stairways, therefore, led many of the club members to say to-day that the murders could hardly be the work of persons unfamiliar with the interior of the house. The burglar theory was scouted.

Treasurer Stone called attention to the fact that the broken bolt in the back door was not bent, as it would seem likely if the door had been forced. Then a back window on the ground floor was open all night. He also said that while late Saturday night there was a heavy rainfall, no evidence of the mud tracks of any entering persons was found. He said that the club dealt with Scott, the steward, and the latter employed his own assistants, so that the club members knew little of its servants, except that there was no apparent quarrel. In the early part of July a German named Bungartz was steward for a few days. His services were dispensed with as unsatisfactory, and colored help was decided upon. Scott was then employed.

Scott's brother-in-law, the Rev. Granville Hunt of the Grace Chapel (colored) Baptist Church of this city, said to-night that he believed Simms innocent of the crime.

"One week ago last Wednesday," Mr. Hunt said, "Scott told Simms that he could get three extra waiters for the club's stag party on the following Saturday. Simms went to New York and engaged one man, who was to bring two of his friends. I don't know the names of these men. One of them was kept over Sunday, and it was understood that he should go to the club again last Friday; but he disappointed Scott. A man was obtained for Saturday, who I don't know. I don't know that there was any difference of any kind. The men first wanted $3 a day and car fare, but Dave (Scott) did not let Simms offer them that.

"Scott was here Saturday night to see his sister, whom I married, and his mother, who is very ill here. Just after he left Stevens telephoned from the club. I told him Scott had just left. He said he would be here just the same to see his wife, who stays with us, and he asked me to wait up for him. I sat here until 12:30 and then went to bed, thinking that probably Scott told him things were all right and that he decided not to come.

"When I saw Simms to-day he told me that the blood on his feet and his nightshirt came from the blood on the floor and the beds in the room where he found Scott and Stevens. I was Simms's pastor six years, and have confidence in him. Far from being a rough man, he was gentle, and wept so easily that he was sometimes called 'Jerimiah the weepin' prophet.' I can't think of him doing anything of that kind. Scott praised him to me only a short time ago. He said Simms always did his work right."

When Denaington, who was detained on suspicion, was arraigned in court, he told Magistrate Bennett that he had been occasionally employed by the golf club. Scott would put him to work when there were many golf players or members at the club. He was so employed on Saturday afternoon, and remained at the clubhouse until 11 o'clock, helping Scott, Stevens, and Simms to clean up for Sunday, when he went to his home, and was asleep before midnight. On the way to the club the next morning he heard of the murder. He said that when he left the clubhouse the three men were in the best of humor, and were laughing together, and that there had been no difference between them.

Simms, when arraigned, told the story as he has told it from the start. He claimed to have been awakened by the growling and barking of his skye terrier, chained to his bedpost, and hearing a scream and Stevens crying out, "Oh, Dave!" He told again how he had hurried into the room occupied by the others to find one dead and the other expiring. As for the blood stains, he wore a night shirt reaching to his ankles, and when he leaned over Scott's body the hem of the shirt touched the floor and was thus stained. He said that he was ordinarily a sound sleeper, and that after he had put in a hard day's work, as on Saturday, it required considerable to awaken him. He thus accounted for having slept through any noise that occurred in the room close to his own, preceding the outcry which finally brought him out of bed to investigate.

No trace has been found yet of the cash box of the club, which was in Scott's custody, and is thought to have contained about $180.

Scott was undoubtedly hit with the iron of the bloodstained putter, found near his body, and the blow rightly delivered would, in the opinion of the physicians who performed the autopsy, have felled him. Thus, if the blow preceded the stabbing, there might have been but little noise attendant upon the deed, except the falling of Scott, who was a very heavy man. Stevens received a similar blow, which fractured his skull. The stab wounds insured the death of the men, and some of the cuts were fiendish and were thought by the police to mark a crime not of simple robbery, but of vengeance.

Buckenhoff will be taken before Magistrate Bennett to-morrow morning, and on Chief Foley's request will be committed, pending the inquest to be begun on Wednesday. It is thought that Scott and he had some angry words, but the police refused to give out any information they had about the relations of the two men.

The bodies of Scott and Stevens are being embalmed, and Mr. Hunt, who is attending to the burial arrangements, said that he hoped to send Scott's body to Baltimore to-morrow night and to ship Stevens's body to his old home in Petersburg, Va.

A story in circulation around the clubhouse this afternoon had it that one of the neighbor's servants heard sounds of an altercation in the clubhouse early Sunday morning. The story was said to have been told by a servant at the adjoining residence of Martin L. Sykes, but Mr. Sykes's coachmen, who knew of the story, said he thought it came from William Carson, a Chester Hill dairyman. Mr. Carson said that he was up early Sunday morning to get out on his milk route, that he heard no altercation, and was sure that no dog barked in the clubhouse at that time. He said that he had been wakened by very slight noises ever since four of his cows got out of the pasture and were put in the pound. The police also had heard of the story of a quarrel early that morning, but had no confirmation to give.

A butcher's knife, similar to the blood-stained knife found near Scott's body, was discovered by Chief Foley to-day at the foot of the stairs. It was clean, however, and was not thought to give any further clue to the case.

Before Scott became the steward at the club, last July, he, with a man named Winston, ran the restaurant in Columbia Hall, off Sixth Avenue, near First Street. There was some difference between them, and Scott, Mr. Hunt says, sold his interest to Winston at Winston's price to end the trouble and then dropped the matter. Winston then associated himself with Aiken, who bought Winston out and runs the restaurant alone now.

ATTITUDE OF MR. SHEPARD.

To Issue a Statement Concerning Political Affairs—His Followers May Join Anti-Tammany Forces.

Edward M. Shepard was busy in his Brooklyn home yesterday on legal matters connected with the work of the Rapid Transit Commission, of which he is counsel. Mr. Shepard declined to talk politics. He will not sail for Europe during the next three or four weeks, and the information was given out that he may change his plans and not go abroad this year.

Statements have been published that Mr. Shepard, after consultation with his friends, had decided to take himself out of the Mayoralty situation and prevent the offer of a Tammany nomination to him by going to Europe. Mr. Shepard intends in a short time to issue a statement concerning political matters.

There are several men, formerly leaders of the Shepard Democracy of Brooklyn, who now feel inclined to bolt from the regular ranks and cast their lot with the anti-Tammany forces. One of these men, who is a well-known office holder, said a few days ago that he contemplated resigning his place and coming out for the anti-Tammany union. It is expected that Mr. Shepard's statement will give his views as to what his followers should do in the coming Mayoralty struggle.

SARATOGA GAMBLING ROW.

Judge Who Raided Canfield's Club Is Held for a Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Police Justice Delaney this afternoon held Justice of the Peace Robert Baxter of Mechanicsville for a hearing before the Saratoga County Grand Jury in October. Mr. Baxter was allowed to go upon his own recognizances. The defendant, as Justice of the Peace, on Aug. 2 issued a warrant against Richard A. Canfield of the Saratoga Club. He accompanied the Constable on the raid and commanded him to forcibly serve the warrant against Canfield.

FAITHFUL SERVICE REWARDED.

Louisville and Nashville Road Promotes Major James Geddes.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—In recognition of his faithful service to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, extending over fifty years, Major James Geddes, Superintendent of the Nashville Division of the road, was to-day appointed Assistant General Manager of the company, with headquarters at Nashville.

The circular announcing the appointment was signed by Milton H. Smith, President, and George E. Evans, General Manager, and was issued from the general office here to-day. At a banquet in Mr. Geddes's honor at Nashville to-night his promotion was made kown to him.

While Mr. Geddes will perform such duties as may be assigned him by Mr. Evans, it is practically certain that he will have charge of some of the Southern divisions.

CONTEST FOR TWO CHILDREN.

Guardian Named by Dying Mother Is Sued by One of Her Relatives.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—Mrs. Susan Powell Cottman and Joseph C. Howard are in litigation over the guardianship of the two infant children of the late Mrs. Ora Waldron Powell. It was stated to-day that the matter will be carried to the New York courts. Cordelia Ellen Powell, one of the children, was brought before Judge Harlan in this city on Aug. 2 on a writ of habeas corpus sworn out by Mrs. Cottman. The case was postponed, owing to the absence of some of Mrs. Cottman's witnesses, and Judge Harlan gave the child to the custody of Mrs. Cottman until the hearing. The other child, Virginia Brooke Powell, still is in the custody of Mr. Howard.

At the hearing before Judge Harlan it was said that Mrs. Powell, who in 1900, after the death of her husband, brought the two children East from California, was without funds, and opened a boarding house at Roland Park to support herself. This is now denied by some of Mrs. Powell's relatives, who say that, while not wealthy, she brought considerable money East with her. At the hearing here the only motive given for Mr. Howard's interest in the children was the strong friendship which had grown up between Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Powell, she having lived with them for some time. The mother, who died in New York, while with the Howards, left a will naming Mr. Howard as guardian. The case has attracted much interest, owing to the social prominence of the Powell family. Mr. Howard is at the head of a mining company.

REFUSED TO SEE BRIDAL PAIR.

W. F. Bodley Is Warned by Mr. Taylor's Lawyer Not to Call Again.

ISLIP, L. I., Sept. 2.—William Frederick Bodley, who married the daughter of Mrs. Head and ward of Millionaire Taylor last week, and who with his bride were refused forgiveness by the mother and the guardian of the bride, received his check to-day for his services rendered to Mr. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Bodley left Blue Point this morning to try and see Mrs. Head and endeavor to win her forgiveness. They drove to Mr. Taylor's place, but were sent to the house of Mr. Taylor's coachman. There they found George W. Weeks, Jr., Mr. Taylor's lawyer. From Mr. Weeks Bodley received the check. Mr. Weeks also warned the couple on the part of Mrs. Head and Mr. Taylor not to trespass again on Mr. Taylor's property. Mr. and Mrs. Bodley returned to Blue Point. They will remain there a few days, and then will go probably to New York.

It Pays Dealers to Serve the Best.
Evans' Ale Attracts Customers.—Adv.

DIVVER-FOLEY FETES PASS INTO HISTORY

What They Mean to the Second's Leader and His Foe.

Those "On the Fence" Counted, While the Thousands of Both Factions Enjoy Themselves.

It was a great day for Councilman Foley and for Judge Divver. For the people of the Second Assembly District, without distinction as to age, it was a tremendous occasion all around. For weeks they have looked forward to it. For days they have talked about it, and yesterday the constituents of the two men, who are making a bitter fight for the leadership of the east side district, drank of the cup of happiness that comes to those who are so favored as to have political affiliations that need expression in vigorous fashion. Not all of them "drew bids" for the chowder and dinner. If every man who has "talked politics" in the district these few weeks past had done so even the two big steamboats and the extra barges would not have begun to hold them.

But the next best thing to going to the feed" was to see the start. They might march in the parade, the colors of their favorite proudly adorning coat lapels, or if not that was there anything to hinder them from standing on the sidewalk to shout while the others passed by? Decidedly not. This is a free country, and Labor Day is an excuse for anything but labor. And shout they did lustily, without fear or favor, each for the man of his choice. Some had no choice. But they just shouted anyhow. For what's the use of a picnic if any one must keep quiet?

A COUNT OF FACTIONS.

But to the men who are in politics for something more than fun the day meant more. Up to yesterday, though both sides made claims, nobody felt absolutely certain about numbers or leaders. Now the line has been drawn.

There was still some doubt in a few minds as to just whom big Tim Sullivan would support. That meant that little Tim was a dark horse, too. So, when the portly form of Councilman Foley appeared moving toward the Roosevelt Street pier, with Senator Sullivan and Sullivan the younger in his train, there was tremendous cheering on the part of the Councilman's friends.

"Big Tim's wid us," shouted a man in a white Fedora hat, with vigor. "How kin we lose?"

"We can't," came the answer from a hundred throats. "Paddy Divver won't be in the runnin'."

Mr. Foley smiled the smile of a man who is satisfied with himself and with life in general. He had a showing that would have pleased any candidate. At least 4,000 strong, his followers marched with him, and the cheers were deafening. Everywhere there was color. It was not only the Stars and Stripes that did honor to the day. The green flag, with the harp, fluttered from many windows, and banners and drapings of green hung from door posts and housetops. But there were German flags, too, and at one point the yellow flag of the Chinese, with the big dragon, fluttered in the breeze.

before it was opened a thousand or more men pushed and hammered and beat at the doors. When it was finally opened the long rows of tables were quickly flanked on both sides by the hungry men, and the waiters were almost mobbed in the fight for food. Up in the balcony a big band was trying to be heard, but the clatter and clash of the knives on the plates as the diners rapped for the waiters drowned out every other sound.

Over it all beamed Mr. Foley, bustling about, here, there, and everywhere, trying to see that everybody was served as promptly as he wanted to be, which was, of course, quite impossible. Whenever a waiter with a platter of steak appeared there were a dozen men in line who pounced upon him, emptied his platter, and sent him back for more.

CHOWDER FOR DIVVERITES.

It was a chowder in fact as well as name, at Witzel's Point View Park, for which the Divver party headed. They had stewed clams, clams on the half shell, roast clams, and clam chowder. Here, too, the diners lost no time in getting down to business and it was "help yourself or get left." Incidentally, it may be added, few "got left."

Both picnics wound up with athletic contests and games of various sorts.

Joseph O'Brien of 141 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, was accidentally shot at the Divver picnic. He was walking about one of the rifle targets when a gun carelessly handled exploded and a charge of shot pierced his leg. A doctor was called and bound the wound. His injury was not serious.

Some of the men who attended the Foley picnic were Samuel Ellenburger, Moe Levy, Henry Lowenstein, Mike and Dan Callahan, Tom Reed, the Chinese Deputy Sheriff; Mike Nicolson, the Greek leader of the Second; "Smoke," the "Ivory-Tinted Banner Carrier"; Lou Cohen, and Domingo Deluce, who says he is a Chinaman, born in Cuba.

Martin Engel was also in the ranks of the Foleyites. He was asked how Mr. Croker stood in this fight.

"He's not in it, is he?" was his answer. "What has he got to do with a local fight, anyway? He knows too much to be mixed up in these here scraps. It looks pretty good for Foley, though, don't it?"

Asked as to just what caused the split, Mr. Engel said:

"Why, there ain't no animosity. There's always likely to be this sort of thing. Some men get ambitious and want to push ahead. It's natural, ain't it? Why, if you was living in my district you might take a notion to run against me. I've held my own for thirty years, but, say, you never can tell about these things."

"I'm satisfied with the showing," said Mr. Foley. "The boys have turned out all right, and they'll stick."

"No kick comin'," said Judge Divver. "Looks like I've got plenty of friends, don't it?"

Foley's friends pointed significantly to such men as Daniel Volente, Michael Rafrano, Michael Callahan, and Morris Simmons as ex-Divverites who showed how the tide was running. But to the man who had no opinions and no preferences it looked like a pretty even thing. The numbers were about tied, and as for cheers and noise, it was a toss-up between them.

STABBED ON THE MAGENTA.

Patrick J. Carey of 18 Hamilton Street had a quarrel of old standing with Lawrence Labasto of 44 Baxter Street, and the two met on the Magenta on the homeward trip of the Foleyites last night. Words led to blows, and Carey pulled out a knife and stabbed Labasto in the back. Dr. Schlansky of 44 Baxter Street dressed the young man's wound, and he was able to walk home. Carey was locked up in the Oak Street Station.

The district was ablaze with light last night and powder was burned in large quantities in the form of rockets, firecrackers, and roman candles. The Foley party reached the city shortly before 11 o'clock and marched to their headquarters in the Down Town Tammany Club, 1 Chambers Street, passing the headquarters of Divver, 59 Madison Street. There was plenty of cheering on both sides. There were no encounters between the two factions.

The Divver party was detained by the tide at Hell Gate for nearly an hour, and did not get in until after midnight. They went immediately to headquarters, where the parade disbanded.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY FIGHT.

Opposition to Mr. Mason in the Twenty-ninth District—Mr. Partridge Enters the Contest.

A lively fight is promised at the Republican primaries in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. Alexander T. Mason, an office holder, and attorney for the American Ice Company, is the present leader. He incurred the displeasure of many Republicans in the district by using his influence to bring about the selection of James Yereance as one of the appraisers under the collateral inheritance tax law.

Mr. Yereance until recently had opposed the organization, and attacked Senator Platt, and as he was holding a very lucrative position in an insurance company the voters in the district felt that some person more in need of it should get the place. But Mr. Yereance secured it through the efforts of President R. C. Morris of the County Committee and others, and the result was a serious rupture in the Plaza Club, Messrs. Morris, Yereance, and others resigning.

Frank H. Partridge, long prominent in the Republican politics in the district, has entered the field for the leadership. He is a retired business man, a member of the Union League, Republican, New York Yacht, and New York Athletic Clubs, and many other social organizations.

While it is not certain that Mr. Mason will not again be a candidate, the impression seems to prevail that John W. Jacobus will make the race against Mr. Partridge. The latter is confident of success.

CONTEST IN THE 25TH.

Mr. Hess Aids an Office Holder Inimical to McDougall Hawkes.

The Republican fight in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District is becoming decidedly warm. Quite recently Edward J. Conway, who was a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue under Collector Ferdinand Eidmann, was removed on the application of McDougall Hawkes, the leader of the district. The story is that Conway declared adherence to Charles A. Hess, who is said to be contesting for the leadership of the district, a position he filled for several years and then relinquished.

Conway immediately carried his grievance to Mr. Hess. The latter interested himself in Conway's behalf, and has secured for him a position as agent in the Immigration Bureau at $1,820 per year, an increase of nearly $500. Mr. Conway has been ordered to Kingston, Ont.

Mr. Hess says he is not anxious to be leader, but wants to rout a clique that is arrogating everything to itself regardless of the rights of the rank and file.

"A LONG TIME UNTIL 1904."

Democratic Candidates for Presidential Nomination Should Not Fall Into the "Push," Says Mr. Walsh.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—C. A. Walsh, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, is here on business, and said in an interview to-day:

"There is no real discussion now of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for President in 1904. Of course, a great many men are talked about. There are Hill and Olney and Dockery, and 'Dave' Francis, and W. J. Stone, and Senator Cockrell, but it's a long time until 1904. A candidate who falls into the 'push' too early is liable to get 'crystallized' out before the campaign is reached."

Bay State Prohibitionists.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts to-day nominated the following State ticket: Governor—John B. Lewis, Jr., of Reading; Lieutenant Governor—William H. Partridge of Newton; Secretary of the Commonwealth—Frederick W. Clark of Boston; Treasurer and Receiver General—George E. Batchelder of Lynnfield; Auditor—J. W. Smith of Dalton; Attorney General—Allen Coffen of Nantucket.

Nominated for the Assembly.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Lewis County Republican Convention to-day nominated Lewis H. Stiles of Martinsburg for Assemblyman.

Peacemaker Stabbed to Death.

PIKETON, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Israel M. McCollaster was stabbed to death last night while endeavoring to fill the rôle of peacemaker in a quarrel at a dance at Salt Creek, south of Piketon. When McCollaster fell knives and revolvers were drawn throughout the hall, which was crowded. A panic ensued among the women, many of whom fainted. In the excitement those who had stabbed McCollaster escaped. Two suspects have been arrested.

MRS. CARRIE NATION INVADES CONEY ISLAND

Her Advent Excites Little Interest Among the Holiday Crowds.

Few Pay to Hear Her Lecture, Despite a 50 Per Cent. Reduction in Price —Fun on the Pegasus.

Mrs. Carrie Nation—reduced from 50 cents to 25 cents—made her début at Coney Island yesterday as a lecturer. Not more than 100 people considered her lecture a good investment, even at the reduction made at the eleventh hour, when the prospects of a fair-sized audience were more gloomy than the weather.

Mrs. Nation was manifestly disappointed in her reception at "the most iniquitous resort in America," she she styled it. So was her manager, and so also was George C. Tilyou, the proprietor of the "Steeplechase," who secured her as an attraction. Mr. Tilyou certainly did his full part toward getting a good audience for "the smasher." The thousands of people who took their Labor Day outing at Coney Island were all made acquainted in various ways of the fact that Mrs. Nation was the island's particular freak for the day. From early morning a man made up as a Kansas farmer, and leading a billygoat and a mangy dog, paraded up and down the Bowery, the goat and the dog bearing placards on their sides announcing Mrs. Nation's lecture.

Many seemed to see in the goat an inspiration. Suggestions to the farmer were frequent that Mrs. Nation ought to add the goat to her equipment as a smasher. There were others who inquired if Mrs. Nation intended to come out for bock beer.

Then there were the men who sold Carrie Nation hatchets. "Right this way and get a Carrie Nation hatchet to protect yourself. If you don't have one you are liable to get smashed!" was the warning bawled out by these vendors. The price was 5 cents, and as they were rather attractive little souvenirs the vendors sold many of them.

Inside the "Steeplechase" grounds Mr. Tilyou had a number of barkers circulating among the surging masses shouting out the information that Mrs. Nation's lecture would begin in the auditorium promptly at 4 o'clock. An immense crowd gathered about the doors of the auditorium, anxious to get a view of Mrs. Nation, and deliberating whether or not they wanted to hear her. The placard over the box office, "Admission 50c.," helped them to decide. The vast majority concluded they would rather indulge in five other attractions at 10 cents each. At 4 o'clock there were not more than fifty people in the hall, and it was then that Mr. Tilyou decided to cut the price. The 50 cent cards were taken down, 25 cent cards put up, and about fifty more people bought tickets and filed in.

PERFORMANCE ON A STEAMBOAT.

Mrs. Nation arrived on the Island about 3 o'clock. She came down on the Iron Steamboat Pegasus. She gave a much better show on the boat than she did on the island. As she soon as she got on board she made her identity known by exhorting the male passengers to threw away their cigars. Most of them laughed at her and puffed away with unusual violence. Discovering one man who was asleep in a camp chair with a half-smoked cigar between his fingers, Mrs. Nation snatched it from him and threw it overboard. This act caused general merriment to all except the man who was caught napping. He awoke suddenly and in bad humor. Mrs. Nation called upon several men to give her their cigars. Some of them complied and she threw the collection overboard.

At this juncture a waiter passed with a tray of beer. Mrs. Nation reached for him, but he escaped. She then sought out the bar on the lower deck, a large crowd following her. The crowd at the bar recognized her, and began to make ready for trouble. Mrs. Nation marched straight up to the bar, picked up several glasses of beer which had been deserted, and hurled them to the floor.

The Captain of the boat, who had been keeping an eye on her, stepped up, and informed her that he would put her in the hold and keep her locked up if she made any further trouble. The warning was sufficient to curb her destructive inclination. She walked out to the deck, mounted a chair, and delivered one of her characteristic speeches.

When the Pegasus reached the island, an open cab was awaiting Mrs. Nation. She and her manager got into it and drove off amid the cheers and jeers of the crowd. As the cab wheeled down Surf Avenue Mrs. Nation was recognized at intervals, and crowds gathered about the vehicle, small boys reaching up and shaking her hand. But to thousands of pleasure seekers she was an incident of mere trifling interest. They bestowed upon her no more than a casual glance, and then went on in search of more exciting sport.

When Mrs. Nation came out on to the stage at the "Steeplechase" Auditorium, about 4:30 o'clock, she was attired in a white dress made with a cape. She carried a small Bible in her hand. The size of her audience was evidently a disappointment to her. She had seen the surging multitudes on every hand as she drove down Surf Avenue, and doubtless had expected to have a full house.

"Well, this is a small crowd," she said. "But the Scriptures tells us that we must not despise small things, and what we lack in quantity we make up in quality."

Those who did pay the price of admission to hear Mrs. Nation were for the most part prompted solely by curiosity, judging from their remarks. She did not meet their expectations. She is not an interesting talker. The vehemence which her career suggests is altogether lacking in her speech.

LECTURE COLDLY RECEIVED.

Only twice during her lecture did she succeed in winning applause. She told of her experience on the boat coming down and of her sensation on landing in "the most iniquitous resort in America."

"Coney Island," she said, "would not be what it is if it were not for the government of New York. But what can you expect from a government which is run by a lot of beer-besmeared, nicotine-faced, beaked-nosed devils."

This was something like it, and the crowd—or, more properly speaking, the bunch—gave her a hand.

"Samson," said Mrs. Nation, "was the strongest man in the world. Why? Because his mother, before he was born, was commanded to drink neither wine nor strong drink. And the same command was given him, and he obeyed it—that's what kept him strong. You women ought to remember about Samson's mother. It's a crying shame, it's horrible, the way women drink in New York. And many of them do what's equally as bad as drinking themselves. They fall in love with what they think is a man, but what in reality is nothing more than an animated whisky bottle."

Mrs. Nation gave her reason for not indulging in more smashing here as follows:

"I don't want to get arrested, because my manager has got dates ahead, and, besides, I have beer"—the audience laughed, and Mrs. Nation became confused for a moment, and then corrected herself—I mean I have debts to pay."

In speaking of the harm done by the sale of liquor at Coney Island, she said:

"Whenever a girl goes wrong here, you can bet it is because some two-legged devil has given her wine. These two-legged devils have been spreading snares for women ever since the world began. You remember that a devil started after Eve in the Garden of Eden—and he caught up with her, too."

Mrs. Nation said that if she had her choice between the two evils of tobacco and liquor she would destroy tobacco first. She said the tobacco habit begat the drunk habit. Before she closed her lecture she made this declaration:

"If every woman here who realizes what the liquor habit has done and is doing to destroy manhood and debauch womanhood will come up here and give me her name and promise of assistance we will clean up this Coney Island before I leave."

As a proof of her earnestness Mrs. Nation took up her hatchet and flourished it. There were no volunteers.

The close of Mrs. Nation's lecture was decidedly businesslike. She displayed copies of the paper which she is editing and said that now was the time to subscribe. She also said her photographs could be purchased for 10 cents. Moreover, she informed her audience that she was writing a history of her life, which would soon be on the market.

HOW SHE SPENT THE MORNING.

Before she started for Coney Island yesterday Mrs. Nation spent quite an eventful morning. She left the Victoria Hotel early for The Christian Herald office, where she wished to purchase a Bible. The office was closed on account of Labor Day. Mrs. Nation said it was her custom to read a chapter of the Bible before each meal.

From The Christian Herald office she was driven to Police Headquarters. She arrived there shortly after 9 o'clock with a considerable crowd in her wake. She went to have a talk with Deputy Commissioner Devery, but failed to see him. She was told that he had not come down, though there was a report around that the Deputy Commissioner departed by a back door to avoid meeting her.

When she left Police Headquarters Mrs. Nation indulged in a "smashing" which bore all the earmarks of a pre-arranged episode. After a whispered consultation with a young man who evidently wanted something sensational to report Mrs. Nation entered a saloon at the corner of Mulberry and Houston Streets and swept from the counter several glasses filled with water. The barkeeper tendered her a glass of beer, which she let fall on the floor.

She was followed up Mulberry Street by about 200 men and boys. At Bleecker Street she boarded a car. At the end of a seat in front of Mrs. Nation sat a man in clerical dress, who, as soon as he learned the woman identity, arose and offered her his hand. He said he was glad to meet her. Subsequently the man said he was Brother John of the Franciscan Order and connected with the College of St. Francis in Brooklyn. He said that while saloon-smashing was hardly the thing for New York City, he believed Mrs. Nation was inspired by proper motives. He said he understood that Mrs. Nation was a "tom-boy" in her youth, and was used to holding a commanding position in the community in which she resided. For this reason he was able to excuse her mannerisms.

Mrs. Nation is to lecture at Coney Island every day this week and next Sunday.

PLENTY OF MONEY IN SIGHT.

Ex-Controller Eckels Says There Need Be No Stringency or High Interest Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Marked activity in banking and investment circles is looked for since the vacation season has closed, according to James H. Eckels, President of the Commercial National Bank. Mr. Eckels has just returned from a week's visit in New York, and, discussing the outlook to-day, he said:

"There is some conflict of opinion as to what the general condition of the money market will be in the immediate future, but the best consensus seemed to be that money will be in sufficient abundance to meet not only all the necessities of crop movement in the South and West, but all legitimate demands of business as well, and that, too, without creating a monetary stringency and consequent high interest rates. From every section reports reach New York of unusual activity in every line of trade and manufacture. What is noticeable here is noticeable there, and despite bad crop reports, purchases continue heavy and collections good.

"The railroad earnings show that it is not one thing but many which make up the freight traffic of the lines of railway running East, West, and South, and the prediction is freely made that the coming year, notwithstanding the falling off in the corn crop to be hauled, will show better railway receipts than the one drawing to a close.

"The shipment of currency from the New York banks or some of them, at least, has fairly set in and will continue for a considerable period. Rather curiously, however, some large institutions have as yet been called upon for scarcely any currency at all. Chicago is the chief reserve banking centre for so many Western and Southern banks that we here feel the drain first. The drain on New York is largely to be measured by the ability of our own financial institutions of themselves to provide currency as required without calling on New York. It is not unlikely that within a week gold imports will commence, with the result of aiding the New York banks' reserve accounts and preventing any stringency. With such imports the upward tendency of the stock market will continue."

INSANE PATIENT ESCAPED.

Dangerous New Jersey Criminal Sawed His Way to Liberty from the Morris Plains Asylum.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 2.—Thomas Donahue, one of the most dangerous insane criminals ever confined in the asylum, has escaped from the State institution at Morris Plains. Donahue was committed to the State Prison at Trenton in November, 1900, for "tapping a till" in Mills's saloon at 127 Ogden Street, Newark, and on March 20 last he was transferred to Morris Plains, as an insane criminal. Donahue continually stated he would escape, and threatened his keepers, and said he would kill a person by whom he claimed he was being persecuted.

Every precaution was taken to guard him, and he was kept in what is called the strong room, the chilled steel inner door of which was held by a patent lock that the manufacturers claimed was non-pickable. The bars of the one window are also of chilled steel. This window opens on a corridor in which there is a single window leading to the yard and which is protected by soft iron bars.

Every day Donahue's cell was searched and his clothing also to discover if he had weapons or tools. At 10 o'clock last night the patrol examined the fastenings of the prisoner's cell and everything was apparently secure. Donahue appeared to be asleep.

It is supposed that immediately after the keepers left, Donahue went to work on the patent lock, which apparently he found little difficulty in unlocking. He then sawed through the bars of the window in the outer corridor, lowered himself by means of a rope made out of strips from the bed coverings to the yard below, scaled the fence, and disappeared. His flight was discovered within an hour, but no trace of him could be found. A fine steel saw and an implement for picking the lock must have been in his possession, but how he got them and concealed them is a mystery.

Donahue is thirty years of age, is 5 feet 9 inches in height, weighs 165 pounds, has dark-brown hair and blue eyes. His features are regular, although his nose is rather prominent. His complexion is dark. A scar one and a half inches long disfigures his right eyebrow. Chief of Detectives Cosgrove of Newark when told of the escape said Donahue was one of the most dangerous of living criminals owing to his utter disregard for human life. Also that he was not insane, but simulated insanity well enough to fool physicians and thus get to a place from which he could escape.

Small Fortune in a Wheat Bin.

Special to The New York Times.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 2.—John Walaum, a farmer of this county, found today in a bin of wheat a sack of gold, notes, and securities, placed there by his father, who died over two years ago. Ever since the death of his father Mr. Walaum had been looking for money which he was convinced his father had concealed somewhere on the farm. While measuring wheat to-day, preparatory to taking it to market, the son found the sack of money and securities, the value of which runs over $2,000.

New York Christian Conference.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Sept. 2.—The attendance at the sessions to-day of the New York Christian Conference were almost as large as yesterday's. Prof. F. K. Saunders of Yale University at this morning's session for Bible study discussed the prophets of the eighth century, B. C. At the 11 o'clock meeting the Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., discussed the preparation needful for a successful Sunday school teacher. The Rev. A. H. McKinney spoke on the value of the home department of Bible study. Egbert Reinhart led the vesper service. The evening service was addressed by the Rev. Philip Moxson of Springfield, Mass. His subject was "The Sunday School as a Mediator."

Dr. J. S. Simmons' Wife Wants Alimony.

Justice Dugro, in the Supreme Court, will this morning hear an application for alimony in behalf of Mrs. Mary Simmons, wife of Dr. John Gorse Simmons, who left her home, in Westchester, because he refused to longer harbor as his guest Miss Leah V. Walters. Through ex-Judge L'Amoreaux, as counsel, Dr. Simmons has brought a suit for divorce against his wife, and will resist the demand for alimony.

Minister Loomis Arrives.

F. B. Loomis, ex-United States Minister to Venezuela and now Minister to Portugal, arrived on the Vaderland yesterday. Mr. Loomis said he was very much pleased with his new post at Lisbon.

CHILD FACED DEATH ON A CAR FENDER

Borne Down the City's Steepest Grade at Full Speed.

Rolled Before the Wheels Just as the Horrified Motorman Regained Control of His Car.

Carried nearly two blocks on the fender of an unmanageable electric car down the steepest incline traversed by any railway in the city, then rolled beneath the iron guard, to be saved with only trifling injuries as the wheel was about to crush her head was the startling experience of Lena Alma Casey, four years old, in upper Amsterdam Avenue yesterday.

The little girl was crossing the tracks at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, which is almost directly in front of her home, at No. 1,270, having started out with her grandfather, Robert Cook, to take a walk in Riverside Drive. She ran a little ahead of the old man and directly in front of Car 2,527, which was coming down the grade toward One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street in charge of Motorman Deery of 330 West Twenty-fourth Street. The car was crowded and the tracks were slippery. It would not stop short on the hill.

The little girl turned as she reached the middle of the track to call to her grandfather. Cook gave a warning shout and started toward the child, who was by this time thoroughly confused. Deery turned on his levers with little apparent effect, for the car struck the child almost at full speed, tossing her high in the air. She came down in the fender and the little hands closed in a life and death grip upon the iron bars.

Pasengers in the car added their cries of horror to those of Mr. Cook in the street and many pedestrians, among them Policeman William T. Lintner of the West One Hundred and Twentey-fifth Street Station, and Benjamin Lesser, a lawyer, of 425 Broadway, started in a useless pursuit of the car while Deeery was straining desperately at the controlling apparatus on the front platform in his efforts to stop.

The child was seen to shudder as the car, still going rapidly, rolled across One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and when it had gone about half a block further the little hands relaxed their hold and she rolled over the edge of the fender, down which she had been slowly slipping by inches, and went under it. The car then rolled her over and over, tearing her dress entirely from her, when suddenly Deery's efforts were successful, and the car stopped with a jerk. The child, who all thought had been mangled to death, lay then beneath the front part of the car, showing no signs of life, while one of the forward wheels on the right side was touching her hair.

The child's frantic mother, who had seen the whole affair from the window where she had been looking after her father and her daughter as they started for their afternoon of pleasure, was the first to rush through the crowd. Men extricated the little girl from her position and placed her senseless form in the mother's arms, while the spectators filled the air with sobs or imprecations, according to individual mood.

Dr. Henry B. Henson of 318 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who happened to be near, rushed up and made an examination on the spot of the apparently inanimate form, and reported that the child was unhurt, so far as he could see, except for some slight cuts and bruises, a diagnosis which the little one herself speedily confirmed by opening her eyes and in few minutes starting for her home.

IMPERSONATED AN OFFICER.

Brooklyn Merchants Charge Albert Hubbell with Collecting Counterfeit Coins from Them.

Albert Hubbell, twenty-nine years old, of 410 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last evening by United States Secret Service Officer Frank Burke, who charged him with representing himself as a Secret Service officer.

For some time complaints have been received by Inspector Flynn, from business men, who said that a man representing himself as a Government officer had called upon them and asked if they had any counterfeit coin in their possession. When he displayed a badge the merchants gave him whatever had come to them in the course of their business. Hubbell was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station and will be arraigned before Commissioner Morle to-day.

Hubbell said that he had never represented himself as a Secret Service officer. He said that he had found the badge in a ferry house, and had sometimes worn it while he was with friends as a joke.

LABOR DAY SPLIT IN UTICA.

Clash as to Non-Union Bands Is Followed by Two Parades.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—There were two Labor Day parades here to-day on account of four non-union bands which headed some of the labor organizations. They were the Italo-American Band, the Ashcraft Band of the Church of the Holy Cross, and two drum corps. There were two union bands in line, the Germania and Shremp's Bands, both members of the Musical Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

When the parade was about to move President A. E. Barbor of the Musical Union asked Grand Marshal Mortimer to order the non-union organizations out of line. Mortimer, who is the President of the Trades Assembly, the central labor organization, refused, and Barbor then told the union musicians to stop playing, and they did so. The Iron Molders' Union and Germania Band made a parade apart from the other organizations. President Barbor says he will report Mortimer's action to the American Federation of Labor.

The new Majestic Theatre was built last Winter by non-union workmen. The house was boycotted, but the Musical Union allowed Rath's Orchestra to play there after the Federation had investigated the boycott. Then the Musical Union withdrew from the Trades Assembly, and has since been affiliated with the Federation. The Trades Assembly refused to recognize the Musical Union and Iron Molders' Union.

President Mortimer says that members of the non-union bands are members of the labor unions. He refused to recognize the two bolting bands because they did not belong to the Trades Assembly.

GAMBLING DEVICE FOR CHILDREN.

Two Men Held on the Charge of Operating Swindling Wheels.

Even little children are not safe from dishonest gambling devices, according to the testimony given in the Harlem Police Court yesterday when Sylvester Carfolite of 233 Wadsworth Avenue and a man named Russo of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street were arraigned by Detectives Fogarty and Meuer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children on a charge of corrupting youth.

They said that Carfolite ran a kind of roulette wheel at Fort George, which was supposed to allot prizes by chance, the most valuable being an album worth about 45 cents. But they said it was so constructed that if the dealer leaned upon one side it would never stop at any prize at all. Russo they charged with running a fishing pond at the same place. There were few prizes in it, they said, and not one worth more than a cent. Carfolite, the detective said, claimed to be an agent of the Committee of Fifteen when arrested.

Edward Boyle and Harry Williamson, boys about thirteen years old, were witnesses against the prisoners, as they said that they had played both the wheel and the fishing pond.

Magistrate Olmsted held the accused in $300 bail for trial.

New Post for G. B. McCormack.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 2.—G. B. McCormack, formerly General Manager of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, has been appointed General Manager of the Woodward Iron Company. The appointment takes effect at once. Mr. McCormack was with the Tennessee Company for twenty years, and was one of the foremost factors in the upbuilding of industrial Alabama. He resigned a month ago, and was succeeded Charles McCreery, formerly General Manager of the Nova Scotia Coal and Iron Company. The Woodward Iron Company is one of the most prosperous iron corporations in the South.

ALL-NIGHT LICENSES REFUSED.

Mr. York Would Not Grant Them and Coney Island Men Are Angry.

Deputy Commissioner of Police York is going to reform Coney Island. He said so on Saturday last when he refused to sanction the applications of fifteen hotel keepers for all-night licenses for last night. Just why he selected this time of the season to begin his latest crusade is not known, as he has issued over 100 during the season.

It was hinted last night that his reason was that Deputy Chief P. H. McLaughlin was away on his vacation and that he did not want to be responsible for anything that might happen in the places for which all-night licenses were requested.

The Deputy Commissioner's refusal was a severe blow to the business men of the island, who expected to gather in many dollars this morning after a majority of the places at the resort had closed. Many who were refused were indignant last night, and it is said that a delegation will wait on Mr. York to-day and request him to explain his action. Yesterday afternoon Daniel Fenton, proprietor of a resort on the Bowery and one of the men refused, engaged Henry Cummings, a lawyer, to begin mandamus proceedings.

COL. MURPHY DEFENDS POLICE.

In Reply to Merchants' Demand for Reform He Says He Will Go as Far as Any Man.

D. Le Roy Dresser, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, under date of Aug. 31, addressed a letter to Col. Michael C. Murphy, Commissioner of Police, in which it was asserted that from the experience of the Merchants' Association, the disclosures concerning the police of this city had a bad effect upon the commercial interests of the city; that officers doing their duty should not be criticised harshly or punished, but ought to be sustained; that the way to remove the scandals is to probe the evils to the bottom and root them out; and calling upon Col. Murphy, as the chief public servant connected with the Police Department, to remove all officials under him whose actions degraded the department and cast a slur upon the city. This letter was delivered by hand at the office of Commissioner Murphy.

Under the same date, Col. Murphy replied in a letter, which was received yesterday. Col. Murphy's letter is as follows:

I most respectfully acknowledge your communication of the 31st inst., as President of the Merchants' Association of New York, and agree with every word that you say regarding the losses to the commercial interests of our city in consequence of the statements made in the press. I can only cite the case that occurred yesterday, when the person that you mention in his communication, Officer O'Neill, acknowledged to me under his own signature and under oath, that the majority of the statements made in the press were untrue. The evil had been done. The simple denial in this denial does not take back the newspaper assertions, and we must suffer under the charges previously made.

I want to say to you, Mr. Dresser, that I will go as far as any man living to better the interests of the Police Department, as well as better the interests of the commercial community, and the proof is that there are no murders in New York; there are no robberies in New York; the citizens do not complain any more of gangs or thugs or ruffians assembling in various quarters of the city. Any man that passes through the streets of our city, at no matter what hour of the day or night, is not interfered with or insulted if he attends to his own business and goes along quietly and in an orderly manner.

Almost every day we have accounts of rescues, of saving of lives by police officers, from drowning, from fires, from runaway horses, from the street railway cars; but not a word of commendation is given to the policeman or to the department. A few kind words may be said of the individual policeman, but it is passed and never mentioned afterward.

If politics could be eliminated from the press accounts of the Police Department there would be no occasion for the scandals that now exist. I assure you again that I will take any means in my power to eliminate any evils in the department, as I have done in the past. I have been here only a few months, and I am proud to say that I have made some changes in the department that have been of benefit, and that I am sure will continue to be of benefit in the future, to good government as well as to the Police Department.

I am ready to co-operate with your society in anything you may suggest that can be carried out under the rules and under the law.

M. C. MURPHY,
Commissioner and Chief of Police.
New York, Aug. 31, 1901.

POLICEMAN LUES ON DUTY.

Not Identified as the Reckless Driver of a Cab—Capt. Flood Will Prefer Charges.

Policeman Louis Lues of the Tenderloin Station, who it is alleged while intoxicated on Sunday night appropriated a cab at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, and, acting as cabman, proceeded to drive recklessly through up-town streets, made his appearance yesterday at the station house soon after 12 o'clock and went on reserve duty. Capt. Flood was immediately notified of Lues's reappearance. He sent two Roundsmen to the Parker House Stables, where the cab belonged, and brought to the station house Louis Marquet, the youth who was in charge of the cab when Lues got on the box.

Marquet was wanted to identify the policeman. This he did not do. Instead, when confronted with a number of men, he pointed out Policeman Urquhart, who it was proved beyond all doubt was on his post on Fourth Avenue at the time of the cab escapade, and who answered roll call at midnight.

Capt. Flood said that he was convinced that the boy was excited and had made a mistake. He is almost sure, he declared, that Lues was the policeman who was guilty of the breach of discipline and taking the cab.

Lues, unless he resigns, will have to face charges. Capt. Flood said that he would present all the circumstances in the case to Commissioner Murphy to-day.

HAVANA POLICE IN TOWN.

They Visit Station House and Firemen —Quick Work of the Latter Heartily Applauded.

Five Havana policemen, under the command of Capt. Homobono Lagueruell and piloted by Henry Bauvein, an importer, made a tour of the city yesterday, attracting much attention wherever they appeared. They reached here from Cuba Sunday on their way to the Pan-American Exposition. They were in full uniform of blue, with coats similar to those of the bicycle squad of this city, their headgear being like the Summer hats of the New York firemen. Their shields, which are modeled after the metropolitan police shields, are worn on the front of the hat, each bearing the number of its wearer. The trousers have a black braid about an inch wide running down each side.

None of the men speaks English, though all can converse in Italian as well as in their native Spanish. They went to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, where Joseph Prisidi, the official bootblack, was pressed into service as their interpreter. Capt. Stephen E. Brown showed them over the station, explaining much of the methods in vogue, and they then went to Fire Headquarters, next door, where an exhibition of the life-saving apparatus was given for their benefit and an alarm rung to show them how quickly the horses could take their positions under the drop harness, all of which caused strenuous handclapping on the part of the visitors. The Cubans were then shown over the Seventh Regiment Armory, near by, and after that they were taken to Central Park, where they found much to interest them.

BICYCLE AND CAR IN COLLISION.

Two Young Men Injured, One Seriously —Were Riding Tandem.

Two young men on a tandem bicycle were seriously injured last night in a collision with a Broadway car at the corner of Fortieth Street.

William Wheatley, twenty years old, a clerk in a down-town bank, who lives at 190 West End Avenue, and George Hamblin, about the same age, who resides at 105 West Fortieth Street, spent their holiday riding about on the tandem. When the collision occurred Wheatley was on the front seat and received the full force of the shock. He was thrown violently to the sidewalk. His jaw was fractured and he was injured internally. Hamblin jumped, but fell, and his right wrist was badly sprained. The wheel was wrecked.

Wheatley was taken to the New York Hospital in an ambulance by Dr. Wells, who said that he was in a dangerous condition. Hamblin had his wounds dressed at a near-by drug store.

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Is made from an unflavored whiskey.
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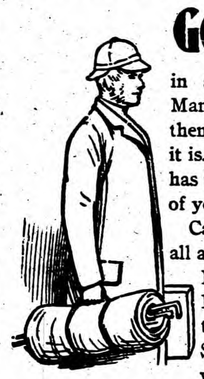


in search of health. Thousands go. Many can not go. Carlsbad is coming to them. At least, the health giving part of it is. You get every curative quality that has made the place famous for hundreds of years, in the Carlsbad Sprudel Water.

Carlsbad Sprudel Water is a specific in all ailments of the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, in Gout and Rheumatism, etc. If a decided laxative action is desired, take a teaspoonful of the Carlsbad Sprude Salt with a tumblerful of the water early in the morning on an empty stomach. Carlsbad Sprudel Water bears the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co., New York, sole agents for the U. S.

MR. CARNEGIE CRITICISED.

Secretary of State McDonough Talks of Profits, Libraries, Armor Plate, and the Homeless Wealthy.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 2.—After the parade and demonstration of the labor organizations in this city this afternoon the members of the different unions went to Falkill Park, where John T. McDonough, Secretary of State, delivered an address on labor matters. In referring to Mr. Andrew Carnegie Mr. McDonough said:

"I wish to speak respectfully of every man, and especially of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has given so much for libraries but a little incident occurred some time ago which is well worth mentioning. There was a disagreement between Mr. Carnegie and some of the stockholders of his company which resulted in a lawsuit, in the course of which Mr. Frick testified that the company, with a capital of $25,000,000, made a profit of $21,000,000 in one year.

"You need not wonder that millions are given for libraries when they can be given out of one year's profits. Now I do not object to that, but I did object when the Carnegie Company said it could not make armor plate for the United States for $400 a ton. I say that the Carnegie Company, with its big profits either charged too much for its goods or paid its men too little.

"I beg of you not to be envious of the millionaires you read about. You are a happy, and often happier, than they. I often seems to me that they are homeless people. One week you hear of them at Bar Harbor, the next at Newport, and in a week or two more they are at Monte Carlo playing the game. You are the happy men and women, and if your fate should be that of Lazarus, remember that Lazarus was blessed."

DIPLOMAT'S SON JAILED.

Young Senor Calvo of Costa Rica Charged with Stealing Street Signs at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 2.—Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, son of Señor Calvo, the Costa Rican Minister to the United States, was arrested here at 1 o'clock this morning, on the charge of having stolen several street signs in Bar Harbor, from which place he was a passenger in the midnight express to Boston. He was taken from the sleeping car and locked up in the City Hall Station, but four hours later was sent back to Bar Harbor in custody of an officer, who had come on the same train, but who had no authority to make the arrest.

Young Calvo was first arrested in Bar Harbor last Saturday, and was locked up for trial. Later, however, and without the knowledge of the police, the local Justice ordered his release, having been informed by the Swedish Minister that he was immune from arrest. When the police found that their prisoner had flown, they jumped at the conclusion that he had broken out of the station, and began a hot pursuit, sending a telegram to Bangor to head him off here, while an officer who had seen him board the train at Mount Desert ferry came with him to Bangor.

When the officer and his prisoner got back to Bar Habor this morning explanations were made, and the Señor was again released. He left on the afternoon train for Washington.

STOLEN JEWELS RETURNED.

Thief Who Robbed a Newark House of $3,000 Worth Sends All Back Except a Ring.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 2.—A quantity of valuable jewelry was stolen from the house of Charles H. Earle, at 161 Mount Prospect Avenue, on Saturday afternoon. To-day, with the exception of a man's diamond ring, it was all returned to the house by mail. The package was mailed in the Newark Post Office.

On Saturday afternoon, when there was no one at home, the thief entered the house with a key. In the hollow post in the headboard of the bed in Mrs. Earle's room on the second floor was concealed jewelry valued at between $2,500 and $3,000. The thief took the jewelry from its hiding place.

The jewelry, when returned, was incased in a c

AMERICAN WOMAN IS ACCUSED OF FORGERY

Said to Have Planned Big Stock Swindle in London.

AMOUNT INVOLVED, $500,000

Miss Eastwick Gave Order for 1,000 Shares of United States Steel, but Did Not Have the Margin.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Marie Josephine Eastwick of Philadelphia was arraigned in the Guild Hall Police Court to-day charged with having forged a railway certificate of the value of £100,000. The defendant, who is slight and was shabbily dressed, was accommodated with a chair, and sat the whole time, listlessly, in the dock.

The Public Prosecutor said the defendant had been residing in England for eighteen months, and was believed to be an American of wealth. She had been living with persons, said to be her father and sister, at the Hotel Metropole, London, and had been coaching through England and living generally in the most expensive manner. She had recently removed to Hampstead, for the benefit of her health. She obtained an introduction to Mr. Beeton, a member of the Stock Exchange, to whom the defendant represented herself to be the owner of securities worth, roughly, £500,000. She said she wanted to buy 1,000 shares of United States Steel Corporation as a speculation. This operation required £1,000, which, the defendant said, she did not have. But, as she wanted to invest immediately, she told Mr. Beeton she had to cable to a trust company in Philadelphia to break open her strong box and forward the money to her by mail. She added that the trustees telegraphed to her, refusing to do so until they had possession of her key.

The defendant on Aug. 12 went to the Charing Cross branch of the Credit Lyonnais and asked the manager to buy two shares of Canadian Pacific Railroad stock. The manager took the order, but afterward found it difficult to get so small a number of shares, and wrote to the defendant at the Red Lion Hotel, Henley, asking if she would be allowed to buy five or ten shares. As a result five shares were bought, Aug. 15, and the defendant duly sent her check. She wrote to Mr. Beeton on Aug. 15 from Stratford-on-Avon, saying she expected a thousand Canadian Pacific shares from New York, and wanted a loan on them, as she was desirous of buying more United States Steel. Mr. Beeton replied that he did not think there would be any difficulty in raising a loan on such security.

The defendant received a certificate for five Canadian Pacific shares on Aug. 16. The Prosecutor said that by Aug. 26 the certificate had been altered, the name of the original holder had been erased, and the name of Marie Josephine Eastwick had been substituted. The word "five" in the number of shares and the numerals had all been altered, so that it appeared to be a certificate for a thousand instead of for five shares. This was skillfully done, three kinds of type and ink being used, showing considerable preparation. The only mistake was that the document bore a shilling revenue stamp instead of one for £10, which a certificate for 1,000 shares would carry. The defendant sent the altered document, with a letter, to Mr. Beeton on Aug. 26, asking him to buy 1,000 United States Steel shares in the firm name, also requesting a loan of £4,000, adding that she was going in for motor-cars rather heavily, and was about to purchase a stud farm.

The defendant telegraphed Mr. Beeton from Buxton on Aug. 28, asking if the certificates had arrived. In the meanwhile Mr. Beeton's clerk, on receiving the certificate, noticed the stamp irregularity and went to the Canadian Pacific Railroad office, where it was pronounced to be a forgery. Mr. Beeton telegraphed this information to the defendant, asking for an explanation. She replied, "Call me on the telephone," and then telegraphed, "Have sent no certificate. Don't understand."

Mr. Beeton notified the police of London, and a detective arrested the defendant at the Palace Hotel, Buxton, Saturday, after midnight. The receipt for the registered letter in which the certificate was sent was found among the defendant's effects.

The testimony of Mr. Beeton and others was heard, generally sustaining the Prosecutor's statement. The detective said the defendant told him that she had practically no defense.

The magistrate asked if the person who was said to be Miss Eastwick's father was present, and a well-dressed man stood up among the seats reserved for spectators. The magistrate directed him to be seated. In conversation with a reporter the man said he was the father of Marie Eastwick, who came from Philadelphia.

The defendant was remanded until Sept. 9. She will have special privileges on account of the poor state of her health and will be examined by doctors. Her counsel intimated that the prisoner was suffering from temporary insanity. Her father said he could not explain matters at present, but that everything would come out all right.

The general tenor of Mr. Beeton's evidence was that the defendant impressed him as being a woman of wealth and position. She told him that while she was in Russia the Czar placed a train at her disposal, and that J. Pierpont Morgan had written her, advising her to buy United States Steel common in anticipation of an immediate rise.

The defendant's father was called up by the Court and consented with the greatest willingness that his and his daughter's trunks be searched, and the prisoner, speaking for the first time, said:

"You are welcome to search them all."

KNOWN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Miss Eastwick Has Speculated and Been in a Sanitarium.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Friends of Miss Marie Josephine Eastwick learned with surprise to-night the story of her trouble in London. Although she has only been an occasional visitor to Philadelphia in recent years, she is well known in local social circles. Miss Eastwick is about thirty-two years old. She is a granddaughter of the late Harrison Eastwick. Her father, Edward P. Eastwick, was formerly associated with the Havemeyers in the sugar refining business, and when he retired, fourteen years ago, he was reputed to be a millionaire.

Miss Eastwick is fond of horses, dogs, and of all outdoor sports, but has been averse to the social preferment that her family's position and wealth assured her. At frequent intervals she has been estranged from the members of her immediate family, and at such times has made her home with other relatives. During the last twelve years she has devoted herself to travel, making her longest stay in England. Occasionally she came to Philadelphia to visit the family of her uncle, Andrew N. Eastwick, and her aunt, Mrs. Isaac Jones. While in this country she regarded New York as her home, and staid at the Waldorf-Astoria. She made numerous visits to her brother, George Spencer Eastwick, who is in the sugar business in New Orleans.

Several years ago Miss Eastwick inherited from her grandmother an interest in an estate, said to be worth $100,000. About that time she and her father became estranged; it is said, and with the capital afforded by her grandmother's legacy the young woman speculated in the stock market, but with what success her relatives or friends do not know. Later on her health gave way, and a reconciliation with her father followed. She was sent to a sanitarium, where she remained for several months. Upon recovering her health she again went to England, and became distinguished as a whip. She did most of her coaching in Scotland, and was frequently accompanied by well-known Englishmen and Americans. Miss Eastwick left this country about eighteen months ago, accompanied by her father and sister, Miss Hulda. When last heard from they were in Scotland.

DISCONTENT IN PERSIA.

Widespread Revolutionary Movement the Result of the Arrangements with Russia.

COLOGNE, Sept. 2.—A dispatch to The Cologne Gazette from Teheran, dated Aug. 31, says:

"A widespread revolutionary movement is going on in Persia, fostered by discontent with the Government on account of the new loan negotiations with Russia. The Grand Vizier is accused of selling the country and failing to make reforms. Martial law has been proclaimed in the capital and environs.

"The agitation, it is said, proceeds from the entourage of the Shah, who frequently finds threatening letters upon his writing table."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CLAIMS.

British Foreign Office Representative Quotes from Capt. Reichmann's Report.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Major Gen. Sir John Ardagh, the representative of the Foreign Office before the Transvaal Compensation Commission, presented to the commission yesterday, as part of the British case against the American and other claimants, the report of Capt. Carl Reichmann, who was United States Military Attaché with the Boers. From this report it appears that the Irish-American ambulance corps originally consisted of fifty-three men. On their arrival at Pretoria forty-six of them threw away their Red Cross badges and took up Mausers.

Capt. Reichmann was quoted as saying that the works of the Netherlands Railroad and the dynamite factory at Johannesburg were turned into Boer arsenals, and, consequently, the claimants who had worked therein could not be entitled to damages for deportation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Ambassador Choate has cabled to the State Department, under date of Aug. 31, as follows:

"South African Commission will receive no further claims after Sept. 15."

THE BOER RECONCENTRADOS.

Report that They Will All Be Moved to Garrisoned Coast Towns.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 2.—The military administration has, it is said, determined to move all the Boers in the concentration camps, numbering upward of 100,000, to garrisoned towns on the coast, where food is more readily available.

The railways, thus relieved, will probably suffice to supply food for the population of Johannesburg, permitting the reopening of all the mines.

THE CZAR AND THE KAISER.

Belief that Their Meeting Will Be Important Politically—The Czar Lands in Denmark.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—In spite of the efforts made to preserve the non-political aspect of the coming meeting between Emperor William and the Czar, the Schlesische Zeitung's St. Petersburg correspondent asserts that the Czar has been in autographic correspondence with the Emperor, special couriers visiting Berlin twice weekly, bearing letters which have not passed through the hands of any official.

ELSINORE, Denmark, Sept. 2.—The Russian imperial yacht Standart, with the Czar and Czarina on board, which arrived in Kjöge Bay last night, anchored here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The imperial party were received at the water side by King Christian and all the members of the royal family. The visitors took a train for Fredensborg later in the afternoon. The Czar and Czarina were warmly acclaimed by an immense crowd at the railway station.

GERMAN COLONIAL ARMY.

Count von Buelow Formulating Proposals, Soon to be Submitted to the Various States.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, is formulating proposals, which he will soon submit to the German States, for the formation of a Colonial Army.

According to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, which published articles upon the need for a colonial army early last month, the German Government finds that it cannot longer ignore the demand for such an army. Another article, regarded as semi-official, stated that the Government was not unaware of the difficulties to be encountered, especially on the financial side, and was trying to find means of calling a colonial army into existence without unduly disturbing the existing financial capabilities of the empire.

The leading idea in the new project is to create a body of troops which would volunteer for this service, and whose training from the very beginning would be for service beyond the seas. Experts in colonial affairs will be called to assist the Government in the elaboration of the plans, and the great experience which Count von Waldersee has gained in China as commander of the colonial troops of other powers will also be placed at the disposal of the Government.

There is said to be little doubt that the proposal will be strongly opposed by the Radicals and Socialists, who will argue that, at a time when it is proposed to tax so heavily the food of the people, any extra expense should be avoided.

TURKEY'S INTERNECINE TROUBLE.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Advices received here from Turkey indicate a disquieting internal situation. Disorders and military uprisings are reported in Armenia, Macedonia, and the neighborhood of Mecca. The son of a high functionary was carried off near Adrianople by brigands, who fought a bloody engagement with the troops sent against them.

A dispatch from Salonica says that Nouri Bey, aide de camp of the Sultan, who was sent to investigate the brigandage in Albania, has been killed by Albanians.

It is also said that the Turkish troops at Prizren (Albania) and Uskub (100 miles from Salonica) are rioting because they have not been paid.

British Trades Union Congress.

SWANSEA, Wales, Sept. 2.—The thirty-fourth annual Trades Union Congress assembled in Albert Hall here to-day. About 400 delegates were present, representing a million working people. Among the subjects which are to be discussed are "Higher-Grade Education," "Housing of the Working Classes," "A General Eight-Hour Day," "Compulsory Arbitration in Trades Disputes," "Adult Suffrage," and "Old-Age Pensions."

The Danish West Indies Negotiations.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to a news agency from Copenhagen says the new Danish Ministry has decided to accept the United States offer of 16,000,000 kroner (about $4,300,000) for the Danish West Indies.

Mr. Carnegie Rewards Heroic Miners.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Andrew Carnegie has given £100 each to Sheddon, Law, Jones, and Dick, four miners who displayed conspicuous bravery in the rescue of their comrades at the time of the recent Donibristle colliery disaster.

Australian Mail Coach Robbed.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 2.—A masked cyclist last night stopped the White Cliffs-Hilcania mail coach, wounded a passenger, secured the mails and opals valued at £1,400, and escaped.

Dukedom for Salisbury Expected.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Birmingham Daily Post says King Edward is likely to confer a Dukedom on Lord Salisbury at the time of his Majesty's coronation.

Ambassador White Back in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, has returned here.

GIFT FROM PEKING FOR THE MUSEUM OF ART

H. G. Squiers to Present Bronzes and Curios to This City.

It Is Said to be One of the Most Complete Collections of Chinese Art Objects in Existence.

PEKING, Sept. 2.—H. G. Squiers, Secretary of the United States Legation, started for home to-day on leave of absence.

He takes with him a collection of Chinese art, filling several railway cars, which experts pronounce one of the most complete in existence. Mr. Squiers intends to present the collection, which consists largely of porcelains, bronzes, and carvings from the palaces, bought from missionaries and at auctions of military loot, to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Most of the officers and Directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were out of town yesterday afternoon. Curator George H. Story having arrived two days ago from Europe, was found at his home, 230 Central Park South. The dispatch from Peking was shown to him, and he was asked particularly whether or not the collection of Chinese art would be accepted if there were any reasons to believe that it was loot, having been bought at auction. To this Mr. Story replied:

"The Metropolitan Museum of Art does not accept loot. I think it an outrage, however, that such a suggestion should be made in connection with anything which Mr. Squiers has to give. He is a gentleman and has one of the finest porcelain collections in the country, I am told. Now a man who engages in that kind of work—the collecting of Chinese art, bronzes, &c.—is not apt to be a man who accepts or presents loot. There is of course some danger that a man might get something at auction which had not been honestly acquired, but never knowingly. It would be presumed by the Museum that Mr. Squiers's collection had been honestly got, he being a gentleman, without question. I see no reason in the world why the collection spoken of should not be accepted."

BIG CAMP MEETING ENDS.

Success of the Ocean Grove Feast of 1901—The Final "March Around Jerusalem."

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Sept. 2.—The camp meeting of 1901, which began Saturday, Aug. 17, is ended. The final service was held this morning in the Auditorium, when the reports of the leaders of the various meetings were read, the ordinance of infant baptism was observed, and the annual "March Around Jerusalem" was participated in by 3,000 Methodists.

There were thirty-five children baptized by Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard and the Rev. J. H. Alday, M. D., members of the Devotional Committee. This took place at 9 A. M. Three of the children were named after the late Queen Victoria.

Then followed the reading of the reports. Bishop FitzGerald said the camp meeting of 1901 was the best ever held on the grounds. Hundreds of persons have professed conversion, thousands have been reclaimed, and hundreds of ministers and church members have obtained the blessing of sanctification, he said.

The reading concluded, a procession was formed, led by the choir and orchestra, and the camp meeting officials, the leaders of the several meetings, the visiting clergymen, and the congregation marched through the Auditorium, the Temple, and the Tabernacle, and back again to the Auditorium. As they marched the choir sang "Marching to Zion" and other hymns. Bishop FitzGerald then delivered the closing address, the choir sang "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and three taps of the Auditorium bell announced the close of the religious feast.

BURGLAR ROBBED WOMAN.

Climbed Into Her Room at New Brunswick and Made Her Give Up Money at Pistol's Point.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 2.—For the second time within a week thieves have entered the homes of women who have been alone and have robbed them at the point of a revolver. Mrs. Thomas Gavin of 189 Townsend Street was sitting alone in her room on the second floor of her home last evening when a burglar climbed into a front window, having reached it by climbing up a porch. Mrs. Gavin was too frightened to scream. Pointing a revolver at the woman, the intruder said in a low voice:

"I understand that you have a lot of money in the house. Get it and hand it over, and don't make any noise about it, either. If you make any outcry I'll blow the top of your head off."

Mrs. Gavin said that she had only $2 in the house, and that it was up stairs. The burglar demanded that she get it. She went up stairs, and he followed her, keeping the revolver pointed at her all the time. When he had secured the money he left by the same window by which he had entered. Mrs. Gavin alarmed the neighborhood after he had gone, and then fainted. It was several hours before doctors could bring her back to consciousness.

According to the woman the burglar's face was painted white and red like a clown. He was fully six feet in height and carried the biggest revolver that she had ever seen. One of the burglars who robbed Mrs. William Stamm of this same neighborhood last week was also six feet in height and wore a big false beard to hide his identity. His revolver was also described as being unusually large. The police have no clues to either robbery.

YACHTSMAN'S BODY FOUND.

He Fell Into the Water at Northport, L. I., and Was Drowned.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Sept. 2.—The body of George Frederickson of Bridgeport, Conn., who was drowned last night while cruising off the Park City Yacht Club here, of which he was a member, was recovered to-day.

The body was found fastened to one end of a float of the Independent Yacht Club. It is supposed that Mr. Frederickson in stepping from the float to the boat missed his footing and fell into the water. His clothing became fastened by a nail and he was drowned. Mr. Frederickson was a master builder in Bridgeport, and was considered quite wealthy. He was fifty years old, and unmarried.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MEDIA, Penn., Sept. 2.—The Sycamore Flour Mill, in Upper Providence Township, was burned last night. Loss, $10,000. The mill was said to be the oldest in the country, having been built in 1717.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 2.—The planing, shingle, and sash factory of McGrath & Son, at Lakeside, was burned to-day, together with the finished stock. Loss, $50,000; insurance, about one-half.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The Logan Square terminal of the Metropolitan Elevated Road was practically destroyed by fire early to-day. The ticket agent narrowly escaped death in the fire, which destroyed about a dozen cars, a train shed, repair shops, and other railroad property. A motorman waiting with his train at the station pulled about eighty cars out of the yards and saved them. Estimated loss, $50,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

11 A. M.—280 Delancey Street; Abraham Reise; damage slight.

12:40 P. M.—2,919 Eighth Avenue; Alexander Gonron; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—118 West Twentieth Street; Simpson, Crawford & Simpson; no damage.

PRINCE CHUN HAS STARTED FOR BERLIN

Kaiser Consents to Waive Ceremony of Kotowing.

The Prince Will Be Accompanied Only by an Interpreter When the Emperor Receives Him.

BASEL, Sept. 2.—At 11 o'clock to-night Prince Chun and his entourage left here for Berlin by the imperial special train. Before starting a member of the mission said that Emperor William had decided to waive the ceremony of kotowing, and that the only persons to be received by him in ceremonial audience would be Prince Chun and Ying-Chang.

The member of the mission in question also said that the mission would remain in Berlin for a fortnight, and had received and accepted invitations from the British, Italian, American, Belgian, and Japanese Governments.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The Ostasiatische Correspondenz asserts that Emperor William of his own initiative caused Prince Chun to be informed of his (the Kaiser's) willingness to receive him at Potsdam, accompanied solely by an interpreter. The paper adds that Prince Chun replied thanking the Kaiser for so graciously removing the difficulty connected with the audience, which will probably take place on Wednesday or Thursday.

The fact that the difficulty has at last been surmounted has created considerable satisfaction in the public mind. Prince Chun will now apologize without any humiliating formalities. It is asserted that all the members of the Government were as much surprised as was the public at the attempt to revive the obsolete custom of kotowing.

Count von Bülow has now returned to Nordeney to finish his interrupted holidays.

It is understood that the newly appointed Chinese Minister to Germany, who is a member of the Expiatory Mission, was most energetic in opposing prostration, declaring that if he submitted to such a ceremony he would forfeit the right to be treated as an equal by the other members of the Diplomatic Corps.

IMPERIAL CITY EVACUATED.

Is Handed Over by the French Troops to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—M. de Lanessan, Minister of Marine, has recently received a dispatch from Peking announcing that the French have formally handed over the Palace of Ancestors and the imperial city to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, and that only one French battalion remains in the old French quarter.

Pao-ting-Foo and the other points adjacent that were occupied by the French have been evacuated after salutes to the tri-color from Chinese regulars.

Hindu Troops to Stay at Tien-Tsin.

TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 31.—The departure from here of the Third Bombay Cavalry has been countermanded, at the request of Gen. Creagh, as the other garrisons are larger than the British.

WU NOT ORDERED TO LONDON.

The Minister Does Not Think He Is to be Transferred There.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Owing to the fact that before the Boxer troubles developed the Chinese Government appointed Kuei-Chun, a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, to the post of Minister to St. Petersburg, Minister Wu is not inclined to credit the dispatch from London stating that the Chinese Minister at London is to be transferred to St. Petersburg, and that Mr. Wu will be transferred to London.

Mr. Wu said to-day that recently he read in a Chinese newspaper that Kuei-Chun was making preparations for his departure from Peking for the Russian capital. Kuei-Chun, when assigned to St. Petersburg, did not proceed at once to his post owing to the outbreak of the Boxer troubles, but Minister Wu has not heard anything since the appointment to indicate that it has been canceled.

Mr. Wu arrived in Washington to-day from the seaside. Owing to the press of matters demanding his attention he will not be able to be at Buffalo on President's Day, Sept. 5, but will send one or more members of his legation staff to represent him on that occasion.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—T. H. Newberry, Detroit; E. O. Hopkins, Birmingham, Ala.; H. Sellers McKee, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—J. W. Adamson, Forfar, Scotland; J. Hartman, London; Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany; Romulus Boyle, Baltimore.

MANHATTAN—M. P. McCoy, London; J. T. Bowen, Chicago; J. E. Wellwood, Belfast.

NETHERLAND—Senator W. A. Clark, Montana; Dr. E. M. Culver, Great Barrington, Mass.; E. S. Picard, Detroit.

IMPERIAL—D. T. Lyon, Chicago; E. N. Morgan, Cleveland; W. T. Graham, Pittsburg; Thomas Norman, Toronto.

GRAND—H. S. Bettes, Paris, Texas; Capt. J. R. Holmes, England; F. B. Loomis, Lisbon.

VICTORIA—Major H. L. Haskell, United States Army; Col. E. F. Bartoe, St. Paul; Judge J. D. Yeamans, Washington.

GILSEY—James Wilson, Detroit; Aug. Lamey, Manheim, Germany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Edward Wallace Lee, St. Louis; N. F. Chamberlain, Havana.

HOFFMAN—Dr. J. B. Wentworth, Chicago; W. P. Robertson, Jacksonville; Prof. Charlemagne Koehler, Washington.

ALBEMARLE—Ad. Lierneur, Verviers, France; James S. Whiteley, Baltimore.

WESTMINSTER—Dr. Otto G. Littman, Porto Rico.

BELVEDERE—Dr. M. Bamon, Costa Rica.

MURRAY HILL—R. V. Fraser, Montreal; Robert F. Hooper, Chicago; the Rev. R. H. Paine, Baltimore.

ASTOR—Gen. John M. Wilson, United States Army; A. W. Harriott, Turk's Island; R. J. Cowperthwaite, Portland, Ore.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; north to east winds.

Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and Wednesday east of the Mississippi River, and also on Thursday in the Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley, except in the South Atlantic States, where local showers are probable Wednesday and Thursday. There will also be showers in the southern portion of the Gulf States. In the West the weather will be partly cloudy, with showers to-day in the Northwest and central Rocky Mountain region, and probably on Wednesday in the upper Mississippi Valley and western upper lake region. It will be cooler to-day in the Northwest and somewhat warmer east of the Mississippi River, except on the coast. It will be cooler Wednesday in the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys and the middle slope.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light and variable, on the Middle Atlantic Coast light northeasterly, on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts light and variable, and over the great lakes light north to east.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau—1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	73	68	70
6 A. M.	73	77	70
9 A. M.	76	67	69
12 M.	81	67	71
3 P. M.	80	71	82
6 P. M.	78	70	72
9 P. M.	75	68	69
12 P. M.	73	68	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as foHows:

Printing House Square.....72
Weather Bureau.....68
Corresponding date 1900.....76
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years..69

The thermometer registered 66 degrees at 8 A. M. and 68 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 71 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 89 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Woolens Are Peculiar

It's astonishing how many patterns there are that you don't want; how hard to find those you do. It takes a large stock to please all minds, but if there is a taste which we cannot suit to a dot, we have yet to know of it.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

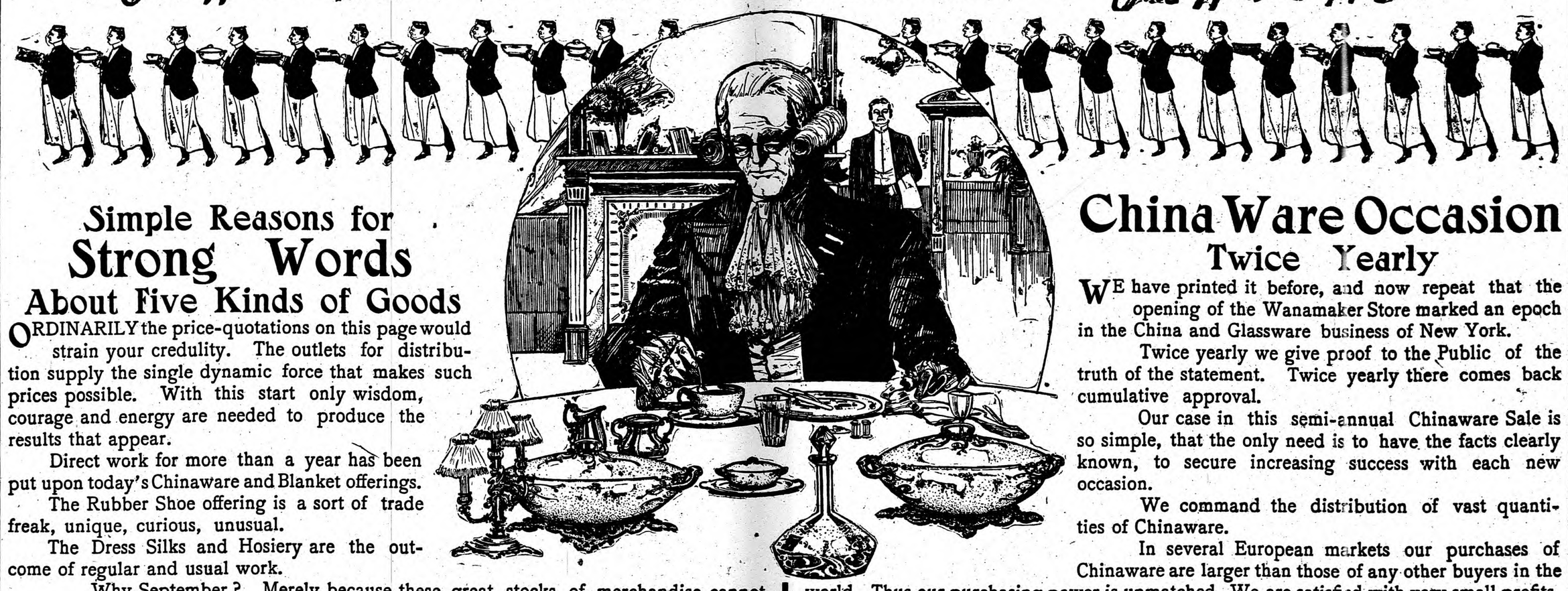
ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; W. L. Milner, cloaks and clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, laces, notions, ribbons, and jewelry; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Starr, Charles, Louisville, Ky.; W. Pohiman, laces, ribbons, dress goods, silks, domestics, linens, and white goods; 14 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Dannon, domestics and linens; Hotel Albert.
Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; J. Hutzler, jewelry; M. Hutzler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks, suits, and waists; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hochschild, laces, vellings, and art goods; Miss Herzog, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Williams & McAnnulty, Scranton, Penn.; J. S. McAnnulty, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss L. Cozlo, muslin underwear and infants' wear, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Stair, J., York, Penn., dry goods; Holland House.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kenny, upholstery goods; F. M. Smith, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.
Cohen, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloths; Hotel Imperial.
Fowles & Co., Lewiston, Me.; A. W. Fowles, notions and hosiery; C. B. Libby, suits, wrappers, and muslin underwear; Hotel Albert.
Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. B. Rathbun, domestics, linens, white goods, notions, and hosiery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Cohen, carpets, clothing, and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; E. W. Morgan, domestics, notions, and ribbons; F. Potts, linens; C. N. Bexford, laces; Hotel Imperial.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. J. Gillen, domestics, dress goods, and linings; Hotel Imperial.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, cloaks, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; Miss L. Boedeker, ladies' and infants' wear and waists; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. Smith, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Grand Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bansher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. H. Taft, domestics, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss McDonald, waists; Hotel Navarre.
Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; S. M. Paul, domestics, dress goods, laces, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Navarre.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Kelly, ladies' and infants' wear; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Normandie.
Dreyfous Company, New Orleans, La.; J. S. Dreyfous, novelties; 50 Franklin Street; Hotel Normandie.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, clothing and upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Miller & Rhovas, Richmond, Va.; W. Scott, dress trimmings, dress goods, and silks; Herald Square Hotel.
Rich, M., and Brother, Atlanta, Ga.; J. Sloman, notions and jewelry; 415 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Steiner, Lobman & Frank, Montgomery, Ala.; L. Steiner, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, notions, cloaks, suits, and waists; R. Harris, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Starr, Charles, Louisville, Ky.; P. Kratzeise, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 14 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel; J. Wilson, optical goods; Victoria Hotel.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. A. Newcomb, Jr., linens and domestics; Omar Harrison, furnishing goods, parasols, and gloves; Miss K. Hurley, laces, neckwear, and fans; Miss Kerwin, ladies' wear; Miss McGlogan, millinery; Miss Silberman, fancy goods; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. B. Welden, furniture; G. W. Welden, carpets; Miss K. Heary, upholstery goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Michael Brothers, Athens, Ga.; M. G. Michael, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
O'Neil, M., Company, Akron, Ohio; A. M. Barber, furnishing goods; K. Fedderson, notions, fancy goods, and hosiery; F. B. Goodman, dry goods; 48 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; G. L. Hammer, linens, white goods, notions, and furnishing goods; 51 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Ambach Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.
Rice, Stix, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Raub, hosiery and knit goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Cohn, M., & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; M. M. Cohn, dry goods; 513 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. P. Fox, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. F. Rauser, furnishing goods, 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
O'Gorman, T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss M. H. Schofield, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.
Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar, San Francisco, Cal.; H. Guggenheim, clothing, 108 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Robinson, Strauss & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Strauss, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. Sloman, notions, 415 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Mann & Unker, Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, notions; F. L. Unker, fancy goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Newmark, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Solomon, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Perl, ladies' wear, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Rossmore.
Lyons Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; D. T. Lyon, notions and furnishing goods; L. Herzog, hosiery and gloves; E. Rothschild, sporting goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Bowie, blankets; Hotel Albert.
High, J. M. Co., Atlanta, Ga.; F. W. Holt, notions; 51 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Hibben, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Paris Brothers, Frankfort, Ind.; J. S. Paris, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Thalheimer Bros., Richmond, Va.; M. Thalheimer, notions; Hotel Savoy.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Reynolds Bros., Elmira, N. Y.; W. H. Gibbens, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.
Ferguson, McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Watson, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Armstein, M. B. & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss H. Long, millinery; 7 Mercer Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Fischer, umbrellas; 460 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, silks; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Doyle, millinery; 454 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman, embroideries; Miss Schaefer, laces; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, notions and trimmings; Miss J. McFeely, fancy goods; 477 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Martin & Hoerr, Mankato, Minn.; F. P. Hoerr, jewelry; Rossmore.
Chance, C. M., & Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; Miss M. Chance, books and stationery; Westminster.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Hoffman, waist buyer.
Kelly, D., & Son, Winchester, Ind.; Charles A. Kelly, department store; Marlborough.
Cleghorn, Henry, & Co., Summerville, Ga.; C. C. Cleghorn, general merchandise; Broadway Central.
Deming, M. G. Edinburgh, Ind.; general merchandise; Gerard.
Moore & Stephenson, Oil City, Penn.; Anna Deming, suits and notions; Broadway Central.
Hamilton, H. S., McArthur, Ohio; department store; St. George.
The Dowd Hamilton Company, Wellston, Ohio; A. A. Dowd, dry goods; St. George.
Tracy, J., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss L. McCarthy, corset manufacturer; 15 East Eleventh Street.
Vutches, J. E., Shelby, Ohio; dry goods.
Carpenter, C. D., Big Rapids, Mich.; dry goods and carpets; 17 East Thirty-eighth Street.
Wendling, L., Shelbyville, Ill.; general merchandise; Lafayette.
McKelby, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Herbert J. Barnes, 335 Broadway.
Elder & Johnson, Dayton, Ohio; E. A. Hale, dry goods; Miss A. L. Crowl, dry goods; 57 White Street.
Gregg, J. M., Corning, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Hagerty, cloak buyer and dry goods.
McKennon, Anderson & Foster, Columbia, Tenn.; George McKennon, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Uhler & Philips, Marion, Ohio; Mrs. B. Taylor, dry goods; 316 West Twenty-third Street.
Stevenson, C. M., Ionia, Mich., dry goods.
Hopson, E. T., Chicago, Ill., millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Eichenbaum, Samuel, Corning, Ohio, dry goods; Hotel Colonnade.
Weber, H., Sons & Co., Zainesville, Ohio; S. Weber, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Colonnade.
Rosenblum, S., & Co., New Castle, Penn.; S. Rosenblum, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rosenblum, A. M., Sharon, Penn., department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fort

The Wanamaker Store

Store will close daily at 5 o'clock until September 14th.
After that date usual hours of business will be resumed.

The Wanamaker Store



Simple Reasons for Strong Words About Five Kinds of Goods

ORDINARILY the price-quotations on this page would strain your credulity. The outlets for distribution supply the single dynamic force that makes such prices possible. With this start only wisdom, courage and energy are needed to produce the results that appear.

Direct work for more than a year has been put upon today's Chinaware and Blanket offerings.

The Rubber Shoe offering is a sort of trade freak, unique, curious, unusual.

The Dress Silks and Hosiery are the outcome of regular and usual work.

Why September? Merely because these great stocks of merchandise cannot have the special treatment required, while our great regular business from October to January is upon us.

September BLANKETS

We own *fifty thousand* pairs of Bed Blankets—all collected for our own retail trade.

In the assembling of this vast stock the best mills in the entire country, from Maine to California, from Vermont to North Carolina, were in sharp and direct competition. The choice fell upon mills in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and California.

Thus we get best qualities; and the buyer at retail, wanting only a single pair of the cheapest blankets, gets more advantage in price than the great wholesale buyer. Is not that a triumph of great retailing?

Here are the offerings:

White Blankets---

At $1.50 a pair—The Elmwood, for single beds; well made and strong; 59 x 72 in.; 3¼ lbs. $2—Same, for double beds, 69 x 76 in.; 4¼ lbs.

At $2.50 a pair—The Wistar, for single beds; good and warm; nicely finished; 60 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $3 a pair—Same, for double beds, 70 x 82 in.; 5 lbs.

At $3 a pair—The Sterry, for single beds; white wool filling, cotton warp; 60 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $3.75 a pair—Same, for double beds, 70 x 82 in.; 5 lbs.

At $4 a pair—The Ridgewood, for single beds; fine soft wool filling on fine cotton warp; 60 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $4.75 a pair—Same, for double beds, 70 x 82 in.; 5 lbs. $5 a pair—Same, for extra size beds, 78 x 84 in.; 6 lbs.

At $4 a pair—The Northern Pacific, for single beds; all wool warp and filling; 64 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $5 a pair—Same, for double beds, 72 x 84 in.; 5 lbs. $6 a pair—Same, for extra size beds, 80 x 90 in.; 6 lbs.

At $5 a pair—The Farley, for single beds; long soft wool filling on light cotton warp; 60 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $6 a pair—Same, for double beds, 70 x 82 in.; 5 lbs.

At $5 a pair—The Jefferson, for single beds; fine staple wool in warp and filling; 60 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $6 a pair—Same, for double beds, 72 x 82 in.; 5 lbs. $7.50 a pair—Same, for extra size beds, 76 x 84 in.; 6 lbs.

At $3.25 a pair—The Funston, for extra size beds; soft finished white wool filling, cotton warp; 78 x 84 in.; 5¾ lbs.

At $6 a pair—The Donaldson, for extra size beds; fine finished soft wool filling, cotton warp; 80 x 84 in.; 6 lbs.

Specially Made Blankets—

The Physicians' Favorite; pure woo filling on light cotton warp. $3.50 a pair—For single beds; 60 x 80 in.; 4¼ lbs. $4 a pair—For double beds; 70 x 82 in.; 5 lbs. $5 a pair—For extra size beds; 76 x 86 in.; 6½ lbs.

Genuine California blankets, made by the celebrated Mission Mills, of California. They are made of the finest, softest wool that this country produces, and are only to be found in this city in the Wanamaker Stores. These blankets are cut in two and bound at each end.

At $7.50 a pair—The Pasadena, for single beds; 62 x 80 in.; 4½ lbs. $8.50 a pair—For double beds; 72 x 84 in.; 5½ lbs. $10 a pair—For extra size beds; 78 x 86 in.; 6½ lbs.

Main and Third floors.

At $3.50 a pair—The Perfection; soft fluffy wool filling on cotton warp; 76 x 86 in.; 6 lbs.

$5 a pair—The Columbia; made of fleecy wool filling, light cotton warp; 78 x 86 in.; 6 lbs.

Gray Blankets---

At $1.65 a pair—The Stonington, for single beds; strong and well made cotton and wool; 58 x 78 in.; 4 lbs. $2 a pair—Same, for double beds; 67 x 80 in.; 5 lbs.

At $2 a pair—The Silverton, for single beds; light gray wool filling, cotton warp; 60 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $2.50 a pair—Same, for double beds; 70 x 84 in.; 5 lbs.

At $2.50 a pair—The Wyndmor, for single beds; wool filling; cotton warp; 60 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $3 a pair—Same, for double beds; 70 x 80 in.; 5 lbs.

At $3 a pair—The Rough Rider, for single beds; all-wool filling and warp; 62 x 74 in.; 4 lbs. $4.25 a pair—Same, for double beds; 70 x 80 in.; 5 lbs.

At $3.50 a pair—The Valley Forge, for single beds; fine wool filling, spool cotton warp; 60 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $4 a pair—Same for double beds; 70 x 82 in.; 5 lbs. $4.50 a pair—Same, for extra size beds; 76 x 84 in.; 6 lbs.

At $4 a pair—The Ashland, for single beds; all-wool warp and filling; 64 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $5 a pair—Same, for double beds; 72 x 84 in.; 5 lbs. $6 a pair—Same, for extra size beds; 80 x 90 in.; 6 lbs.

At $8 a pair—The Hygeia; extra selected wool warp and filling; 72 x 84 in.; 5 lbs. $9 a pair—Same; 76 x 86 in.; 6 lbs.

Red Blankets---

At $3 a pair—The Saxonville, for single beds; all-wool; 60 x 80 in; 4 lbs. $3,75 a pair—Same, for double beds; 72 x 84 in.; 5 lbs.

At $3.50 a pair—The Belmar, for single beds; fine all-wool warp and filling; 62 x 74 in.; 4 lbs. $4.25 a pair—Same, for double beds; 70 x 80 in.; 5 lbs.

At $4 a pair—The Chester Valley, for single beds; selected wool in warp and filling; 64 x 80 in.; 4 lbs. $5 a pair—Same, for double beds; 72 x 84 in.; 5 lbs. $6 a pair—Same, for extra size beds; 80 x 90 in.; 6 lbs.

At $8 pair—The Massasoit, for single beds; extra fine wool in warp and filling; 72 x 84 in.; 5 lbs. $9 a pair—Same, for double beds; 76 x 86 in.; 6 lbs. $13.50 a pair—Same; made extra heavy and large; fine wool in warp and filling; 78 x 84 in.; 9 lbs.

An India Rubber Paradox

Thirty-five thousand pairs first quality, perfect Rubber Overshoes are to be sold here at half prices. For A-1 goods of this sort our usual prices are below the market. Today's prices are exactly one-half our own prices.

All of these Overshoes are light and medium, made by the best company in the trust for finest city trade. Why this offering? No time for details. Ask the United States Rubber Company. The "why" of the loss is theirs, and you'll not weep over it—you get the bargain.

Men's and Boys' in Shoe Annex, southwest corner Forth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's in Bargain Shoe Store, Basement of main building.

Men's Rubber Shoes—

37c, instead of 75c—Men's self-acting low cut overshoes.
37c, instead of 75c—Men's high-cut storm overshoes.
50c, instead of $1—Men's cloth wool-lined storm overshoes.
45c, instead of 70c—Men's cloth wool-lined Alaska overshoes.
62c, instead of $1.25—Men's fine light-weight wool-lined Arctics.
$1, instead of $2—Men's high cut three-buckle Arctic overshoes.

Women's Overshoes—

20c, instead of 40c—Women's light-weight footholds.
25c, instead of 50c—Women's storm rubbers.
25c, instead of 50c—Women's plain croquet and sandal rubbers.

Women's Overshoes—

37c, instead of 75c—Women's wool-lined storm overshoes.
75c, instead of $1.50—Women's 8-button cloth wool-lined overshoes.
87c, instead of $1.75—Women's extra high cut overshoes, with buckles and bellows tongue.

Boys' and Girls' Overshoes—

25c, instead of 50c—Boys' stout plain overshoes.
50c, instead of $1—Boys' one-buckle wool-lined Arctics.
20c, instead of 40c—Girls' plain or storm overshoes.
17c, instead of 35c—Children's plain or storm overshoes; heavy and light weights.

First Gun---Autumn Dress Silks

Wanamaker Stores are places of refuge for wayfaring manufacturers—but they don't get help, free. Three of them, silk makers, came lately. Fall business crowded hard upon stocks on hand. Relief wanted. How much would they do for you—our customers, our Public? And this offering shows what they did. Worked hard for you and think we did well. But you'll judge—we got half off from most of them.

Silks for dresses, waists, trimmings, linings; silks for all needs—two hundred and ten sorts. Values 75c to $2.50, prices 50c to $1.25.

At 50c, value $1—Canalae Striped Taffetas, in two colors; quarter inch plisse stripes edged with black canalae stripes.

At 50c, value 85c—Fancy Taffetas, black warp, shot with cardinal or navy blue, forming self-colored allover figures.

At 55c, values $1.25 to $1.50—Striped and Fancy Silks of many kinds and colors, including a variety of clan plaids on fine quality poplin grounds.

At 60c, value 75c—Grace Taffetas, in twenty-seven combinations of color, for waists or petticoats as well as for linings.

At 65c, value 90c—Fancy Striped Changeable Taffetas, in six splendid street shades, with neat lace stripes in white.

At 70c, value $1—All-silk Satins, in twelve street and evening shades, including ivory white; mostly odd colors.

At 75c, values $1.25 and $1.50—A splendid variety of fine quality Plaid Taffetas; some have satin cross stripes; others have neat canalae and hemstitched cross bars on white grounds. Among the former are reds, greens, blues and black and white; excellent for waists or children's dresses.

At 80c, value $1.35—White Ground Warp-printed Taffetas, for evening waists, with neat raised dots in light colors forming stripes about ¾ in. apart. Five colorings.

At 85c, values $1.37 and $1.50—Rich Fancy Taffetas; a ground work of raised satin dots, shading from light to dark; separated by quarter-inch stripes, edged with black and white canalae stripe. Also Rich Brocaded Gros de Londres, with narrow braided stripes of black and white.

At 90c, value $1.25—Colored Satin Duchesse in nineteen light and medium art shades; excellent quality and good colors.

At $1.10, value $1.65—Rich Back Brocaded Silks, with graceful scroll designs of self-color brightened here and there by a poppy bud in color. Five combinations.

At $1.15, value $1.50—Satin Duchesse, in twenty colorings, such as pale pink, light blue, green and odd street shades.

At $1.25, value $2.50—Rich Duchesse Satins, in four light shades only.

Rotunda.

China Ware Occasion Twice Yearly

WE have printed it before, and now repeat that the opening of the Wanamaker Store marked an epoch in the China and Glassware business of New York.

Twice yearly we give proof to the Public of the truth of the statement. Twice yearly there comes back cumulative approval.

Our case in this semi-annual Chinaware Sale is so simple, that the only need is to have the facts clearly known, to secure increasing success with each new occasion.

We command the distribution of vast quantities of Chinaware.

In several European markets our purchases of Chinaware are larger than those of any other buyers in the world. Thus our purchasing power is unmatched. We are satisfied with very small profits.

Prices of many sorts of English, French and Austrian pottery are 15 to 20 per cent. higher. The general trade is paying this advance.

It is our good fortune to make this semi-annual offering on a lower basis of prices than ever before.

The resources of the stock first presented this morning are

Five Thousand Dinner Sets
$100,000 worth of other Decorated Chinaware
$60,000 worth of Bric-a-Brac
$60,000 worth of Cut Glassware
$70,000 worth of various items of China and Glassware.

The great stock of Chinaware is in the usual Basement Store, but it also spreads out through the aisles of the Main and Second Floors. It is impossible to give details of the great offering, but a few suggestive lists follow:

Dinner Sets—

A great feature of our China Dinner Ware business is the large number of open stock patterns continuously carried, from which single pieces or dozens can be selected. This makes any desired combination possible. This collection now includes eighty distinct styles.

At $5.50; worth $8.50—English porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; complete for 12 persons; 2 good underglaze decorations.

At $9; worth $14—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; flower decorations and all pieces gilt, including soup tureen and 3 large platters.

At $10; worth $16.50—Same decorations and shapes; 112 pieces.

At $10; worth $16.50—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; all over floral decorations; all pieces gilt, with soup tureen and 3 platters.

At $14; worth $20—American porcelain dinner sets; 113 pieces; embossed shapes; flower decorations and all handles heavily gilt.

At $15; reduced from $21.50—Fine English porcelain dinner sets, in a flow blue border pattern, illuminated with gold; all handles gold traced; 113 pieces.

At $15; reduced from $21.50—Fine English porcelain dinner sets, in an underglaze blue border pattern, with double gold lines and handles heavily gilt.

At $13.50; worth $22.50—Fine Austrian china dinner sets; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; pretty flower decorations and all handles gilt; embossed shape.

At $15; worth $22.50—French china dinner sets; 101 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; flower decorations and all handles gilt.

At $16.50; worth $25—Theodore Haviland dinner sets; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; fine border decorations and all handles gilt.

At $22.50; worth $37.50—Theodore Haviland dinner sets; 113 pieces; scroll border decorations on embossed shapes; all handles gold stippled.

At $32.50, reduced from $42.50—Limoges china dinner sets; 102 pieces, in 2 handsome border decorations; heavily gilt.

At $60, reduced from $85—Limoges china dinner sets; 124 pieces; beaded shape, handsomely decorated in flowers and gold.

At $100, reduced from $120—Chas. Field Haviland dinner sets; 118 pieces, 2 border decorations; one with blue bands and one with green.

At $120, reduced from $175—A fine Chas. Field Haviland dinner set; border decoration, with a filigree circle of gold around border; solid gold handles; 125 pieces.

At $185, reduced from $280—A Cauldon china dinner set; large rose border decoration; heavy gold band. 125 pieces.

At $175, reduced from $250—A fine English china dinner set; 125 pieces, in a rich enamelled pattern.

Basement.

Cut Glass---

We take a great part of the output of several large glass cutting concerns and the whole production of one large concern. The whole stock we claim to be priced one-fourth below the regular market price for similar qualities, and in the offerings mentioned below the prices are reduced about one-third below our previous figures. A notable offering of rich cut glass made from a $60,000 stock.

Bowls, 8 in., $3, worth $5; $4.50, reduced from $6.50 and worth $8; $4.50, reduced from $7.50.
Nappies, 8 in., $3, regularly $5; $4, reduced from $6; 7 in., $3, reduced from $4; 9 in., $5, reduced from $7.50.
Celery Trays, $2.75 and $3, regularly $3.75 and $5; $4, reduced from $6.
3-pint Tankard Jugs, $8, reduced from $12.
Ice Tubs, $4.50, reduced from $6.
Sugars and Creams, $4.50 and $5, reduced from $6.50 and $7.
Handled Olives, $1.50 and $1.70, regularly $2.50 and $2.75.
Water Bottles, $2.75 and $3, reduced from $4; $3.25, regularly $5.
Water Tumblers, $6 and $7.50, reduced from $8.50 and $10 dozen; $2.75, regularly $4.50 dozen.
Flower Vases, 8 in., $1.50, regularly $2.50; 10 in., $2, regularly $3.50; 10 in., $2.50, reduced from $3.50; 9 in., $4, reduced from $6; 14 in., $12, reduced from $16. Jelly Dishes, 7 in., $2.50, reduced from $3.50.
Ice Cream Trays, 18 in., $20, reduced from $27.50.

Fancy China—

Vast quantities of Fancy China have reached us within the last few weeks for this month's business. These goods we have marked at least one-third below regular prices and below what we shall have to ask for similar goods in the Fall season. In addition to these importations we have made some very positive reductions from much of our regular stock, such as Chop Dishes, Salad Bowls, Cake Plates and Celery Trays; also other Plates of various styles. These goods comprise the highest grades of their kinds with the choicest and richest decorations.

Chop Dishes, $1.25 each, regularly $1.85.
Chop Dishes, $1.25 each, reduced from $2.
Chop Dishes, $1.75 each, reduced from $2.50.
Chop Dishes, $3 each, reduced from $5.
Salad Bowls, 75c each, regularly $1.25.
Salad Bowls, 50c each, regularly 85c.
Salad Bowls, $1 each, regularly $1.75.
Salad Bowls, 85c each, reduced from $1.50.
Salad Bowls, $1.25 each, reduced from $2.
Salad Bowls, $1.85 each, reduced from $2.75.
Celery Trays, 50c each, reduced from 75c.
Celery Trays, 75c each, regularly $1.25.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, 85c each, reduced from $1.50.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, $1.15 each, reduced from $2.25.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, $1.65 each, reduced from $2.50.
Ramikins and Plates, $4 dozen, reduced from $6.
Ramikins and Plates, $3 dozen, regularly $5.
Ramikins and Plates, $8 dozen, reduced from $12.
Ramikins and Plates, $10 dozen, reduced from $15.
Cake Plates, 75c each, regularly $1.25.
Cake Plates, $1 each, reduced from $1.50.
Fern Dishes with linings, 65c each, reduced from 85c.
Fern Dishes with linings, 85c each, reduced from $1.25.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1 each, reduced from $1.50.
Condensed Milk Holders with Plate, $1.25 each, regularly $2.
Covered Muffin Dishes, 75c each, reduced from $1.
Covered Muffin Dishes, $1 each, reduced from $1.50.
Covered Muffin Dishes, $1.25 each, reduced from $2.

A complete line of Fancy China in yellow flower decoration; gold border and gold tracings.

Plates, $5 dozen, reduced from $8. $4, reduced from $7; $3.50 reduced from $6; $3, reduced from $5.
Salads, $1.25 each, reduced from $2.
Celery Trays, $1 each, reduced from $1.50.
Pudding Sets, $3.50 each, reduced from $5.50.
Chop Trays, $1.75 each, reduced from $2.75.
Cracker Jars, $1.50 each, reduced from $2.25.
Olive Dishes, 35c each, reduced from 50c.

Richly decorated Plates in a number of fine patterns, taken from our stock and reduced as follows:

$6 dozen, reduced from $12. $4.80 dozen, reduced from $7.20. $7 dozen, reduced from $12. $6 dozen, reduced from $7.50. $16 dozen, reduced from $24 and $25. $12 dozen, reduced from $20. $24 dozen, reduced from $36.

Fancy China, at 50c each, values up to $1.25.

Tea Cups and Saucers, Bouillons, Coffees and Saucers, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Plates.

Fancy China, at 25c each, values up to 75c.

Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffees, Bouillons, Olive Dishes, Sugars and Creams, and Plates of various sizes and styles.

Fancy China, at 35c each, values up to $1.

Plates of various sizes and styles. Cups and Saucers.

Hosiery and Underwear for Children

No space for essays on knitted goods for children. School days coming—the time specially fitted for children's outfitting. Study details:

Children's Underwear—

Medium weight white cotton vests, pantalettes and drawers; sizes 18 to 34, at 20c to 35c a garment, according to size.

Medium weight white or natural color merino vests, pantalettes and drawers; at 30c for size 18; advance 5c for each increasing size.

Medium weight gray merino vests, pantalettes and drawers; vests, size 18, 45c, rise 5c for each increasing size; pantalettes, size 18, 50c; rise 5c on each size; drawers, size 24, 65c, advance 5c on each size. Pantalettes and drawers in either knee or ankle lengths.

Medium weight white merino vests, long or short sleeves; size 18, 55c; advance 5c on each increasing size. Pantalettes and drawers to match in knee or ankle lengths; 60c for size 18, advance 5c on each increasing size.

Winter weight plain white merino vests, pantalettes and drawers; 40c on size 18, advance 5c on each increasing size.

Winter weight white merino vests; 55c on size 18, advance 10c on each increasing size. Pantalettes to match, in ankle lengths, at 65c on size 18, advance 10c on each size.

Broadway.

Children's Underwear—

Winter weight natural color all-wool vests, pantalettes and drawers; size, 18, 45c, advance 10c on each increasing size.

Winter weight white merino vests; size 18, 70c, advance 10c on each increasing size. Pantalettes and drawers to match; size 18—pantalettes, 80c; size 24—drawers, $1.10, advance 10c on each increasing size.

Children's Stockings—

Fast black ribbed cotton stockings, heavy weight, durable and elastic; sizes 6 to 7, at 20c; 7½ to 10, 25c pair.

Medium-weight fast black ribbed cotton stockings with white feet; double knees, heel and toe; sizes 6 to 10, 20c to 30c, according to size.

Heavy-weight ribbed fast black cotton stockings, regular made, full fashioned; double knees, heel and toe; sizes 6 to 10, 25c to 45c pair, according to size.

Medium weight fast black ribbed cotton stockings with split soles or unbleached feet; double knees, heel and toe; sizes 5½ to 10, 20c to 35c, according to size.

Heavy weight plain fast black cotton stockings with split soles or unbleached feet; double knees, heel and toe; sizes 5 to 9, at 25c to 40c pair, according to size.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STEEL STRIKERS PARADE; PUBLIC INTEREST LAGS

Charges of Violence Against Union Workmen.

Mill Owners Securing New Men—Amalgamated Leader Says Start a Run on Banks.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—The big labor day demonstration monopolized the attention of workmen and strikers here and in the surrounding towns, fully 10,000 parading in this city, but steel manufacturers went on making preparations for the opening of the plants that are shut down by the strike, and increasing the number of men at the mills already in partial operation.

The Labor Day meeting and picnic at Ross Grove was marred by rain, but between 4,000 and 5,000 men braved the elements to attend. The early part of the afternoon was given up to amusements and sports, and it was after 5 o'clock before the speechmaking began. The principal addresses were made by President Shaffer and William J. Brennan, counsel for the Amalgamated Association.

Mr. Brennan preceded Mr. Shaffer in an address that wrought his hearers up to a high pitch of enthusiasm. He advised them to guard the ballot as the ark of labor's covenant, and told them that it was their ultimate salvation. The old ways of fighting by laboring men will have to be abandoned, he said, and up-to-date methods employed. He reviewed the present troubles, and closed by proposing a remedy. This remedy he denominated as "labor's injunction," which, he said, is lawful and equitable. "Enjoin and restrain the banks from loaning your money to the trusts." Giving a mass of statistics, he said:

"Of the 6,107,000 depositors in the banks, one-third of them at least must be union men and friends of labor. When labor commences a run on the banks Mr. Morgan will know that there is something to arbitrate. Six billions of dollars cannot be paid with $1,000,000,000 of gold; $2,500,000,000 of deposits cannot be paid with $1,000,000,000 of gold; $2,300,000,000 of loans cannot be paid with $1,000,000,000 of gold. Demand your money. Have every friend of labor demand his. Deprive the trust of its life—money. Be united, to a man, and the trust will cry for quarter within a week."

PRESIDENT SHAFFER'S TALK.

President Shaffer followed Mr. Brannan. He said, in part:

"I have not been a philosophical student of the economic situation and have never posed as an interpreter of the economic principles involved in the struggle. My study has been from a workingman's standpoint and it is a workingman's presentation that I wish to make. We look about and see that the original command to humanity, 'in that by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread,' is still true. Many men are unable to earn their bread, despite the fact that they are willing to do so. There are times when they are not permitted to fulfill the command. They cannot earn their bread because they are not properly remunerated for their toil.

"Men are eager to find employment which will improve them physically, mentally, and morally, and they cannot get it. We find men, women, and children starving for the want of the necessities of life. Why is this pitiable state of affairs? The principal trouble is that some men have too much of this world's goods, more than they could have earned honestly in a lifetime. It is time for men to stop saying when they see the troublesome conditions that are confronting the world, 'I told you so.' It is time that men should do something, should try to find a remedy for the trouble. They should quit looking back at the past and the mistakes of the past. What we need to-day is not the men who will recall the mistakes of Irons and Debs. Don't let us say with some of the newspapers that Shaffer will go where Debs and Irons went." This remark was the signal for prolonged applause.

"What is the remedy for these troubles? It is in combination. Let the workingmen combine. Let them use their ballots in their own behalf. Let them vote as they marched to-day. I don't care if you call this Socialism, or what you call it, just so when election day comes around you will remember to-day and march up and cast your vote for workingmen, no matter on what ticket they are running.

"For years we have been treating with the employers on these questions. When the trust came we wanted to be conservative, but when the combination of trusts came we saw that we must be vigilant. I cannot go into the details of the deliberations, but sufficient to say that the trust decided to extinguish our organization, when in last March it told the workers in the Dewees Wood plant at McKeesport that they would be discharged if they organized. We asked the trust to sign the scale for all its mills. Its answer was 'We will not sign, for if we let you organize all the mills the Amalgamated Association will be too strong. We must have enough non-union mills to hold the balance of power.'

A MENACE TO WAGES.

"What is a non-union mill? It is a menace to wages. It helps to lower the wages of workers and to enrich the man in Wall Street. They say that we broke our contracts when we came out on this strike. As the head of the Amalgamated Association in the United States, I am here to say that such a statement is as false as the heart of the man who made it. Our scale book is our contract, and we are willing to work for wages agreed to therein. There is nothing in our contract to compel us to continue working with the trust throughout a year.

"It has been said that the strike is already lost and that a wise General is always ready to retreat if by so doing he can save his army from annihilation. All I have to say to this is that Shaffer's motto is 'A speedy death is preferable to starvation.' If we yield to the trust now they will steal more mills, and soon we shall be in their power. I would rather go down with the Amalgamated Association in destruction than be its President with its members starving.

"But the Amalgamated is not going to be licked. The trust and the newspapers will have their inning, but there will be a few of us left at the finish. If it comes to a last resort, there are the coal miners. If in the course of time their leaders shall think it best to quit work to help us then we shall be thankful for their support."

Mr. Shaffer's closing words were:

"If the mighty tyrant sitting on his golden throne in Wall Street should descend to the humbler walks of life and grip the Amalgamated Association by the throat and try to strangle it to death other labor organizations will rise up and push the monster back and say 'you are mighty, but hold, for he is our brother.'"

Public interest in the strike itself is lagging as the contest seems to have settled down to an issue of endurance. Only the unusual incidents connected with each day's doings receive notice by those not directly affected by the struggle. Evidences of impatience are cropping out on the side of the strikers and there are fears that the unlawful acts participated in by the strikers last night and to-day about the Star Tin plant may multiply and spread to other quarters.

CHARGES OF VIOLENCE.

The officials of the Star plant allege that to-day the pickets about their mill stopped a special delivery boy from the Post Office with a letter for the company while he was coming down Twelfth Street and inspected the letter before he was allowed to proceed. The matter will be reported to the postal authorities at once. It is also charged that the strikers stoned the company carriage on Pennsylvania Avenue this morning, but did no special damage to the occupants.

The aggressiveness of the strikers was further demonstrated late this afternoon when a mob surrounded William Jones, a negro, who was mistaken for a non-union man from the Star works. He narrowly escaped serious injury and possibly death by the appearance of Police Lieutenant Crossan, who came to his rescue. Before Crossan could secure additional aid he was almost overwhelmed by the crowd that had gathered. The prompt arrival of a large force of police probably saved Jones from being lynched, as the mob appeared desperate and many demands were made that he be "strung up."

During the parade most of the pickets were away from the Star mills, and the company succeeded in securing several new men. Of the lot that arrived in Pittsburg early this morning, it was said that many of them were for the Demmler plant, in McKeesport, and were now in that plant, where operations are to begin in a short time.

The Lindsay-McCutcheon plant, in Allegheny, did not start up to-day, because, so the management said, the men there wanted to celebrate Labor Day. The mills will be operated as usual to-morrow. The Painter mills, in West Carson Street, started up as usual with increased forces. There was no change in the Lawrenceville district.

STRIKERS FAIL AT DUQUESNE.

The failure of the Amalgamated to cripple the Carnegie open-hearth plant at Duquesne this morning is looked upon by the steel officials as the death blow of the strike, in the Carnegie mills at least. Last night the strike managers at McKeesport announced that a march would be made this morning to Duquesne and predicted confidently that the men would not go to work, and the entire plant would be tied up. This morning no paraders appeared, the men went to work, and the plant is in operation as usual. It is more than probable that this latest failure at Duquesne will have the effect of making the strike managers withdraw all efforts in that direction.

While there is no visible indication that the National Tube Company intends starting its plant at McKeesport in the near future, the foremen in the mill say to-night that the entire plant will be in operation next week.

President Simon Burns of the Window Glass Workers is working on his peace project, and is hopeful that his efforts will yet be successful. He expects to hear from President C. M. Schwab shortly in reference to the new plan said to have been submitted to him on Saturday.

Beginning to-day the Amalgamated Association will pay benefits to their members, but the first payment will not be made until Sept. 15; when each man will receive $8 for the two weeks. Only those in need will receive the benefits.

The men who recently struck at the McKay & Co. chain works were treated to a surprise to-day when the management put a force of men to work dismantling the plant. The company has erected a much larger plant at McKee's Rocks, and will abandon the Lawrenceville plant. The men who struck wanted an increase in wages of about 29 per cent., and the firm refused to give it to them. They were notified to-day that the McKee's Rocks plant would begin operations in about three weeks, and those who wanted to return at the old wages could do so.

DEFENSE OF SHAFFER.

"If we had known what we do now the last offer of the United States Steel Corporation at the Hotel Lincoln conference in July would probably have been accepted," said Ben I. Davis of the Advisory Board and Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association, and recognized as an official representative of President T. J. Shaffer in all his utterances, to-day. "However, that is past and gone, and we are now in a fight with the corporation.

"Some of the people who have elected to place the brunt of all alleged mistakes on President Shaffer have pointed to the refusal to accept the offer made at the Hotel Lincoln as his mistake. There were fifteen men there, and any one had as much voice as President Shaffer. The people who are now criticising the conduct of the strike are doing so from personal pique.

"Some of the people inside and out of the organization are now urging on us that the strikers be ordered back to work, a practical surrender of the Amalgamated Association. This will never be. We will enforce recognition of our National organization by the United States Steel Corporation. Te fight has been on now in earnest since the middle of July, and not twenty of our members have become deserters. Most of these are men in the Painter Mill of the American Steel Hoop Company, new members, and six or seven colored men at the Clark Mills. Our men, especially the old members, those in the sheet mills and tin mills, will stand up till they starve. It is a tremendous task that the combine has undertaken to start these mills non-union.

"Such attacks as those of J. D. Hickey, in Milwaukee, yesterday are purely personal. Our own people know what weight to attach to them. The only hurtful influence is with the public and with people who otherwise might give us more support. Hickey is quoted as saying that the combine has 72 per cent. of its mills going. That is manifestly incorrect. The mills operating are not getting out near the maximum of their product because it is not needed through the idleness of the finishing mills."

Officials of the American Tin Plate Company in the Carnegie Building said to-day that many tin workers continue to apply for places in the mills, but they fear the molestation of the strikers. "We have 175 men ready to man the Demmler plant if we could only get satisfactory protection. No assurances of proper protection can be had from the authorities there, and it may be necessary to take aggressive steps to arrange the start of the plant," said one of the officials.

A telegram from McKeesport to-night says: "The delay in starting the Demmler mill, it seems, is due to Mayor Black's hesitancy in guaranteeing police protection. Black was informed by representatives of the United States Tin Plate Company, it is said, that he would be notified when the start would be made, and he would be expected to furnish police protection. If he refused the company would start impeachment proceedings. The Mayor is reported to have refused to protect non-union labor. The company, it is said, appealed to Gov. Stone, and he promised to send State militia if necessary. Black's final answer is still pending.

EFFORT TO BREAK STRIKE.

The first effort to break the strike of the Amalgamated Association at Newcastle, Penn., has been made. The local officers of the National Steel Company have submitted a proposition to their former employes to return to work. The company offers to re-employ all who were working for it at the time the strike was commenced, but specifies absolutely that the men must return as individuals and not as members of any organization or trades union. The company offers to sign individual contracts with the men, to hold good for one year or more, as the individuals may elect. The contracts will embody all the conditions of the contract signed on the 15th of July with the men as members of Unity Lodge of the Amalgamated. The proposition is now before the members of Unity Lodge.

The American Sheet Steel Company officials say they have sixty-five men in the mills at Canal Dover, Ohio, and say they will have no trouble in getting enough men to operate the mills.

From towns all around Pittsburg come advices that Labor Day was celebrated with greater demonstrations than ever known before, and Shaffer and the Amalgamated Association received hearty indorsement generally. The one exception to the unanimity was at Johnstown, Penn., where the 16,000 people employed in the various big industries observed Labor Day by working. Only two organizations, the bricklayers' and hodcarriers' unions, observed the day, and not many of the members of these unions joined in the celebration.

TEACHER SUES FOR $10,000.

Charges Slander Against a Brooklyn Principal, Lyman A. Best, and Supt. Maxwell.

Miss Emma Walker, a teacher in Public School No. 13, Brooklyn, has brought suit against Lyman A. Best, Principal of the school, and City Superintendent Maxwell to recover $10,000 for alleged slander in connection with her application for a Grade A certificate. Miss Walker holds a Grade B certificate, which permits her to teach in the lower grammar classes. On Sept. 15, 1900, she filed her application for the certificate permitting her to instruct the higher classes after having taken a special course of study to adapt herself for the advanced position.

Miss Walker alleged that the Principal, Mr. Best, on or about Oct. 15, 1900, "maliciously composed and published" a report to the Superintendent, in which he said that Miss Walker's work was defective in discipline, drawing, and composition, and, among other things, that she lost pupils. In conclusion, according to the complaint, Mr. Best, in answer to the question, "Do you recommend Miss Emma Walker for License No. 2, or Grade A?" wrote, "Not at present."

It is further alleged in the complaint that the Principal caused this report to be sent to the Board of Examiners in New York City, and that Superintendent Maxwell caused it to become a part of Miss Walker's record as a teacher, and the report was made for the purpose of "maliciously interfering with her promotion and preventing her being awarded a Grade A certificate."

Further in her complaint Miss Walker alleges that Superintendent Maxwell wrote a letter to Edward Ward, Superintendent of the Borough of Brooklyn, in which he said that he had known Miss Walker for a number of years, and never had any doubt that Mr. Best's estimate was pretty nearly correct. Miss Walker says that she has been damaged to the extent of $10,000, and asks for judgment in that amount against the defendants.

Justice Warren B. Hooker has filed a decision granting Miss Walker's application for a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Board of Examiners of the Department of Education in denying her application for the certificate.

FILIPINOS TAKE OFFICE ON TAFT COMMISSION

Express Satisfaction with the Work of Pacification.

Civil Governor Advises Natives to Refrain from Creating New Political Parties.

MANILA, Sept. 2.—There were appropriate ceremonies in the palace this morning at the inauguration of Dr. Pardo de Tavera and Benito Legardo as members of the Philippine Commission. José Luzuriaga, the third Filipino member, was unable to take the oath, owing to illness.

Civil Governor Taft said that the ceremony does not fully complete the Government President McKinley intends forming, but sufficient has been done to show the nature of the policy to be followed. Municipal Governments have been generally formed, of a substantially autonomous character. Their officers are entirely natives. The Provincial Governments are partly American and partly Filipino. Now the Philippine Commission is partly American and partly Filipino, it being the purpose of the President to form a Government in which the native element will be able to voice the desires of the people, their local aspirations and necessities, and give the Filipinos an example of American institutions and the customs and laws prevailing in the United States. The happiness of the people will result from practical government, Mr. Taft said, and not from theories on the part of many Philippine gentlemen, who appear to desire to multiply the difficulties of the Government by creating new parties to embody political theories, when they might more profitably advance their country's welfare by devoting their time and talents to amending and improving the laws of the legally constituted body. There will be time enough for theories when the Government is running smoothly.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the beginning of legislative work. The commission will have worked hard and much will have been accomplished if they feel they have advanced with the same progression a year hence, and will be assured of the success of their efforts.

Dr. de Tavera said that hardly had the people begun to appreciate the work of pacification than the institutions of peace were accorded them. The enemy of the evening before began the next morning to aid their adversaries in building roads and houses and introducing acts of peace. The day was not far distant when the Filipinos would enter a legislative body for the islands, elected by the people. Conditions prevent the elections at present. The Filipinos consider to-day to be solemn and grand, because it is the first time part in the supreme government has been given them. They believe that the day is coming when the American Constitution, as a whole, without amputations, would be planted here, as the flag now is.

The other Commissioners also took the oath of office.

MANILA'S PORT CAPTAIN.

Lieut. Commander Marix, U. S. N., to Remain at His Post.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Rear Admiral Remey has cabled the Navy Department that the Philippine Commission has urgently recommended the retention of a naval officer as Captain of the Port of Manila, expressing a desire that Lieut. Commander Marix shall remain in that post. The Navy Department has consented to the request, and Lieut. Commander Marix, who had been ordered home, will stay at Manila.

GEN. WOOD SAILS TO-DAY.

On Eve of His Return to Cuba He Expresses Satisfaction with the Constitutional Convention.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Cuba, was in Washington for a few hours to-day, and is on his way to Cuba. He will sail from Norfolk to-morrow on the Government steamer Kanawha, which had been placed at his disposal during his illness. Though thinner, Gen. Wood is looking none the worse for the protracted attack of typhoid fever from which he has suffered. He expects that Mrs. Wood, who is now at East Aurora, will follow him to Cuba in a few weeks.

On his way here Gen. Wood saw Secretary Root, and he says that the Secretary is not seriously indisposed, and that he probably will be in Washington in a few days.

In the opinion of Gen. Wood, the Cuban Constitutional Convention has practically concluded the important work intrusted to it, and the principal reason for Gen Wood's return to Havana now is that he may be present at the close of the convention, which is awaiting his arrival. Gen. Wood expressed satisfaction with the work of the convention, and said that on the whole the delegates approached their work in a serious and patriotic spirit, and discharged the momentous task of creating a new nation most creditably. In his opinion it will be seven or eight months before the Cuban Government can assume complete control of the island. Meanwhile, as the United States officials are, by the terms of the electoral bill, chargeable with the supervision of the election, it will not be possible to completely evacuate the island until the Cuban President has been installed.

PLAY SUPPRESSED IN HAVANA.

Gov. Nunez Held that It Was an Insult to American Womanhood.

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—Civil Governor Nunez has suppressed a French play, translated into Spanish, which has been presented at the Payret Theatre by a Spanish company.

The play is entitled "Pork Kings; or, Uncle Sam." Señor Nunez describes it as "an insult to American womanhood."

La Lucha, protesting against the production in the strongest terms, says: "This play consists of vile and useless malevolence, which is heaped upon the entire American Nation, instead of a small group."

SAVED JAIL BREAD FOR FAMILY.

Mother Arrested for Shoplifting Deprives Herself of Food for Her Children—Sympathy in Court.

Mrs. Josephine Olszewski, forty years old, of 179 Fourteenth Street, Jersey City, was arrested on Saturday charged with stealing three pairs of socks and two pairs of stockings, valued at 63 cents, from German's notion store, 118 Newark Avenue. She was locked up in the woman's prison on the Heights until yesterday, when she was arraigned before Police Justice Hoos, in the First Criminal Court.

As she was called from the pen a man and boy who sat in the courtroom arose to meet her. She greeted them in Polish and kissed the boy. Then she took from under her shawl three large pieces of bread. These she gave to the boy, and, speaking in broken English, told him to go home and give the bread to his brothers and sisters.

When called to the bar, she told Justice Hoos that she had stolen to provide food for her children, seven in number, whose ages range from eleven years down to ten months. Her husband, she said, had been out of work for six months. She had done such work as she could find at washing and scrubbing, but even that failed her finally, and she was driven to theft in the hope of providing food for her children. The bread she had given her boy, she said, she had saved from her prison fare. She had been given meat also, but was obliged to eat it, fearing it would spoil.

The woman's husband corroborated her story as to his failure to find work and his wife's efforts to support the family.

Justice Hoos told them he sympathized with them in their troubles, but the law must take its course. He then called Mr. German, but he did not appear. The Justice remanded the woman, in default of $200 bail, but she was afterward re-arraigned, and, on the advice of Justice Hoos, waived her right to a jury trial and entered a plea of guilty. Sentence was suspended.

Several persons who were in the courtroom said they would try to find work for Olszewski to-day. Money was also given to him to buy food for his family.

LIVE WIRE FALLS ON A CAR.

Burns a Passenger and Causes a Panic in Which Several Are Hurt—Conductor's Presence of Mind.

Conductor George White of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, by his presence of mind in lifting a live wire from the Coney Island trolley track, did much to prevent a panic in his car yesterday.

White is conductor of Car 2,483 of the Fifth Avenue line. Frank W. Brown is the motorman. Filled from front to rear with holiday pleasure seekers, including many children, the car was moving along rapidly in the late afternoon, when suddenly, at Seventy-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, the overhead wire broke and fell, with a hiss and crackle of flying sparks, across the moving car and on to the track.

Immediately there was much excitement in the car. Women and children shrieked and men grew white with fear. "Jump," shouted some one, and despite the reassuring shouts of Brown and White several leaped out of the car. The wire grazed, as it fell, Peter Briscola, fifty-nine years old, of 238 Eldridge Street, badly burning him about the head and shocking him severely. May Miller, fourteen years old, of 3,907 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, received in jumping bruises about the face and body and general contusions. Many others were more or less injured.

Conductor White, seizing his rubber coat and rapping it around his hands, grasped the live wire and lifted it to one side and then aided by Brown calmed the frightened passengers. An ambulance was summoned from the Norwegian Hospital and dressed the injuries of those hurt. Briscola was taken to the hospital in a serious condition. The others went home. The wire was repaired after a delay of half an hour.

MOTORMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH

Struck by Another Car While Adjusting the Fender of His Own.

James Nimmo, thirty-seven years old, a motorman employed on the Franklin Avenue branch of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company, was killed yesterday by a trolley car of the Greenpoint line, belonging to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The accident occurred on Kent Avenue, in front of the Roosevelt Street Ferry. Nimmo's head was crushed by the fender and motor box.

Just how the accident occurred is not known. It happened so quickly that neither Motorman Beranger, who was in charge of the Greenpoint car, nor the eye-witnesses to the tragedy were able to give a clear version of it. From what the police were able to learn, Nimmo was running his car on the side track in front of the ferry house, where it is customary to wait for passengers coming from Manhattan. Before the car had fully cleared the main track Nimmo was compelled to stop it to readjust he fender. After shutting off the power he jumped from the platform, and was bending over the fender when the Greenpoint car struck him, and he was carried under the fender and his head crushed by the motor box.

Nimme lived with his wife and five children at Sterling Place and Rogers Avenue. His body was removed to an undertaking establishment.

Motorman Beranger was arrested and arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court charged with homicide, and held in $1,000 bail for examination.

FIVE HURT AT CONEY ISLAND.

Were Taking a Toboggan Slide When Two Cars Crashed Together—Two Were Seriously Injured.

In a collision on the Star Toboggan Slide, on the Sea Beach Walk, at Coney Island, yesterday afternoon, five persons were injured, two of them quite seriously. The cause of the collision was the breaking of a wheel on one of the cars which dashed down the incline, and with great force struck the car in front of it. The two seriously hurt are Mrs. Charles Smith of 178 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, whose right shoulder was fractured and back sprained, and Miss Bessie Cheatham, sixteen years old, of 1,043 Lafayette Avenue, both of whose ankles were fractured. These two were thrown from the car by the impact.

Five persons were in the car. Mr. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Cheatham escaped serious injury.

Employes of the company went to their assistance and got them to the street after much difficulty. They were placed in a carriage and taken to the office of Dr. Pierce, in West Eighth Street. Mr. Cheatham and Mrs. Cheatham both suffered from cuts and bruises and had their clothing torn, and Mr. Smith had his right arm sprained and his right foot was cut and bruised. After being attended the injured persons were removed to their homes in a coach supplied by the Star Toboggan Slide Company. This is the second accident of the kind this season.

KILLED BY AN ELEVATED TRAIN.

Man's Body Found on the Track Near the Brooklyn End of the Bridge.

A man, who up to a late hour last night was not identified, was found dead at the station of the Fifth Avenue elevated railroad, over the Bridge terminal at Sands Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. Both legs had been taken off by a train and his body was badly crushed. The body was discovered by a porter who was making a round at 4 o'clock. It was wedged between the inside rail and the platform. The legs were about 80 feet from the body. When an ambulance arrived, the surgeon said that the man had been dead for some time, but that his life might have been saved if he had been discovered at the time of the accident. It is supposed that he fell from the platform in front of a moving car. He was about forty years old, of medium height, and had dark hair and mustache. His clothes were dark, he wore a black and white shirt, red underwear, black socks, Congress gaiters, and a brown Fedora hat. There was $3.46 in his pocket.

TWO MEN DIVE TO SAVE A BOY.

Youngster Returns to Boat Off Which He Fell and Goes to a Picnic.

While 250 members of the Hungarian Republican Club were embarking on the steamboat Meta, at the foot of East Third Street, for a picnic at Glenwood, L. I., yesterday morning, Frank Cirofici, a twelve-year-old lad living at 362 Broome Street, fell overboard.

James Horton, life saver assigned to duty on the pier, and Daniel Sullivan, President of the W. T. Randolph Association, which was gathering on the tug Hazel Kirk, lying alongside the Meta, jumped overboard to rescue the boy. Horton reached the boy and held him afloat until a rowboat was brought to his aid, and both taken aboard. Sullivan was hauled aboard the Meta.

This is the tenth rescue that Horton has made this season. The lad was taken to the dock, and from there went back to the Meta, saying he would not miss the picnic for a dozen duckings.

GEN. SEWELL BACK, VERY WEAK.

Returns from Europe Still in Bad Health —Will Be Active in Politics.

Broken in health, Gen. W. J. Sewell, Senior Senator from New Jersey and for a score of years leader of the Republican party in that State, landed yesterday from the Red Star steamship Vaderland, ending a visit abroad. The General, who is said to be suffering from a complication of diseases, was so weak that he had to be assisted from the vessel. He was met by his secretary, H. J. Rumrillo, on whose arm he leaned while walking from the steamship to the Pennsylvania tug Belvedere, on which he was taken to Jersey City, en route to his home, at Camden.

Gen. Sewell has been abroad for several months in search of health, spending most of the time at Carlsbad. His health, it is said, has not improved. Although it was reported that he would not be able to take an active part in politics this Fall, the General said:

"While I am alive I will take an active part in politics. The outlook is bright for Republican success and I have lost no interest in political affairs."

Asked if he thought Franklin Murphy would be the nominee of his party for Governor, he replied:

"When I was going abroad it looked as if Mr. Murphy was sliding into the nomination without any great opposition. Mr. Murphy is popular with every one, even the opposition, and if he is nominated he will win with hands down. The Republican Party in this State is united, there are no factions, and, with the conditions as they are, Mr. Murphy should have no trouble in making the Governorship."

VENEZUELAN DECLARATION

Friendly Nations Informed of Trouble with Colombia.

Bocas del Toro, a Colombian Town, Practically Besieged by the Liberals or Insurgents.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 2—(Via Haitian Cable.)—The Official Gazette to-day published the memorandum of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to all friendly nations explaining the complaints made by Venezuela against Colombia.

The case is considered to be a casus belli. There is much comment and excitement.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 31—(Delayed three days by the censor.)—Bocas del Toro, 140 miles west of Colon, is virtually besieged by the Liberals, or insurgents. They number at least 200, and, as already cabled, occupy Provision Island, which is opposite the town, about a mile and a half distant, and commands the entrance to the harbor. They are fairly well armed, possessing two small modern cannon, as well as plenty of ammunition, and are commanded by a Nicaraguan. Among them are many Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Liberals. For more than a month the Liberals have been threatening the town. About a fortnight ago they improved their position on Provision Island, and the opposing forces have occasionally exchanged shots, although, with the exception of one Jamaican wounded there have been no casualties.

Among the Liberals are several who own property in Bocas del Toro. The Liberals express no desire or intention to damage the town or to molest foreigners or foreign vessels. There is easy communication by mail with the land east and west of Bocas del Toro. Cannon, arms, and ammunition are obtained from coast towns in Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Bocas del Toro being about forty miles from the Costa Rican frontier.

The Liberals profess to believe that a prolongation of the present situation would result in a withdrawal of the Government force from Bocas del Toro. Counting reinforcements, the Government has about 170 men there, and the town can only be reached by very light draught steamers through roundabout channels. Martial law prevails in Bocas del Toro. The authorities have stopped communication with other ports, except Colon. They have stopped local fishing and forbidden passage along the streets after 8 o'clock at night. Foreigners assert that the measures adopted for harbor supervision materially injure commerce. Two Germans were sent to jail for expressing their views too freely in a café, and it needed the intervention of the German Consul to effect their release.

The United States, French, British, and German Consular Agents in Bocas del Toro told the Colombian commander there that if the severe harbor restrictions interrupting commerce were not abated, they would call for gunboats. These representations resulted in a limited improvement only in harbor conditions. The local trade, which has been chiefly in bananas sent to the United States, is virtually dead. Fruit steamers from Mobile and New Orleans are getting only partial cargoes, the disturbed conditions preventing work on the plantations. The foreign element predominates in the town—Americans, Germans, British, and Chinese in the order named. The United Fruit Company of Boston owns many banana plantations in the neighborhood.

The United States Consular Agent in Bocas del Toro has made an urgent appeal to the United States Consul in Colon to send a gunboat. Commander Sargent of the United States gunboat Machias is fully informed of the situation, and if this does not improve shortly the Machias will probably proceed to Bocas del Toro. The Liberals on Provision Island say the presence of the Machias will not alter the situation, as they have in no way interfered with or injured foreigners, and the Government alone is responsible for the restrictions laid upon commerce.

Many houses in Bocas del Toro continually fly American, German, British, or French flags to denote the neutrality of their occupants. The Colombian Government considers that the measures taken there have been made necessary by the exigencies of the case.

JUSTICE FURSMAN'S STATEMENT

Not to Hold Court Here This Month—No Friction with the District Attorney.

Justice Edgar L. Fursman will not hold the extraordinary term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court this month. He came to this city from Troy yesterday, and opened court, only to immediately adjourn it until to-day. He will this morning dismiss for the term the panel of 200 jurors summoned, and will not again sit in the Criminal Branch until the October term.

District Attorney Philbin requested the Appellate Division to order an extraordinary term to be held this month. When Justice Fursman was assigned to preside Mr. Philbin requested another term to be held in August. Justice Gildersleeve held this term. Not many cases were disposed of. There are now in the Tombs awaiting trial more persons charged with homicide than at any time in many years.

When seen yesterday Justice Fursman said:

"I will not hold court in September. The work the District Attorney wished to dispose of at this term was disposed of in August. In the early part of July, the June term having extended into that month, Mr. Cowan of the District Attorney's staff informed me that there were some cases that the District Attorney wished disposed of. I told Mr. Cowan that if I sat in September I could only hold court until the 16th, as court in my own district would occupy my time after that date. Later I received a very courteous letter from the District Attorney, notifying me that the cases had been disposed of. I was very glad to receive this communication, and am sure there is no ill-feeling between the District Attorney and myself."

COLLISION IN THE PARK.

Occupants of Motor Vehicle, Overturned by a Cab, Badly Hurt.

A cab and a motor vehicle were in collision yesterday afternoon, and the occupants of the latter were thrown out and badly hurt.

A. Tick of 264 West Fifty-second Street and Mrs. C. Whitney of 305 West Fifty-fifth Street were the occupants of the motor vehicle. They were bowling along the West Drive in Central Park, and as they turned a curve in the road near Ninetieth Street they were run into by a cab. The motor carriage was upset, and both Mr. Tick and Mrs. Whitney were thrown to the ground.

Policeman Welsh of the mounted squad galloped up, and after helping the couple to the side of the drive sent for the Park ambulance. Dr. Spears responded, and said that Mrs. Whitney had sprained her left wrist and was otherwise badly bruised. Mr. Tick fractured his left leg, and, it is thought, was injured internally. They were taken to the German Hospital at their own request.

GOV. ODELL'S CANAL TOUR.

In a State Tug He Begins an Inspection of the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—Gov. Odell to-day began his tour of inspection of the Erie Canal, accompanied by State Engineer and Surveyor Bond, Superintendent Partridge of the State Department of Public Works and the other members of the party who were with him when he inspected the Champlain Canal last week. He left this city this morning in a State tug. He will go as far west to-day as Amsterdam, where he will spend the night.

Once Wealthy, Dies in Poorhouse.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 2.—Charles E. Ward died to-day at the Hamilton Poorhouse. He was born in Baltimore and was the descendant of an old English family. For several years he was associated in the management of the Adams Express Company, but at the beginning of the civil war invested his fortune in Confederate bonds. He made several attempts to recoup his losses after the war, but failed.

A New Oil Ship Reaches Port.

The steamer Seneca, from Greenock, a new boat, arrived in port yesterday. The Seneca was built for the Anglo-American Oil Company of London at Port Glasgow, Scotland, by Russell & Co. She is 390 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 30 feet depth. Her tonnage is 3,170. The Seneca is not an offtank vessel, but is intended to carry case oil to the East.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Fall Goods Are Ready Now.

We make it a point to show the new things early, and our patrons appreciate it. With September the summer season comes to a close. There may be a warm day or two occasionally, but that is all.

Interest now centres upon Fall styles—new waists, new gowns, new millinery, new silks, new dress goods—new fashions generally, and already the great store is resplendent with them.

But of course it is only the beginning of a procession of new things that will keep on coming from all the polite marts of the world for at least four months without interruption.

The new things of to-day will not be new in a month from now; they are like other flowers, fragrant only while the dew of newness lingers on them. Enjoy them now; enjoy their beauty as if you owned all that the store contains. Selling is not our only mission. We are doing our work on broader lines, and our work is to please you.

Black and Colored *Fall Dress Fabrics*

On Tuesday, and until sold, we offer several lines of desirable black and colored Fall Dress Fabrics that our buyer was lucky enough to secure from a retiring manufacturer at very low prices. The goods are all new and desirable—the phenomenally low prices to the contrary notwithstanding.

SACKINGS.

54-inch (1½ yards wide) Camel's-Hair Sackings, in shades of blue, Oxford, brown and black; regularly sold at 59c. a yard; our price, while they last, only 29

HOMESPUNS.

54-inch (1½ yards wide) All-Wool Homespuns, of a fine quality, in gray, blue, brown, silver and Oxford mixtures; the regular 85c. per yard quality, while they last, at 59

MELROSE GRANITE.

Double Width All-Wool Melrose Granite Cloth, in black and all the new Fall colors; very exceptional value, at 49

GOLF PLAIDS.

54-inch Golf Suitings, in good, desirable fall mixtures, the $1 per yard quality, for 69

VENETIAN CLOTHS.

52-inch all-wool Venetian Cloths, in 75 new plain and vigoureux effects; while they last, at, per yard, 85

BROADCLOTHS.

52-inch satin finish Broadcloths, in every new tint, including black, the $1.25 per yard grade, to-day for 95

(Main Floor, Front, 19th Street.)

Table Linens and Domestics.

Brand new stocks of fine, perfect goods, offered at prices that are bound to win the patronage of housekeepers and stewards who are ever on the outlook for the greatest values at the least price.

Table Linen—56-inch Silver Bleached Table Damask, per yard, 33

Table Linen—Full Bleached and Silver Bleached All-Linen 64-inch Damask, regularly retailed at 65c. a yard, here to-day for 50

20-inch Full Bleached Napkins, the $1.00 kinds, at, per dozen, 88

5-8 All-Linen Bleached Damask Napkins, per dozen, 95

¾ Size Extra Heavy Bleached Damask Napkins, retailed elsewhere at $1.75 a dozen, here to-day for 1.49

Linen Huck Towels, 18x34 inches, with fast colored fancy borders; here to-day at, each, 9

Linen Huck Towels, 20x40 inches, soft finish, will absorb freely, hemmed, at, each, 12½

Turkish Towels, large size, with white or colored borders, worth 16c. apiece, here to-day for 12½

Turkish Towels, of a larger size, bleached and brown, worth 25c. apiece, at 19

Hemmed Tea Towels of a liberal size and good quality, at, each, 10

350 pieces of linen Towelling, in red and blue fancy checks, on sale to-day, at, per yard, 7

10,000 yards of Check and Plaid Nainsooks, worth 6½c., 8c. and 10c. a yard, all on sale to-day for 5

(Main Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Women's Wrappers and House Dresses.

At "End of the Season" Clearance Prices.

Women's medium and light-weight percale Wrappers; ruffle bertha, braid trimming, flounce skirt, bishop sleeve; fully worth $1.25 each; also A lot of odds and ends in women's fine House Dresses; many worth from $2.00 to $2.50 apiece, A Choice To-day for 79c.

(Second Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Wash Fabrics.

Some of the season's most popular goods at greatly reduced prices.

15c. per yard English Dimities, 10c. per yard Prints, suitable for comforter coverings, 8c. per yard Corded Lawns, 8c. per yard Percales and Shirting Cambrics, 7½c. per yard Apron Ginghams, All reduced to 5c. a yd.

Seersucker Ginghams, in blue and oxblood, a large variety of stripes, per yard, only, 11

Mercerized Chambray, in oxblood, blue and pink; worth fully 19c. a yard; here to-day at 12½

(Main Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Groceries, Wines, etc.

A list of good things to eat and drink offered for to-day's sale at the most economical prices.

GROCERIES.

Butter: Strictly XXXX Elgin Creamery Butter, lb., 18

Corn: State Cream Sugar Corn or Baltimore String Beans, can, 6

Milk: "Borden's" Eagle Condensed Milk, 2 cans, 25

Hams: Armour's Mild Sugar Cured Hams, lb., 12½

Fish: Selected Long Branch Weak Fish or Butter Fish, lb., 5

Coffee: Fancy Golden Santos, fresh roasted, lb., 13

Lamb: Short Forequarters Canada Spring Lamb, lb., 6

Sardines: "Admiral" Oil Sardines, ¼s, 2 tins, 9

Prunes: Choice Meaty Santa Clara Fruit, lb., 5

Tea: Choice rich flavored Green, Black or Blended Teas, 3 lbs., $1.00; lb., 38

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: C. E. Alioth, Boulevard du Theatre.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine Supplement, per Year	1.50
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES out of town may have daily and Sunday editions mailed to them at the rate of 65 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE TUNNEL.

It is time the comedy in which the Board of Health and the managers of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad are joint performers was brought to an end. It has ceased to be amusing and now presents itself in its more serious aspects.

A few weeks ago the Medical Commissioner, Dr. COSBY, advised by the Sanitary Superintendent, published a letter giving his views as to what should be done to correct the conditions existing in the tunnel. It may have been his privilege as a citizen to have views and to express them, but to give them out as reflecting the views of the Board of Health, and especially to accompany them with notification that the board had the power to close the tunnel and would exercise such power if necessary, was an act which had every appearance of being a serious breach of official etiquette. It has never been understood that the Medical Commissioner was the Board of Health, or that, as ex-officio Chairman of its Sanitary Committee, he had any other function than to initiate measures which became operative only when made so by resolution of the board. The President of the board was absent from New York at the time, which perhaps explains Dr. COSBY'S conviction that he was "the whole thing" pro tem. If his object was to make the public aware of the official existence of Dr. COSBY, he probably accomplished it and might have stopped there without doing any great harm.

When President SEXTON returned to town, on the 29th, he seems to have concluded that it was wise to take the matter up where Dr. COSBY had left it. Consequently, on that day a letter was mailed to President NEWMAN of the New York Central Railroad, in which on his own responsibility, so far as anything in the order shows, he made an emphatic demand that the views of the Sanitary Superintendent and of Dr. COSBY should be at once carried out, as follows:

That the brick and stone sustaining walls between the two sections of the tunnel be removed and proper and sufficient steel girders in column be placed in lieu of same; that the small shafts which ventilate the tunnel between Sixty-seventh and Seventy-first Streets and between Eighty-first and Ninety-fifth Streets be enlarged and extended on every block in a like manner to conform with the ventilating shafts from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-seventh Street.

Concerning this order President SEXTON said: "I am acting upon the reports of those attached to this department who have examined the tunnel for us. I am determined that the nuisance complained of shall be abated, and I will use every means in my power to see that the improvements are made. If there is any delay, I will use what legal means I have for enforcing the order."

This suggests some questions which are strictly pertinent to the subject under consideration. By what statute is Mr. SEXTON empowered to discover a nuisance, prescribe the remedy, and give notice that he will employ the legal powers of the department to have his views carried into effect? Part of this used to be the function of the Board of Health, of whose will the President was the executive; none of it was ever the function of the gentleman who happened at any particular time to be its executive. If we are not mistaken, it has been the traditional policy of the Board of Health for more than a quarter of a century to refrain from prescribing the method by which a nuisance should be corrected. Its officers have at all times been willing to advise with those upon whom orders for the abatement of nuisances have been served, how best to correct the difficulties complained of, but in no instance under pre-Tammany administrations of the department have its officers been willing to assume the responsibility for the sufficiency of any measure in advance of test.

The order of President SEXTON is an extremely foolish one, so far as the correction of the tunnel nuisance is concerned. The enormously costly reconstruction of the subway by the removal of the brick curtain walls which separate the central from the side alleys, and the substitution of "steel girders in column," (whatever that may mean,) will not correct the trouble or accomplish a benefit in any respect proportionate to the great cost involved. The order for increased openings for ventilation is simply a step in the direction of an open cut, to secure which the Central management would do almost anything, since it would permit them to continue locomotive traction indefinitely. Mr. SEXTON probably does not know that the conditions in the central alley of the tunnel are practically as bad as those in the side tunnels, and that the removal of the partition walls would not make the tunnel either safe or comfortable. He should know, however, that if the order is enforced and no good results are accomplished, the Board of Health will be effectually estopped from any further interference, since the courts would take the very proper view that it could not prescribe the method of nuisance correction without being responsible for the results. It is not easy to describe politely this performance of the Health Department Commissioners. Their duty ends in discovering a nuisance and ordering that it be corrected. It is none of their business how it is corrected, so long as it is corrected, and if it were, they are wholly incompetent to prescribe the method. There is something very suspicious in Mr. NEWMAN'S assurances of willingness to comply with President SEXTON'S order. To guess the reason for it would not tax the intelligence of the congenital idiots on Randall's Island.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

All the capitals of Europe are just now more or less excited over the visit of the Czar of Russia to witness the Autumn manoeuvres in France and to meet President LOUBET. It is not surprising, though it is not gratifying, that some of the English papers are particularly suspicious and ungracious on this occasion. The dread and distrust of Russia seem very deep-seated in the British mind. There has certainly been cause for it, but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that Great Britain has not given the ruling class in Russia any reason either to love or confide in British policy or people. The history of the relations of the two Governments has been one of rivalry, for the most part over pretty remote objects, and the rivalry has ranged through nearly all things that one could do to harm or hamper the other, from intrigue to war. There is no doubt that the Russian Government is playing a long and unscrupulous game in the Orient against Great Britain. From the Persian Gulf to the northeastern provinces of China Russia is seeking, in military phrase, to "envelop" Great Britain. As we showed plainly enough the other day, Great Britain has reason to watch with jealous care the advance of Russian control and influence. But suspicion directed toward the Russian-French alliance appears to us singularly misdirected.

For this reason: The alliance of France with Russia is in the nature of insurance that Germany shall keep the peace, and at the present moment there is no country in Europe where the popular feeling is so definitely and unmistakably unkind, not to say hostile, toward England as in Germany, or one from which England has more to fear. It was the remark of a distinguished publicist of Germany lately that the Emperor was the only friend England had in that country. All classes of Germans, and especially the military and the commercial classes, are in a state of chronic irritation toward England. The soldiers are vexed at her quiet aggressiveness and her unshaken confidence in her ability to meet all possible contingencies. The merchants and manufacturers are jealous of her tremendous resources of capital and enterprise and her vast marine, which make so arduous the German struggle for foreign markets. Even the scholars of Germany, who were wont in earlier days to understand and to long for the beneficent freedom that goes with English ideals the world over, are now cross and critical toward everything English.

The friendship of the Emperor for Great Britain is, moreover, an uncertain element in the situation. It is not easy to define its exact basis. There is probably something of a family attachment for his relatives of the British royal family, though that did not prevent the telegram to KRUEGER, which the British regarded as an insult to the Queen. It is more likely that the Emperor sees that Great Britain is a practically invulnerable foe and a most powerful ally in any trouble that may await his empire. And this feeling is unquestionably made far stronger than it otherwise would be by the alliance of Russia with France. That alliance leaves Germany not entirely isolated, but terribly lonely, on the Continent. Her relations with France are necessarily not those of warm friendship; at best she can but hope that as time goes on the danger of open breach will gradually lessen. Germany's relations with Russia are essentially delicate, especially those connected with commerce. In the presence of Russia and France bound by an intimate alliance, Germany's immediate reliance must be on Austria and her remote reliance on Great Britain.

Practically, then, the alliance of Russia and France is a guarantee of peace, and peace is, above all things, what Great Britain needs and desires at all times. Why, therefore, should a visit intended to emphasize the strength of this alliance disturb the minds of the British? We are persuaded that it should not; that, on the contrary, the visit should be accepted in England as a sign of hope and encouragement. In a very direct manner the alliance tends to force Germany to the support of Great Britain in any difficulty she may be compelled to have with Russia, and Germany is the one country on the unforced support of which Great Britain could not surely count. As for our own interests, they are clearly sustained by this alliance, since we even more than Great Britain are in a position to profit by the peace of which the alliance is a guarantee.

A GOOD SIGN.

There is one feature in the recent turn given to the strike situation that is extremely encouraging and gratifying. It is the open and severe criticism of the action of the President of the Amalgamated Association by trades union members on the ground that he has not kept good faith and has put the affiliated unions in the position of not keeping faith. This sensitiveness on the part of representatives of the unions is of excellent augury. Irresponsibility is the chief evil and the chief danger of the trade organizations, and it can be done away with only by the action of the workingmen themselves.

In the remarkable speech made in Milwaukee on Sunday by Mr. HICKEY, the Vice President of the Bay View Lodge, the charge was made, temperately but distinctly, that Mr. SHAFFER had "misrepresented" the attitude of the United States Steel Corporation and had declined peremptorily offers from the corporation which were based solely on the condition that the Amalgamated Association should prove that it would keep agreements. We are not informed as to the accuracy of Mr. HICKEY'S information as to the specific terms offered, but it is significant that a labor leader of prominence should give so much importance to this element in the dispute. When we find that the members of the trade organizations hold their leaders to direct responsibility for the honesty and fairness of their dealings, not only with the unions, but with the employers, we may be sure that matters will tend to go better in the future. It is to be noted, too, that Mr. HICKEY charges Mr. SHAFFER with betraying the association by accusing the Steel Corporation of a determination to crush all organization and to ruin the association. Such accusations are usually only too sure to be accepted blindly by the followers of the labor leaders, who rely on the natural indignation thus aroused to carry their point. When false accusations are investigated, exposed, and denounced by union officers the way is clearly opening toward a better understanding between employers and employed.

YELLOW FEVER AND QUARANTINE.

Official conservatism is very clearly illustrated in the fact that the important and apparently conclusive experiments made in Cuba under the direction of Surgeon REED, United States Army, regarding the conveyance and propagation of yellow fever have thus far made little or no impression upon the conventional methods of quarantine. When it is remembered that any interruption of commerce imposes burdens upon merchants and carriers which ultimately fall upon the consumer, and are compensated in increased prices and higher freight rates, it becomes very clear that if the detention of ships from infected ports is as unnecessary as the Cuban experiments would warrant us in believing, the practice should be discontinued at every port where quarantine has any other purpose than to accumulate charges imposed and collected for the advantage of the officials who assess and collect them, as the robber barons once levied tolls and duties on the commerce of the Rhine.

While it is doubtless true that the Cuban tests have left some points involved in doubt, the one question which they appear to have settled beyond dispute is that under no conditions which admit of artificial production is it possible to infect the non-immune from contact with the fomites of yellow fever in clothing, bedding, and personal effects. Even rags for paper stock could not very well be as dangerous as the fabrics from the beds of patients who had died from yellow fever in Las Animas Hospital, in which non-immunes slept for weeks under the conditions of high temperature, artificial dampness, and so little ventilation as to threaten asphyxiation. Disinfection becomes as ineffective as an incantation when there is nothing in the way of infectious germs to destroy. In the case of a house in which yellow fever has occurred the question with the United States Army experts in Cuba is simply how to destroy the mosquitos which may have bitten the patients. Sulphur fumes and formaldehyde are the favorite agencies for the destruction of the culex; but, their destruction accomplished, further disinfection would seem to be a waste of time and material. Either will kill all the mosquitos in from ten to fifteen minutes, and as they are as dead at the end of that time as they ever will be, this period would seem to fix the limit of useful quarantine detention. In his report on sanitation and yellow fever in Havana, Surgeon HAVARD, United States Army, after describing the very simple process of house disinfection now practiced, says: "The duties of quarantine officers have also become singularly simplified. Since we may assume in practice that the infectious germs do not exist outside of man or mosquito, the disinfection of trunks and baggage on account of yellow fever is no longer justifiable. All that is required will be the examination of the non-immunes within the five days immediately following their last exposure to infection, the danger of transmission being from their own persons, and in nowise from their clothing or baggage. Ships, like houses, are liable to harbor infected mosquitos, and will continue to require fumigation."

It is not a sufficient answer to the concurrent judgment of our army Surgeons to brush their conclusions aside as "not proven." The results they have attained have carried their work far beyond the theoretical stage, and better proof than they have given of the absolute correctness of their observations could not be furnished outside of a mathematical demonstration. The Province of Santiago is now as free from yellow fever as New York. This result in what for more than four centuries has been the home of yellow fever and a centre of infection is as good proof as even the most conservative practitioner of medical traditions should need to satisfy him that new truths have been added to the sum of human knowledge of the etiology of this dread disease. The results in Havana are not yet quite as complete as they are in Santiago, but are sufficiently remarkable to leave no room for doubt that the progress has been along lines which will lead to the complete extinction of the disease.

Of the work in Havana, the report on this subject lately published by the War Department, through the Division of Insular Affairs, says:

There have been years in which there was very little yellow fever, but none in which it has entirely disappeared as at present. It would therefore seem to be a fair inference that the improved method of disinfection killed off the infected mosquitos; that by March 8 the city had been rid of the infection, and was free of fever until April 20, when a focus of infection again developed. Disinfection again apparently killed the infected mosquitos, as the city was free from fever until May 6, when another focus developed. The same method of disinfection was again applied, with the result that no cases developed after that date. It is believed that, pursuing the present methods, the island can be rid of yellow fever, and its spread may be prevented even when introduced from the outside. If this condition can be brought about many of the restrictions now imposed upon commerce by quarantines can be done away with.

It is encouraging that, in accordance with the suggestion made at and approved by the third Pan-American Medical Congress in Havana, a conference has been called of delegates representing the several American republics, to consider and, if possible, agree upon a uniform system of quarantine in accordance with what the work of the past two years has demonstrated in Cuba. It should be remembered, however, that traditions die hard and that ancient superstitions have surprising vitality.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—So well has The London Times been served by its Havana correspondent, ever since it became evident that the United States was about to intervene in Cuban affairs, that its letters from this source have come to be generally recognized as those of an accurate and impartial observer whose praise is worth having and whose blame cannot be lightly put aside. In reviewing the present situation in Cuba this correspondent, after cordially recognizing that under American rule the island has recovered with marvelous rapidity from the ruin and desolation of the war, makes the truly terrible statement that "the courts of justice to-day in Cuba are as corrupt, possibly more so, than at any time during the Spanish régime." If that stood alone it might be explained as a result of faults in the Cubans themselves, but the correspondent continues: "For this state of affairs the military Governor General of the island is directly responsible. After the evacuation of Cuba by the Spaniards it rested with the Governor General to nominate Judges and other legal officials. No effort was made to select upright and honorable men for the highest judicial appointments. Anybody was good enough to fill the vacant posts, provided he had political friends to urge his claims. A lack of all discrimination in the choice of the officers of justice has inflicted incalculable harm upon the community. It is no easy matter to purify the bench when the system which has been tolerated for the past two and a half years has become so firmly implanted as is actually the case at the present moment. A drastic reform of the judiciary is badly required, but there is small prospect that it will be obtained in the near future." The reference to "the military Governor General" is not quite clear, but apparently the accusations are directed at both Gen. BROOKE and Gen. WOOD, the one for creating and the other for perpetuating the evils mentioned. So surprising are these statements that one cannot but suspect them to contain elements of exaggeration and error. Strangely indeed has the country misunderstood Gen. WOOD if it be true that under him "no effort was made to select upright and honorable men for the highest judicial appointments." It is their origin alone that gives the charges weight.

—Time was when news from Guam was awaited with eager impatience and received with unaffected and unmitigated delight. That was in the days when the little island and its inhabitants were ruled by that most amiable and ingenious despot, Capt. RICHARD LEARY, a man of sound sense, not the less sound because it was sometimes almost indistinguishable from a sense of humor. While it is true that Capt. LEARY allowed the people of Guam to do few of the things they wanted to do, and compelled them to do many things for which they had no inclination, he yet managed to make even discipline amusing, and considerations of official dignity were never permitted to stand in the way of a joke. Capt. LEARY realized the minuteness of his satrapy, and his Government was paternal rather than stately. The fun all came to an end when his successor took the reins. With the accession of Commander SCHROEDER news from the island ceased to be amusing and became a series of stories about tiresome petty rows. The new Governor instantly banished from the island all traces of levity, and its conduct was no longer suggestive of comic opera, but this change, though regarded at first as an improvement by a few distant observers, who mistake the conventionalities for the proprieties, has not worked at all well. Nothing has been revealed that makes us doubt the excellence of Commander SCHROEDER'S intentions, but though he may be the right man, it has become painfully evident that he is not in the right place. He has been unhappy in Guam, and he has made other people unhappy. Instead of taking small things lightly, he has turned them into tragedies. The mysterious disappearance of a keg of whisky, for instance, thrilled him with massive horror and inspired him to action that angered and disgusted every one of his subordinates. Of course, it is wicked to steal whisky, but—well, Capt. LEARY would not for such a theft have shaken Guam to its foundations. The place for Commander SCHROEDER, apparently, is on a man-of-war. As the ruler of a little island, where communication with his superiors is infrequent, he is not a success.

—That large fraction of the American public which thinks, to put it mildly, that Admiral SCHLEY had a little something to do with winning the battle off Santiago Harbor, finds itself at an utter loss when it tries to discover how the Acting Secretary of the Navy, after reading Admiral HOWISON'S letter, could write to that officer: "You say substantially that there is no foundation for the statements attributed to you." In the letter referred to Admiral HOWISON discussed many things at considerable length. He mentioned, for example, his long years of honorable service, he hinted a condemnation of officers who make speeches or write magazine articles, and he touched upon peculiarities in the vocabulary of the service. When at last he reached the point at issue, what he said "substantially," to use Mr. HACKETT'S word, was that, while in his frequent conversations with his friends and acquaintances he had probably expressed practically the opinions as to the Schley-Sampson controversy with which he was credited by the Boston reporter, he had never given formal authorization for the publication of those opinions, and therefore was not responsible for the article printed. This is to strain the Admiral's words somewhat, but not a tenth part so much as they were strained by Mr. HACKETT, and we are sure our version of the letter duplicates the impression it made upon the minds of ninety-nine out of a hundred readers. That Mr. HACKETT saw in it something utterly different is significant of much, and especially of the profound unlikeness between the attitude of the Navy Department and that of the general public in this matter. If Admiral HOWISON did not make the statements attributed to him, and did not make them to anybody, it is a great pity that he did not say so. That is what Admiral SCHLEY wanted to know—in other words, he wanted to know whether he has or has not already been convicted of "reprehensible conduct" by Admiral HOWISON.

—Clear proof of how little, and less than little, nations and peoples are influenced by sentiment in the conduct of their business operations is to be found in the fact that, while our trade with Spain is now greater than it was before our war with her, the Cubans have this year dealt with us even less than they did last year. Yet upon Spain we inflicted a terrible humiliation and a more terrible loss—quite enough, certainly, to explain, if not to justify, great sacrifices on her part as preferable to entering into commercial transactions from which we as well as she must necessarily derive profit. No evidences of resentment remain, however, and the Spanish merchants utilize every advantage our markets afford. The Cubans, on the contrary, owe us an immense debt, and even those among them who are most eager for complete independence admit the existence of that debt. But it does not lead them to deal with us when they think they can do better elsewhere, and when we do not fall in with their customs as regards credit and the like, they turn to those who will, though it is to persons who gave them no help in breaking the yoke of Spain.

Name and Address Desired.

Will "A Would-Be Independent" please send his name and address to this office?

STORY OF A BROADWAY LOT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sale during this last week of the property on Broadway and Murray Street, opposite Park Place, known as No. 241, was one of unusual interest and deserving of more than a passing notice.

There are but few families in this age of constant and rapid changes who have held intact the title deeds to a piece of property for more than a century, as was the case with that of which I now write. The original owner, Mr. Daniel Boardman, one of New York's old merchans, bought the lot facing City Hall Park from the corporation of Trinity Church, it being then a portion of that vast tract known as the Queen's Farm. On this lot he built a handsome and substantial residence, and to the same neighborhood came the Nones, Rhinelanders, Barclays, and other well-known families of that time. There, in a style of quiet elegance, Mr. Boardman lived until his death, which occurred in 1832. His will directed that his Broadway property should be held in trust until the majority of his youngest grandchild.

The old house was changed to suit the requirements of trade, and in 1850 was removed in order to build the present structure, which was considered at that time to be a handsome and commodious one. In all the years intervening between then and the present day the building has never been tenantless and not once have the insurance companies been required to pay for loss by fire, though fierce conflagrations have raged around it on every side.

Not the least of the interesting facts connected with this old building is that by its recent sale it has passed into the possession of the direct heirs of Mr. Rhinelander, the former intimate associate and near neighbor of its first owner, Daniel Boardman, and that after many years the properties of these two old families have been united.

J. T. B.

Narragansett, Sept. 1, 1901.

WHAT INDEPENDENTS WANT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am an independent voter whose aspirations do not run in a political strain, but who has this city's best interests at heart, and although I have little practical political experience, feel that the few words I may say are not only my sentiments, but also of many other independent voters. In reading your paper from day to day, it seems to me that the political situation from the fusion standpoint is much mixed.

My daily business necessitates my going from shop to shop, and I find the people who have this city's welfare in mind (that is raising it from the depths of municipal mismanagement) feel that the honesty to gain that end is retarded by the actions of a certain political leader.

You can rest assured that the honest citizen becomes lethargic when such a condition confronts him.

If such a state of affairs did not exist you would find the interest in this fusion movement past the expectations of this so-called political "wiseman." Can it be possible there was any intention at any time on the part of Mr. Platt to accept an independent Democrat owned by him, the same as our present Mayor is owned by Mr. Croker? If the newspaper reports quote Mr. Platt correctly, his statements from time to time are significant. He says "A man who supported Bryan cannot be the candidate."

I cannot see where State or National politics should be brought into this movement—this is not a Presidential or State election; and the politics of the candidate should not be considered. If Mr. Platt is consistent he knows an independent Democrat is the strongest vote "getter," even if he had supported the Democratic Presidential ticket.

This city is Democratic, and a large number supported Bryan who would support a candidate of that stripe.

The people think that the so-called deals between Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker are not a myth. Would it not be a splendid finish to Mr. Platt's successful career as a politician to let the public know (who are not acquainted with the intricacies of politics) that he is sincere in this movement?

I feel that a united effort on the part of our citizens would overthrow the present Municipal Government, but they must feel that this movement is not from a sordid ambition on the part of any one man, no matter how high he may be in politics or those closely connected politically with him.

In closing, let me say the type of candidate, in my opinion, that should be chosen to lead the forces this coming election against Mr. Croker and his conscienceless leaders should be a man who is known as a Democrat, independent and fearless, and antagonistic to Croker's gang and what they stand for.

AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

New York, Sept. 1, 1901.

EULOGIZES ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A minister's remarks about church organizations have caused comment in your columns, and perhaps you have room for further consideration of the subject.

Did not Christ identify the Church with Himself in saying "He that hears you hears Me," and did He not promise to be with her "all days, even to the consummation of the world"? How, then, can we neglect Him by attention to the Church? Or, rather, how can we fail to neglect Him when we give the Church no heed? He gave her a commission in the plainest words, and sent her forth even as He was sent. She is a visible representative empowered to speak for Him.

In the New Testament nothing is clearer than this, that the institution established to teach religion was to teach with authority under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and that it was to last to the end of time with Christ's abiding presence. This perpetual Church must then be in the world to-day, and the injunction to hear it is still binding. Where shall we find the Church? Some of late have taken to styling as the "Church" all denominations collectively. No such union exists in fact, so this Church is only an idea of the mind. This cannot be the Church that we must hear, for to hear it is impossible. With the component parts stating contradictory creeds, the principles of contradiction prevents us from adopting them all. Christ did not found churches, but a Church. Clearly, it does not now exist as this impossible composite.

Shall we now examine the parts of this "Church" to find our authoritative teacher? As we apply to one denomination after another, one after the other (with a notable exception) disclaims to be the only Church, and we may take them at their word.

With all their differences they have a certain comity derived from their common point of origin and divergence; that their work is not to teach religion authoritatively but suggestively; to distribute Bibles and let each man, his own final interpreter, teach himself; that a layman is free to leave his Church and enter another; that if he can get followers he may start a Church of his own; that churches as organizations are only social; that the object is religious, but the bond itself is social, of men's making and continuance; that authority to teach any layman comes from that layman himself. All this follows directly from their common principle of private judgment.

These denominations, then, need not be questioned further. All organizations that disclaim title as the one true Church may be taken at their word; indeed, they must be taken at their word, for the true Church, afraid to announce itself, cannot be imagined.

But there is a notable exception. Amid these organizations, but apart from them, there is a Church dwarfing them in extent of a reverent antiquity ages before their birth. It is sharply distinct from them; so unlike that it cannot without catachresis be grouped with them as a kindred body. The difference is not only nor principally in her doctrines and rites, for these may be borrowed from and copied, (as is largely done, unofficially, in one denomination.) It is not simply what but how she teaches. It is her attitude toward the world. She sets forth doctrines not for opinions but for absolute truths, to be accepted absolutely on her apostolic and divine commission. She does not shrink or falter in her utterance. She meets the requirement of the true Church that it must know and proclaim its authority. Authority, while her neighbor organizations dare not use that word, being, indeed, estopped, she employs it in the fullest sense.

Which is this Church? We all know the Church that is called arrogant for not accommodating her position toward other beliefs; that is censured for claiming to be the Church and for speaking as having authority. In this she only agrees with the Church of the Apostles. Had they not been unyielding as to dogma, whether to those without or within the fold, they would have been recreant to the faith. They could not compromise their authority; it was their's only in trust to be exercised for their Master. What the enemies of the Catholic Church say for taunt is her glory. But arrogant does not describe her. While she knows nothing of interdenominational comity and does not recognize the sects as sisters, even though she be accorded the rank of prima inter pares, to every individual in the sects she extends hands of invitation and prays to God for their return. She will not suffer strange doctrines to be brought to her, but her doors are shut to no one and she receives and blesses all that enter.

To us, her children, a distinction between going to Christ and attending to the Church is unmeaning. We would consider it absurd, yes, impious, to hold as conflicting the call of Christ and His mystical spouse. She is His own. Hers is the offering of the sacrifice, the administering of the sacraments, the teaching of the faith. If she makes it a matter of precept that we attend public service at stated times, the reason of our careful obedience is that delegation, "He that hears you hears Me." The object of our attendance is to worship our Lord; and any mark of respect that we ever show to the church edifice is for the sake of Him there present.

We love her and we call her "Mother Church." Toward us she is parental; she is solicitous to teach us faith, without which it is "impossible to please God"; and since "faith without works is dead" she is urgent by warnings and appeals that we follow God's law. She brings us to the sacrament of reconciliation and the sacrament of Christ's love. She watches over us during life and at death she hastens to us with the last comforting rites of religion. Her work is to strengthen each of her children in his trial in the lists; to keep us safe, during our little waiting for eternity, that we may reach our home and join the Church Triumphant.

NEAL H. EWING.

New York, St. Augustine's Day, 1901.

TAKES ISSUE WITH BISHOP TURNER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in this morning's TIMES what is reported to be an interview with Bishop Turner of the African Methodist Church, in Atlanta, Ga., and it seems to me plausible that, at his age, he should be seeking notoriety which in the end will do him more harm than good. His conviction, as he terms it, not supported by any reasonable exposition of fact by which we may be guided to believe the negro emigration justifiable, is time and energy spent on a question that has been lost by the many able solutions presented for its elimination.

The question I would like to ask the venerable Bishop to answer is this: Why should he wish the negroes in the United States to emigrate to Africa, and what benefit will they derive and gain by emigration? Will it solve any of the many contentions?

I am under the impression that there is much field for improving the existing conditions of the negro in the United States; if things are worked and carried out properly by those charged with looking after the moral and practical side of his life, it would be a great satisfaction. There is nothing in Africa for the negro to better his condition, compared with the opportunities that exist in the United States. Let the Bishop give us some reasonable views why Africa is better than the place of his birth and the surroundings of his childhood. This is the fatherland of the negro born in the United States. If he cannot prosper here, then he will nowhere else under the sun.

"Bishop Turner saying that "I will give the world another Rome" is a dream and deception. I am sure he cannot do it, (ex nihilo nihil fit.) If he can, let him start the "Rome" in the United States with honest people. The Government may give some tract of land for the noble aspirations.

I believe that if we were to try to better things, try to be a little more optimistic in our views, these matters can be remedied; we may succeed in time in partly overcoming the existing conditions without sacrificing genuine affections for doubtful ones.

You have explicitly said in your editorial of to-day that "the black is here to stay," and, I think, till the laws of evolution eradicate him completely from this planet.

ARTHUR A. SCHOMBURG.

New York, Aug. 20, 1901.

BELIEVES IN GOING TO CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my letter of Aug. 24, my reason given why church services are so poorly attended in Summer was that many of the members possessed the idea that there was no harm in using the Lord's day for their own pleasure; their plea for so doing being that they need the fresh air.

"The Clerk," in his letter of Aug. 26, asks if men who work ten hours a day in a stuffy office or shop are exempt from attending church. Why should they be? He says the care of one's health is as important as attending divine service. Now, while I agree that it is our duty to God and to ourselves to take care of our health, I do not believe it to be as important as taking care of our spiritual health. How much easier it would be for us to "keep our bodies in temperance, soberness, and chastity" if our hearts and minds were filled by pure and holy thoughts.

I have in mind many men whose evenings are spent in breathing the foul air of saloons; also, men who are not at all particular about what they eat and drink. Would that we were as particular in these small rules of eating, drinking, &c., as we are peculiarly particular about getting a breath of fresh air when churchtime comes. Of course, there are many men who are careful in their habits and stand in need of fresh air, but, depend upon it, the majority of men who are so anxious about their health on Sunday are the ones who are the most careless in the way they pass their evenings.

"The Clerk" further asks if we cannot "worship God just as well in the fields and woods." A great deal can be said on both sides of this question, but space does not allow me to say all I should like to. I do not think it wise to forego the church altogether on Sundays. How often have we stood for hours in a jostling, stifling crowd under a blazing sun in order to honor some great man? Can we not give even one hour to the united worship of God and to hear a good sermon? Then, if a man wants the fresh air, let him go, not to the popular resorts, but to the fields and woods; let him go, filled with the spirit of God, to meditate on the sermon of the morning; to commune with Him in the peace and quiet of nature; to see in the birds and trees around him the goodness of his Father, and then let him "praise God from whom all blessings flow." I warrant these words will have a grander meaning for him. The Sabbath spent like this is sure to give to any man, woman, or child that "rest and peace which passeth all understanding."

A WORKINGMAN.

New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

SUBSTITUTE FOR STREET SIGNS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I might commence my present epistle with the assurance that once upon a time I have "forsworn" ever again to write or touch upon the subject of street signs, because—well, because the matter is getting so stale it is apparently of no use, and also, Mr. Editor, because you are not, I think, as convinced of the necessity of street signs as I am. "I need them badly."

I can assure you that were it not for a little scheme or plan I accidentally "tumbled over," and which does not cost anything—"it is the duty of all citizens to guard the City Treasury like their own pockets, and in this way to work for their own pockets all the time"—I would not trouble you with this, but really, Mr. Editor, while you may and no doubt always do know "where you are at," whether "riding in the streets or walking in the cars," I am obliged to depend largely upon the lamp-post signs, and where they are missing, (and they are non est almost at all those places where they used to be and should be,) I have to depend upon my little discovery. The greatest trouble with my plan is that while it works in some parts of the city, I doubt very much that it will lend itself to the locating yourself all over town. I say t-o-w-n advisedly, because even the smallest Western towns, which the inhabitants would feel greatly insulted to have spoken of except as "our city," pride themselves on their lamp-post signs.

But now as to my plan to discover your whereabouts: You are, I will say, riding in the Third Avenue car. Street signs, of course, there are none, but finally you discover a number on a building, (a great many have no numbers, either, or, if they have, you can't see them.) Say the number is 2,278. Do you know what my great acumen or the necessity for its exercise has taught me? No, you don't. Well, I strike off the last figure, leaving 227, or say 228, 78 being nearer 80 than 70. This figure 228 you divide in half—product, 114. To this you add 10—result, 124. You look up, and behold there is One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station right before you. The plan is most simple.

As I am not expecting to get money for this really valuable information, I will at once tell you the weakness or the drawback to the system. It is somewhat like those cable codes which require a key in order to use them. The key to the Third Avenue is 10, although as you ride down toward the lower end it gradually changes off to 9, and finally you add 8 instead of 10, but then just consider the convenience of being able to discover within a block, or at most two, where you are.

Really, Mr. Editor, the more I think of this plan of being able to find out "where you are at" without consulting the lamp-post signs the grander and "usefuller" it appears to me. For instance, we all know that the managers of our street car companies are full of the milk of human kindness toward their patrons. Now, what would be easier, what would keep their patrons in good humor, and keep them at the same time from asking unnecessary questions of the high-salaried gentlemen who collect the fares, than to post in conspicuous places in the cars the key number of the avenues they pass through? There might be a notice reading, for instance, like this: "The key number of this avenue is 53. To find out at any time where this car is all a passenger has to do is to discover a number on a building, strike off the last number or figure, divide in half the preceding figures, and add the key number 53, and he will know at once near what cross street the car is at the time. Please do not bother the conductor. He has fares to collect."

Now, Mr. Editor, I know I have done a great service to my fellow-townsmen and to the occasional stranger that may sojourn within our gates, and now I take leave of the subject, which I fear is less important to you than to some who used to depend upon streets signs.

F. PAULSEN.

New York, Aug. 31, 1901.

A Complaint from Far Rockaway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see you have an article about the suburbs of New York. It would be a good thing to get our officials to look after Far Rockaway, to have streets put in good order, and to have sidewalks of any kind, so at least people could walk without getting dirty. But I suppose the Street Commissioner and others are too busy looking after their offices and do not care for the people. Commissioner Murphy, who lives there, ought to be able to tell about the sidewalks. Why not compel the property owners to lay sidewalks as in the city, as Far Rockaway belongs to the Greater New York?

C. E. PETERSON.

Far Rockaway, Sept. 2, 1901.

The Rev. Hugh Black's Visit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that it was unwise and somewhat unseemly for the newspapers to announce the Rev. Hugh Black's visit to this city, in connection with a call to one of its pulpits. To go from Free St. George's Church to any other Presbyterian Church in the world would be a step down. That is in some respects the most important Presbyterian church in the world.

I first introduced Mr. Black's name to two of our leading churches here several years ago, soon after he entered upon his ministry in Paisley, Scotland. No one of the Elders or ministers had heard of him. I tried to convince them at the time that he was the man for the American Presbyterian Church, in the crucial period through which it was then passing. Subsequently the Rev. Dr. Alexander Whyte recommended him to Free St. George's Church, of which he was pastor, and from which he was about to retire as pastor emeritus.

Mr. Black might have been induced to remove from Paisley to New York; from Edinburgh to New York is a totally different transfer.

H. L. SINGLETON.

New York, Aug. 30, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Big Crop to Little Profit.

"You have an immense amount of hay," observed the visitor at the Clover Meadow farm.

"Ya-as," said Farmer Redneck, "but there ain't a dang thing t' feed it to but bicycles."—Leslie's Weekly.

Misdirected.

The iron had entered his soul.

"Too bad," said his friends, deprecatingly; "but, then, he always had such a way of getting things wrong!"

They understood, of course, how much better gastric assimilation would have been, for he really needed a tonic.—Indianapolis News.

In the Blazing Sun.

Hacks—I understand you met my brother down at the shore.

Whacks—Yes, the red-headed one.

Hacks—Oh! you're mistaken. The only brother I have is quite bald now, but—

Whacks—Exactly, and he's been bathing every day without any hat.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Like and Unlike His Father.

Treat—I saw that little boy of yours at my house to-day.

Beate—Did you? Think he's like me?

Treat—Well, he's like you, and then again he's unlike you.

Beate—In what way?

Treat—He asked me for a drink—of water.—Philadelphia Press.

WHEN I WAS ON THE FARM

Robert W. Burns in Chicago Post.

I often think of days gone by,
When I was on the farm;
Oh! how I used to like to lie,
When I was on the farm,
About the independent life,
The farmer's glad, exultant wife,
The freedom from all care and strife
When I was on the farm.

The merry milkmaid was a joke,
When I was on the farm;
The hired man was always broke,
When I was on the farm.
Although the sunsets were sublime,
We never got the rain in time;
Potato bugs were feeling prime,
When I was on the farm.

The honest farmer had his day,
When I was on the farm,
And while the sun shone, made his hay
When I was on the farm.
He never lied about his lard;
Three feet of sausage made a yard;
His apples mellow, butter hard,
When I was on the farm.

I never hanker for the day
When I was on the farm,
Nor for its repetition pray
When I was on the farm.
I often think of eggs fresh laid,
And of the rosy farmer maid,
But, "hang it all," it never paid,
When I was on the farm.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

Mr. Drew in a New Play at the Empire Theatre.

"THE SECOND IN COMMAND"

The Rogers Brothers Introduce Their New Farce at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Mr. John Drew began his tenth season in this city last night, when he appeared at the Empire Theatre in a new play entitled "The Second in Command." The auditorium of the popular house presented an appearance now familiar to all who are sufficiently interested in the fortunes of Mr. Drew to remember them from season to season. To be sure, there was lacking that large element of society which would have been conspicuous later in the Winter, but the audience was one of fashionable garb and of manners not to call for public comment, except in the cases of the dense creatures who tried to make the "star" acknowledge their applause when he was discovered asleep at the first rising of the curtain, and who again tried with long-continued pounding of the hands to force him to make a speech after his trying scene in the third act. Let it be recorded that the taste of the actor was superior to the noisy demonstration and the speech was not made till the end of the play.

"The Second in Command" is the work of Robert Marshall, and it has had a large measure of success in England. Much has been written about it from time to time in the newspapers, and varying descriptions of its wonderful scene in the last act have been sent under the ocean. This scene was described as being one of imposing military appearance, and it was announced that it would afford glorified opportunities for the stage manager of the Empire Theatre. It turned out last night that the scene was one of the "Ours" sort, and that there was no spectacular display of any kind in it. But this is a minor matter. The play is a very pretty one, indeed, though not one of extraordinary originality or power, and Mr. Drew is equipped with one of the best parts he has had in recent years. The two statements embody a point of much interest for the theatregoing public.

It is not at all an easy task to get a play in which such an actor as Mr. Drew can find a thoroughly satisfactory part without getting one in which the character is not sufficiently prominent for "starring" purposes. Mr. Marshall's play seems to supply the demand very neatly. The story told by the drama is not deeply convincing, and in the hands of actors not possessed of delicate methods it would probably arouse laughter in the wrong places. Its misunderstandings, which tear apart in the necessary manner the two lovers, are founded upon very slight bases, and a little bit of explanation would bring the whole trouble to an end in the second act. Of course the play is founded upon, and is a thorough good man lies in order to keep his slight hold upon a girl whom every one sees he must inevitably lose, and thus we get a complication which can carry forward the action till after the good man comes back from the war in South Africa and confesses to her that he lied and so made trouble between her and the other man, also good. And then the story comes to an end with great speed.

In this play Mr. Drew is a Major in the British Army. For years he has been kept in retired posts by the War Office because, as he tells us most convincingly, he is such a "duffer." Finally, his regiment is sent off to the front, and he is left behind. Then he goes and lays siege to the War Office till he gets it out. He carries his wounded Colonel out from under hot fire and is awarded the Victoria Cross, which is pinned upon his breast in the last scene by a royal Duke by special command of the King. This Major falls in love with a girl, and she accepts him chiefly because he will not let her off, and then she sees the right man, and the trouble begins when the Major lies. Still this Major, whom Mr. Drew impersonates, is a good fellow and we learn to love him, but he is so very convincing as to his own incompetency that we cannot help feeling that the War Office was right and that he received the "V. C." for a single act of bravery, which did not at all prove that he was fit to be a Major.

But the part gives Mr. Drew ample scope for the revelation of his charming and varied art. There is delicate comedy, there is a touch of boisterous fun, there is satire, there is cynicism, there is pathos, and there is passion in the rôle. And all of these the actor denoted last night with a sure and winning touch and with a beauty of composition which left us with a rounded character in our memories. Mr. Drew's acting in the love scenes and in his great third act will be talked of. Christopher Bingham is a new portrait in the Drew gallery, and a welcome one. It will unquestionably be exhibited often to the public of this city and to others. Mr. Standing was admirable as the first in command, the love-afflicted Colonel, acting with much feeling and dignity. Miss Conquest presented with some effectiveness the character of Murlel, but her pallette has not a sufficiently rich and extensive array of colors. All the tints are pallid and too closely allied. Oswald Yorke acted earnestly, but with no great display of technical skill, as the brother of the heroine, while Mr. Hassard Short showed promise in a comedy sketch. The company was generally well rehearsed, and the key of the play carefully maintained.

Lieut. Col. Miles Anstruther, D. S. O. ..... Guy Standing
Major Christopher Bingham ..... John Drew
Lieut. Sir Walter Mannering ..... Oswald Yorke
Lieut. Barker ..... Lionel Barrymore
Medenham ..... Reginald Carrington
Hartopp ..... Robert Schable
Sergeant ..... George Harcourt
Corporal ..... Percy Smith
Orderly ..... George Forbes
Mr. Fenwick ..... Lewis Baker
The Hon. Hildebrand Carstairs ..... H. Hassard Short
The Duke of Hull ..... Robert Maskay
Muriel Mannering ..... Miss Ida Conquest
Lady Harburgh ..... Miss Ida Vernon
Norah Vining ..... Miss Caroline Keeler

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.

The New Farce "Rogers Brothers in Washington" Presented.

The Rogers brothers got back to Broadway last night, to the seeming delight of a theatreful of that peculiar type of theatregoers known as Rogers enthusiasts.

The vehicle which accomplished their transportation to Broadway was a farce by John J. McNally, called "Rogers Brothers in Washington." The place of its development was the Knickerbocker Theatre. The plot revolved around an ornament belonging to a wife or sweetheart being given to another woman and the inconvenient and embarrassing turning up at intervals of the woman with the present.

The scenes of the play were laid in New York, Washington, and Buffalo. The New York scene was in the Democratic Club, in Fifth Avenue. In the Washington act a number of specialties were introduced. Nora Bayes and a chorus dressed in semblance of watermelons received some of the plaudits of the well-disposed crowd; Emma Francis and Pat Rooney gave an incidental exhibition of grotesque dancing; Gus A. Weinburg had a part in which he was hard to imitate as Delle Hopper, while Hattie Williams added to the scene a pert manner and pleasant voice. The Buffalo act was more of the same nature.

The cast follows:

Carlos Chauffs ..... Gus Rogers
Louis Lauffs ..... Max Rogers
Alf. Harriman ..... William West
Judge Braley ..... Eugene Jepson
Fuller Guffe ..... Gus A. Weinberg
Johnny Lift ..... Pat Rooney
Tough Boy ..... James Cherry
Burglar Jim ..... John B. Hendricks
Bi-Partdy ..... William Torpey
Maizi Mahoni ..... Hattie Williams
Maude Braley, the Judge's niece ..... Grace Freeman
Margy ..... Emma Francis
Clara Braley, the Judge's daughter ..... Jeanette Babeard
Bessie Braley, the Judge's daughter ..... Edith St. Clair
Bertha Snap ..... May Taylor
Esther Pace ..... Nora Bayes
Nona Eclat ..... Elsie Davis
Totsie Chic ..... Gertrude Saye
Edith Idem ..... Jessie Richmond
Alice Agyle ..... Nettie Uart
Lottie Longery ..... Clara Franton
Susie Swish ..... Stella Maury
Queener Diamonds ..... Lottie Uart
Acie Hartz ..... Lillian Collins
Ann Other Acie ..... Julia Eastman
The Other Acie ..... Lucille Fallon

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Andrew Mack is pleasing large crowds as Tom Moore.

EDEN MUSEE.—The world in wax, the new orchestra, and the cinematograph are this week's offerings at the Twenty-third Street Museum.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"Are You a Mason?" pleased a holiday crowd at this house. Leo Ditrichstein's laughable farce begins its third week.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Ramblers Gigantic Burlesque Company opened their performance yesterday at this theatre. The show pleased the audience.

HUBER'S THEATRE AND MUSEUM.—The usual melodrama was played in the theatre, while in the curio hall there are a number of new curiosities.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—An elaborate production of "Faust" was given yesterday at two performances, and will remain the attraction for the week.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S THEATRE.—An excellent bill is offered at this theatre. The Strakosch Opera Company, aided by strong novelty acts, pleased the crowds yesterday.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The usual excellent vaudeville bill was presented yesterday, and will continue for the coming week. The programme is made up of forty well-known performers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Policemen were needed again at the Academy yesterday to keep order. The throng which gathered at the door was one of the largest since "Arizona" has been at this house.

CASINO.—"Florodora" began the new season yesterday with two record breaking performances. The receipts of the night performance amounted to $2,200 and those of the afternoon performance netted $1,900.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The stock company opened the season yesterday afternoon with "Under Two Flags," another dramatization of Ouida's novel by Margaret Mayo. A large crowd was much pleased with the presentation.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Edward Elsner's dramatization of Ouida's novel, "Under Two Flags," is the attraction this week over on the west side. Jessaline Rogers's acting of the role of Cigarette and James E. Wilson as Bertie Royallieu continue to please.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE GARDENS.—In spite of all competition, Mr. Hammerstein's roof garden is well patronized. The vaudeville performance has been changed little, and is really excellent. The roof garden performances will continue well into the month.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham and his company in the play "A Royal Rival" is crowding this theatre nightly. The management announces a large advance sale. Mr. Faversham's portrayal of the character of the reckless Don Caesar pleases the crowds.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—This is the last week at this garden. The place included Nick Long and Idalene Cotton in a laughable sketch, "The Organ Grinder and the Prima Donna," who made a big hit; Hickey and Nelson, Prof. Fred Macart's dog, monkey, and baboon show, Miss Blanche Sloane in her sensational ring act, and many other excellent acts.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Last night "The Mormon Wife" entered on the last two weeks of its run at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The new play is drawing large and enthusiastic audiences. It could be continued for many weeks, but will have to be withdrawn after the performance of Saturday evening, Sept. 14, to make way for another important production.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The theatre opened the season last night with Sardou's "Theodora," as the attraction, the two leading parts being played by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Bruns. Mr. Bruns gave an intelligent and forceful rendering of the part of the Empress Theodora. It was her first appearance before a New York audience in so important a character. She was well supported by her husband as Andreas, William McVeigh as Justitian, John C. Hart as Bellsarius, and Charles Seymour as Nicheporius.

THE PROCTOR THEATRES.—"A Fair Rebel" pleased those that went to the Fifty-eighth Street house. At the Twenty-third Street Theatre "The Man from Mexico," with Charles M. Seay as the comedy convict, made large audiences laugh. With "Brown the Martyr" as a curtain raiser and "A Bachelor's Honeymoon" at the Fifth Avenue house, the crowds had no cause for complaint. At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre "The Widow Bedott," aided by an excellent lot of vaudeville acts, made the Harlem people pass an enjoyable two hours at each performance.

Gillette a Success in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—The production of "Sherlock Holmes" at the Shakespeare Theatre to-night drew an enormous audience, which gave every sign of approval. William Gillette's fine impersonation compelled admiration throughout.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Peter F. Dailey will present his new comedy, "Champagne Charlie," in the Court Square Theatre, Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 10.

Nixon & Zimmerman announce that their production of "The Messenger Boy" will open the season at Daly's Theatre Sept. 16.

James K. Hackett devoted last evening to a final dress rehearsal of "Don Caesar's Return," by Victor Mapes, which will be presented for the first time in New York at Wallack's Theatre to-night.

GEN. LUDLOW'S BURIAL.

The Body to be Taken to Oakdale After the Services.

OAKDALE, L. I., Sept. 2.—After the funeral services, with military honors, of Brigadier Gen. William Ludlow, United States Army, in Trinity Church, New York, at noon to-morrow, the body will be brought to this place for burial in the churchyard of old St. John's Church beside those of Gen. Ludlow's father and mother. The church is the property of Admiral Ludlow, and the committal service there will be the first service of any kind held since the marriage of Admiral Ludlow's daughter, seven years ago.

A vault has been bricked up, and after the coffin has been lowered into it the top will be arched over, as are the vaults of Gen. Ludlow's parents.

The pall bearers at the funeral will be Major Gen. J. R. Brooke, Brig. Gen. J. M. Wilson, United States Engineer Corps; Brig. Gen. Eugene Griffin, United States Volunteers; Gen. William M. Black, United States Engineer Corps; Col. C. G. Treat, and Major E. St. John Gibbs. The three last named were on Gen. Ludlow's staff when he was in Havana.

Little Girl Dies of Fright.

BAITING HOLLOW, L. I., Sept. 2.—Doctors say that Flossie Kankowski, a nine-year-old girl, died from fright on Saturday last. The child, with some companions, was on the property of John Riley, where they had been tempted by a pear tree, when a bicyclist riding by shouted to them to "Get out of that." The children ran away. When Flossie's older sister reached home alone her father asked where the younger daughter was, and as the sister could not tell him, he started out to find her, and came across her dead in a cornfield.

Archdeacon Killed in the Tyrol.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—News has reached London that the Venerable William Pelham Burn, Archdeacon of Norfolk, has been killed in the Tyrol.

German Crown Prince Returning Home.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany has started on his return to Berlin.

SOCIETY DOINGS AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest gave a dinner at the Train villa to-night. The table decorations consisted of aquatic flowers and fancy foliage, chiefly lotus flowers and the night-blooming lilies of the Nile, combined with long stalks of papyrus. The hall and drawing room were decorated with palms. There was music during the dinner.

Mrs. R. S. Fowler gave a dinner for twenty guests at her residence on Kay Street, the table being decorated with Japanese hydrangea flowers and maidenhair ferns in a centre piece and in six vases. Gardenias were used in the fingerbowls.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson entertained last evening at dinner at the Tiffany cottage on Narragansett Avenue. The house was prettily decorated with beech boughs and effectively lighted with electric lights. The table decorations were of Japanese lilies in a bed-work of white flowers. Leaves of the apple geranium were placed in the fingerbowls.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Barton French gave a dinner at Edgerton, the villa which they are occupying this Summer. The decorations were in white and green.

Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. E. S. Willing, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Dr. W. T. Bull, E L. Winthrop, and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson also entertained at dinner. Luncheons were also given by Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, Miss Van Alen, and Mrs. S. D. Schenck.

Miss Laura Post is a guest of Mrs. John Clinton Gray.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, who are at present abroad, are to become permanent residents of Newport.

NEWPORT'S HORSE SHOW

Society Flocks to the Casino and Classes Fill Well.

Seventeen Events Decided on Opening Day—Alfred G. Vanderbilt Among the Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—The Newport Horse Show was opened this afternoon at the Casino. The sky was cloudy, but no rain fell, and everything passed off in a very satisfactory manner. The exhibition of fine horses has rarely been equalled here, and the seventeen events on the programme for the afternoon brought out in nearly every instance full lists of entries. Every one of the private boxes had been sold long before the show opened, and there were few absentees among the Summer residents, while in addition many visitors are here for the show. Every seat in the grand stand was taken. It would be impossible to give a full list of well-known people present, but the following names will indicate how generally the show was patronized:

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, T. F. Cushing, Jr., Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Lieut. R. P. Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Peter D. Martin, Miss Lily Oelrichs, James Stillman, Mrs. James A. Stillman, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Miss Blight, United States Senator Wetmore, Gen. Joseph E. Wheeler and Miss Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Stuyvesant La Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Edward Gray, Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Austin Gray, Arthur Gray, Willing Spencer, Arthur Spencer, J. Barton Willing, Miss Laura Post, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Harry Walters, Stanley Mortimer, F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Chanler, S. M. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livermore, Miss Brooks, Reginald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Miss Van Alen, Mrs. H. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Van Alen, Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Miss Edith Cushing, Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Miss Grosvenor, Miss Augusta Hunter, Mrs. Shafter Howard, Mrs. F. P. Sands, Mrs. Austin L. Sands, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Potter, Mrs. J. A. Codman, Miss Codman, The Misses Breeze, Miss Marvin, Mrs. Clarence Stanhope, Mrs. Thomas Pettitt, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Andrews, John Hare Powel, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs. G. B. Hume, Paymaster Hobbs, U. S. Navy, Dr. and Mrs. Russell Bellamy, The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton, Mrs. Moore Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kingsland, John A. Pinard, Mrs. W. F. Weld, Charles M. Oelrichs, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wells, Miss Wells,

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Edward N. Tailer, Mrs. E. H. Burnett, Mrs. H. W. Berryman, Thomas Janney, Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Louis Bruguiere, Mr. and Mrs. Ross R. Winans, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, S. E. Huntington, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Howland, R. J. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Waldo Story, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, John Lee Carroll, Mrs. J. Hude Beekman, Arthur Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, Mrs. Wadsworth, R. R. Remington, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Laura Swan, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Richard C. Derby, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Sands, Charles Sands, Miss Rutherfurd, Mrs. Robert Garrett, Mrs. Frank Foster, Mrs. Miles A. Child, Miss Clapp, Miss De Barril, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Boudoine, Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, Cyril D. Hatch, Miss Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hatch, H. W. Shoemaker, Capt. H. C. Schumm, United States Army, James B. Stokes, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mallory, R. L. Gerry, Miss Leary, Mrs. G. S. Scott, Mrs. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mrs. Theodore M. Davis, Creighton Webb, E. C. Potter, Miss Potter, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Addicks, J. T. Woodward, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. F. O. French, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mrs. George D. Widener, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. George A. Huhn, Mrs. and Miss Schenck, F. L. Otis, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Yulee, Mrs. E. T. Gerry, The Misses Gerry, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. L. F. Post.

Striking gowns were worn by many of the women. Some of the costumes were:

Mrs. F. O. French, black crepe de chine with embroidered lace bodice, cream straw hat and gray feather boa.

Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, white mohair with strappings of white silk.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, pale blue with lengthwise insertions of cream lace, black hat.

Miss Anna Sands, pale blue silk with crosswise insertions of lace.

Mrs. George L. Rives, gray velling.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, white silk crepe heavily embroidered, large white hat with ostrich plumes.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, white embroidered muslin and chiffon, large pale blue hat with pale blue feather.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, cream over white chiffon, black and white hat.

Mrs. George Crocker, white chiffon with insertions of cream lace, touches of pink at throat and elbows, large pink hat with pink ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, cream colored crepe heavily embroidered in ecru, large black hat with ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, black lace over pale blue with crosswise insertions.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, filmy black lace trimmed with black velvet ribbon, black hat with crown of pale green leaves.

Miss Natalie Schenck, cream linen, pink hat with pink and white flowers, pink parasol.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson, cream silk, heavily embroidered, black hat, black tulle boa.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney, black chiffon and black lace over dull blue, small black toque.

Mrs. Wilbur A. Bloodgood, white chiffon, white boa, and white hat.

Miss Lily Oelrichs, pale pearl gray with insertions of cream-colored lace, large pale gray hat.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, yellow cluny lace over white chiffon, white tulle boa, cream hat.

Mrs. J. Hude Beekman, black and white figured silk trimmed with figured lace, black and white hat.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson, black crepe cloth, with chiffon frills and insertions of black lace, black and cream bonnet with white ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Charles S. Childs, black gown, with insertions of black lace over pale blue, large black hat.

Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., pale blue liberty silk with narrow insertions of cream lace, lavender hat.

Mrs. George Mills, white embroidered muslin with an overdress of heavy ecru lace, black velvet girdle, frilled white boa edged with black, large ecru hat with black and white ostrich plumes.

Miss Edith Wetmore, white muslin over shrimp pink, hat to match, shrimp pink parasol.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, figured muslin of delicate shades on a white background, large picture hat trimmed with ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson, shrimp pink foulard, figured in ovals of white, cream hat with touches of pink.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray, black grenadine brocaded with black velvet, with narrow stripes of plain black; large pale blue feather boa, fancy blue straw hat.

Mrs. I. T. Burden, white embroidered mull with deep flounces, with Eton jacket of cream appliqué lace, white silk sash, large hat of cream-colored straw with colored ribbons and ostrich plumes.

Mrs. J. F. Pierson, cream Renaissance lace over yellow, with hat to match.

Miss Edith Cushing, white with satin flaps, pale brown hat with daisies.

Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, princess gown of ivory white silk, embroidered, with insertions of lace; white hat.

Mrs. John J. Wysong, ecru veiling with insertions of yellow lace, pale blue hat with bows of white velvet, white boa.

Miss Kathleen Neilson, white mull with flounces and Eton jacket embroidered with scallops, white girdle with short ends in the back embroidered in sprays of flowers, cream straw hat with white plumes.

Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, black foulard figured in white with white ribbons, black hat with mixed blue and white feathers.

Mrs. George B. De Forest, cream mull embroidered with cream, with touches of black velvet, large hat with red underbrim and with velvet bows.

Mrs. George Gordon King, pale gray, hat trimmed with cherries, Persian parasol, also with cherries.

Miss Evelyn Burden, soft white silk, in scallop effect; hat to match.

Mrs. Whitney Warren, white veiling, heavily embroidered; white hat.

Miss Alice Blight, brown linen; yellow straw hat with white ostrich feathers.

The various classes in which the Summer residents had entered horses naturally attracted the most attention. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Reginald Vanderbilt had entries in several classes. The former drove his own horses, and was always greeted with applause. He took prizes in four classes, being second in the four-in-hand and polo pony contests. Miss Neilson's victory with her phaeton and pair was very popular. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's Filigree was a good second in the Sea Foam Novice class. In Class 35, Miss Marion Fish, with Diana, and Gen. Wheeler, with his black Stallion Alabama, took all the honors.

Strauss & Hexter's pair, Burlington and Burlingame, which won in the Surg Novice class handily, were debarred by an accident from competing in Class 13. As they were entering the grounds the gate swung to and struck one of the horses in the face. The horse jumped and kicked, breaking the pole and smashing in the front of the trap. The prize winners were as follows:

Class 23—Four-in-Hands.—First, Eden D. Jordan's team; second, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's team, driven by Mr. Vanderbilt; third, Charles A. Baudoine's team, driven by Mr. Baudoine; fourth, Perry Belmont's team.

Class C—Harness and Saddle Horse.—First, Miss May Deering's Natalie; second, R. D. Evans's Octoo; third, Mrs. Burke-Roche's Iris; fourth, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's Don.

Class 40—Hunters and Jumpers, open to all, eight starters.—First, Bradley W. Palmer's Rifle; second, Clarence Moore's Kohinoor; third, Clarence Moore's Thunder; fourth, Clarence Moore's Masterpiece.

Class 16—The Wave Novice Class, pairs of horses under 15.2 hands.—First, Strauss & Hexter's Alberta and Albina; second, John Doyle's Constitution and Independence; third, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Tommyrot and Geewhillkins.

Class 15—Aquidneck Novice Class, horse 15.2 and over, shown to two or four wheeled vehicles.—First, Strauss & Hexter's Burlington; second, Arnold Lawson's Glorious Thundercloud; third, T. E. Gordon & Sons's Starlight; fourth, Charles T. Proctor's Florodora.

Class 34—Seafoam Novice Class, (small,) horse under 15.2 hands.—First, Miss May Deering's Natalie; second, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's Filigree; third, Miss Sadie Jones's Robin; fourth, A. De Navarro's Quisas.

Class 13—Pair of Horses, 15.2 hands and over.—First, Charles T. Proctor's Florodora and High Life; second, T. E. Gordon and Sons's Starlight and Sunlight.

Class 19—Light Delivery Wagons, owned by citizens of Newport.—First, Ernest Voigt's Casino; second, Muenchinger & Sons's Neva; third, B. F. Tanner's Bullet; fourth, Lappin's Jerry.

Class 14—Neptune Novice Class, (small,) horse over 14.1 and under 15.2 hands—First, Eben D. Jordan's The Swell; second, Charles T. Proctor's Model Artist; third, F. W. Howe's Fitz-Roy; fourth, Alexander H. Rutherfurd's Maybe.

Class 35—Horse, 15.2 hands and over, which has never won a ribbon previous to this show, to be shown under saddle.—First, Miss Marion Fish's Diana; second, Gen. Joseph Wheeler's Alabama.

Class 17—The Surf Novice Class Pair of Horses, 15.2 hands and over.—First, Strauss & Hexter's Burlington and Burlingame; second, Charles T. Proctor's Florodora and High Life; third, T. E. Gordon & Sons's Sunlight and Starlight.

Class 21—Tandems.—First, Mrs. R. F. Carman's Donner and Blitzen; second, Eben D. Jordan's Hegeman and Habana; third, Strauss & Hexter's Ringing Bell and Bow Bell; fourth, Clarence H. Mackay's Peacock and Cock of the Walk.

Class 32—Saddle horse up to carrying 200 pounds.—First, Mrs. James B. M. Grosvenor's Jane Carter; second, H. L. de Bussigny's Pierrot.

Class 27—Phaeton and Pair.—First, Miss Neilson's Sin and Sorrow; second, Eben D. Jordan's Westerly and Western Stars; third, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Witch and Spook.

Class 20A—Pairs of horses shown before truck or wagon, for citizens of Newport.—First, J. J. Dugan's Mollie and Ida; second, Pinniger and Manchester's black geldings; third, Ernest Voigt's Hop and Malt; fourth, H. L. Marsh & Company's Ben and Bill.

Class 48—Poly pony up to 200 pounds, to be shown with mallet and ball.—First, Stanley Mortimer's Rondo, ridden by T. A. Havemeyer; second, A. G. and Reginald Vanderbilt's Brown Jug, ridden by A. G. Vanderbilt; third, Clarence H. Mackay's Slats, ridden by R. J. Collier; fourth, A. G. and Reginald Vanderbilt's bay gelding, ridden by Reginald Vanderbilt.

AT THE MYOPIA HUNT CLUB.

Autumn Festivities Draw a Large Number of North Shore People.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—In spite of the lowering clouds and occasional dashes of rain, the annual Autumn festivities of the Myopia Hunt Club at Hamilton were most successful. The old-fashioned clubhouse, with its wide piazzas and the masses of great trees surrounding it, never looked more cheerful and hospitable.

The handsome turnouts which drove into the grounds by the score carried large parties of women in elaborate toilets. A number of guests who drove over early entertained parties at luncheon at the clubhouse previous to the afternoon entertainment. Among the equipages were a number of private coaches, some of which made their first appearance this season.

The list of exhibitors included practically all the society of the North Shore, among whom were:

F. H. Prince, Hugo R. Johnstone, Mr. Mandell, James A. Garland, Miss Madelaine Boardman, Charles D. Sias, Mrs. Robert Shaw, William H. Moore, Walter Denegre, Miss Mary S. Ames, Max Norman, Frederick Warren, A. L. Cochrane, Thomas C. Lockwood, John Heard, Charles H. Tweed, Charles G. Rice, Miss Nancy Carnegie, Mrs. T. M. Carnegie, Lydig Hoyt, Miss Ruth Appleton, F. L. Appleton, Jr., C. L. Appleton, Bayard Tuckerman, William A. Tuckerman, F. D. Cochrane, D. P. Rogers, Miss Hope Norman, Miss Mary C. Bigelow, Roger F. Sturgis, A. S. Craven, E. L. Dresel, C. Wheeler, Andrew G. Weeks, Francis I. Amory, Arthur L. Sweetser, Scott Bigelow, Gerald Bement, M. D. Agassis, Mrs. G. S. Mandell, Miss Anna Agassis, R. W. Whitman, Miss Margaret Head, George Lee, C. G. Amory, Miss Rosamund Bradley, Miss Leslie Bradley, Robert S. Bradley, Jr., Miss Constance Gardner, T. G. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. George Lee Peabody, Miss Olivia Thorndike, George G. Crocker, Mrs. John C. Phillips, Samuel J. Shaw, B. W. Sumner, William Currier, E. B. Haven.

The Spanish Minister, the Duke de Arcos, and the Duchess De Arcos were present. The Duchess wore a gown of cadet blue with trimming of black and white duck, and a white straw sailor hat with white feathers and ribbons.

Mrs. F. H. Prince, who drove over with Mr. Prince on their four-in-hand from Princemere, wore a linen suit with black ribbons at the waist, while her hat was a flat black sailor, trimmed with white silk.

Mrs. James Lewis of New York, who came from Manchester with Mrs. John B. Schoeffel, was in pale violet crepon. Mrs. Schoeffel wore a blue and white figured silk with a black taffeta silk Eton jacket, and revers of linen. Her hat was of black straw, trimmed with pink silk.

Mrs. George Lee Peabody wore a white muslin dress with a white satin sash, and a large black straw hat with feathers.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt of New York gave the first affair of the month at the Kebo Valley Club to-night. It was a large dinner and was followed by a cotillion. The entire house was decorated with palms and potted plants and cut flowers. The dinner was attended by the elder set, and the cotillion, which was given for Miss Eleanor Sedley, brought all the young set.

Those at the dinner were Mr. A. Grip, the Swedish Minister; Mr. G. V. T. de Strale, the Secretary of the Swedish Legation; Mr. Brun, the Danish Minister; Theodore Bjorksten, Frederick May Waldron Bates, Peter Marie, Capt. Thomas Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Fleitmann, Gen. and Mrs. E. H. Ripley, Mrs. Parkhurst, Mrs. Charles Whelen, Mrs. Pulitzer, Mrs. L. Platt Hunt, Mrs. James Winslow, Miss Sedley, Miss Iselin.

Those who came to the cotillion later included Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Edwards, Miss Barney, Miss McCormick, Miss Tiffany, Miss Gurnee, Miss Violet Whelen, Miss Griggs, Miss Dodge, Miss Grant, Miss Greenough, Miss Edith Taylor, Miss Thomas, Miss Iselin, Miss Sedley, Miss Helen Barney, Arden Robbins, Sumner Gerard, Mr. Goadly, Capt. Crosby, Pierrepont Davis, Harold Tappin, Bancroft Davis, J. B. Henderson, Jr., Llewellyn Barry, D. W. C. Falls, Haskett Derby, Victor Cushman, Dr. Orville Horwitz, M. S. Greenough, Percy Pyne, Mr. Roland, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Grant, Dr. Horace Stokes, Eric Hubbard, Mr. Radcliffe, Lawrence Gourlie, Dr. Clement Biddle, United States Navy; Douglas Cochran, J. M. Sears, and Ashville Barney.

Isaac A. Ketcham Married.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Sept. 2.—Isaac A. Ketcham, a retired butcher of Brooklyn, who is over seventy years old, and Miss Sarah A. Robbins, who is about half his age, were married here yesterday, in the Methodist parsonage, by the Rev. A. H. Wyatt. Capt. William L. Robbins, brother of the bride, and his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Church, the latter the bride's sister, were present at the ceremony.

Gibbon—Young.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Miss Marjorie Young, eldest daughter of Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, Commander of the Department of California, and Dr. John A. Gibbon of Philadelphia were married at noon to-day.

CEDARHURST'S HORSE SHOW

Big Attendance at Rockaway Hunting Club's Exhibition.

High-Class Entries Shown in Keen Competition in the Polo Field—The Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., Sept. 2.—Under lowering clouds and with a rain at intervals lasting all day the annual Horse Show of the Rockaway Hunting Club was held here to-day on the club's grounds. The polo field was turned into a show ring, and proved a most excellent place for showing the finest horses ever seen in the vicinity.

Competition was keen in each class, and especially was this true of Class 14 for jumpers. There were eight selected entries in this class, and it required three trials before the judges were able to weed out the beaten horses, and then the contest was left between Mollie, owned by Sidney Dillon Ripley, and Hopie, chestnut mare, owned by Singleton Van Schaike. The judges were unable to decide the winner, and both horses were awarded blue rosettes. The second prize went to the old-time Oxford, owned by Henry B. Weir, and the third prize went to Loyaluster, owned by Frank K. Schiners.

One of the best events on the programme was the champion class for a special trophy offered by H. D. Babcock. Post entries competed in this event and first honors went to the bay gelding Jack, owned by Henry V. Povids. The work of the judges, while being exceptionally trying, was very satisfactory to the members of the clubs, and the event was one of the best ever held in years. The judges were Samuel Willetts of Rosslyne, E. S. H. McVickar of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, and H. Jason Waters of Atlantic City, N. J. The awards follow:

Carriage Horses over 14.2 hands, conformation and quality to count 50 per cent., action and style of going 50 per cent.—Won by C. W. Bedford's b. g., Sinbad, 14.3 hands, aged, and Sandy, b. g., 14.3 hands, aged; Henry D. Babcock's b. g., Aristocrat, 15.1¼ hands, 5 years, and b. m., Admiration, 15.1¼ hands, 5 years, second; James B. Taylor's c. g., Banker, 15.1 hands, 9 years, and b. g., Broker, 15.1

NEW RECORD BY FLANAGAN

World's Hammer Throw Figures Increased to 171 Feet 9 Inches.

POOR JUMPING BY O'CONNOR

The Irish Champion Disappoints His Friends—Big Crowd Watches the Games at Celtic Park.

A new world's hammer-throwing record was established yesterday at the annual games of the New York Irish-American Athletic Association, held at Celtic Park, Long Island City. John Flanagan, the pride of all Irish athletes, covered himself with glory and threw his friends into ecstasies of enthusiasm by throwing the sixteen-pound hammer 171 feet 9 inches, creating a new world's record. He himself held the former record—169 feet 4 inches. It was a tremendous addition to a world's record, and when the figures were announced the large crowd went wild with joy.

Richard Sheldon came dangerously near making a new world's record for the discus throw. He sent the weight 118 feet 6½ inches, but it is three inches behind the mark made by Flanagan three weeks ago. That record has not yet been officially passed upon, but it is the best world's record known up to the present time, and strong claims for its acceptance will be brought forward. Flanagan took part in the discus event, which added keen interest to the event. He pushed Sheldon hard for honors, but the best he could do was 117 feet ¼ inch, giving him second place. Sheldon's record will make him the American champion, an honor which he formerly held at 114 feet. In the Parisian World's Fair games R. Bauer of Budapest won the discus honors with 118 feet 2.92 inches.

While these two world's records made the games of unusual interest, the sports were not entirely without disappointment. Peter O'Connor, the world's champion distance jumper, whose record is 24 feet 11¾ inches, was a competitor, and it had been confidently expected by his admirers that he would establish new figures for that event. It was the first public appearance in this country of the champion Irish athlete, and a jump of twenty-five feet had been predicted by many. Instead of meeting these expectations, he failed lamentably to qualify among the six jumpers for the final tests. O'Connor was decidedly out of form, and it was claimed afterward that he was not feeling well. However, it was a big disappointment, and those who had expected a sensational jump could not easily conceal their chagrin. The broad jump was won by O. Sauer of St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, with an actual jump of five feet 4½ inches. He had a handicap of three feet.

The games were run off in good order, and most of the events were well contested with close finishes and very excellent records. The one-mile run, which was won by a Yale athlete, B. G. Teel, was a spirited contest, the victor showing excellent judgment in holding himself well in reserve until the proper moment to let himself out. He was allowed fifty yards' handicap. M. J. Cregan, the athletic policeman, was a competitor in the 300-yard run, and from a handicap of 28 yards finished a good second. The event was won by G. R. Goerwitz of the Pastime Athletic Club.

The sixteen-pound shot putting contest was captured by R. W. Edgren with an actual put of 39 feet 3½ inches. He was allowed seven feet handicap, too great an allowance for Sheldon to make up, although he made a grand trial and got second place with 46 feet 2 inches. He was the only scratch competitor.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 persons witnessed the games, the largest turnout in the history of the association for years. The summaries are:

100-Yard Novice.—Won by J. J. Maloney, St. B. A. C.; W. Grymsald, St. Bartholomew's A. C., second; W. H. Goll, Y. M. C. A., third. Time—0:10 4-5.

100-Yard Handicap.—Won by F. Rickert, St. George A. C., (8 yards;) G. R. Goerwitz, Pastime A. C., (7½ yards,) second; H. C. Felden, St. Clair A. C., (8½ yards,) third. Time—0:10.

One-Mile Run.—Won by B. G. Teel, Yale University, (50 yards;) J. J. Farrell, Star A. C., (85 yards,) second; D. W. Franchott, Yale, (60 yards,) third. Time—4:30.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. R. Goerwitz, Pastime A. C., (24 yards;) M. J. Cregan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., (28 yards,) second; F. Helpst, St. George A. C., (22 yards,) third. Time—0:32 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by J. T. Miller, St. George A. C., (16 yards;) M. J. Cregan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., (16 yards,) second; E. J. Eytinge, Pastime A. C., (13 yards,) third. Time—0:28.

Half-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by E. Gilzuse, Star A. C.; R. D. Beecher, G. N. Y. I. A. A., second; C. Fisher, O. A. C., third. Time—2:18.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by John Flanagan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., (scratch,) 171 feet 9 inches; R. W. Edgren, Knickerbocker A. C., (30 feet,) 167 feet 3¼ inches, second; J. McCarthy, Pastime A. C., (35 feet,) 159 feet ¾ of an inch, third.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by R. W. Edgren, Knickerbocker A. C., (7 feet,) 46 feet 3¾ inches; Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., (scratch,) 46 feet 2 inches, second; J. McCarthy, Pastime A. C., (7 feet,) 44 feet 10½ inches, third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by F. A. Luyster, N. A. C., (10 inches,) 6 feet 4 inches; O. Sauer, St. Bartholomew A. C., (5 inches,) 6 feet 3 inches, second; S. S. Jones, New York A. C., (scratch,) 5 feet 11 inches, third.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by O. Sauer, St. Bartholomew A. C., (36 inches,) 23 feet 4½ inches; J. Anderson, E. N. T., (42 inches,) 22 feet 4½ inches, second; A. Hart, St. Bartholomew A. C., (42 inches,) 23 feet 1½ inches, third.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Voorhees, First Regiment, New Jersey, (60 seconds;) T. O'Connor, P. A. C., (70 seconds,) second; H. Goldberg, St. Barnabas A. C., (55 seconds,) third. Time—16:39.

Discus Throwing, Handicap.—Won by Richard Sheldon, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) 118 feet 6½ inches; John Flanagan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., (scratch,) 117 feet 3¼ inch, second; M. Collins, Pastime Athletic Club, (15 feet,) third.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by M. Collins, Pastime Athletic Club, (9 feet,) 35 feet 3½ inches; J. McCarthy, Pastime Athletic Club, (5 feet,) 134 feet 1¼ inches, second; J. Flanagan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., (scratch,) 33 feet 9 inches, third.

ATHLETIC GAMES AT LYNN.

ESSEX, Mass., Sept. 2.—The athletic games in connection with the picnic of St. Joseph's C. T. A. S. of Lynn, at Centennial Grove, to-day were the chief ones in this part of New England. The winners:

75-Yard Dash.—Arthur J. Duffy, Georgetown University, (1½ yards.) Time—0:07 4-5.

440-Yard Run.—James H. Stewart, Hillside A. C., (14 yards.) Time—0:55 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—D. T. Buckley, Cambridgeport G. A. A., (14 yards.) Time—2:07 1-5.

220-Yard Run.—William Hanson, Newton, (15 yards.) Time—0:24 2-5.

Running High Jump.—Frank Connolly, South Boston, 5 feet 10 inches.

Two-Mile Run.—Frank Kanalley, Cambridgeport A. C., (scratch.) Time—10:16 3-5.

In the cross-country run, eight miles, S. Lynch of the Cambridgeport Gymnasium won. The first eight members that finished qualified to enter in the run at the Pan-American Exposition next week.

FIRE FRIGHTENS MOURNERS.

Some Flee While Others Prepare to Carry Out the Body.

Fifty mourners gathered about the coffin of Elizabeth Curran, eighteen years old, who died yesterday in her home on the third floor of the tenement at 35 Amsterdam Avenue, were thrown into a panic just after midnight, when they saw smoke curling up the airshaft of the building. There was an instant rush for safety on the part of some, while others prepared to carry out the coffin.

Just then Policeman Coleman of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station rushed into the rooms and attempted to quiet the frightened mourners, but it was with much difficulty that he persuaded them there was no need of taking the body out of the house.

The fire was discovered by Sidney Graven of 71 West One Hundredth Street, and James Curran, a brother of the dead girl. They had gone down to the street door when they saw the flames inside the grocery store of John Wolf on the first floor of the tenement.

Policeman Booth broke open the store door with his club, cutting his hand severely in so doing. The fire was extinguished with little difficulty, with a damage of $100. It was caused by rats chewing through a paper of matches.

William Curran, father of the dead girl, is an employe in the Public Stores. His daughter died of pneumonia.

The Practical Man's Advantage.

The difference between the philosopher and the practical man is that the philosopher makes the best of everything and the practical man gets the best of everything.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

LARCHMONT Y. C. RACES.

The Elmina Wins from the Muriel by One Minute—Hester Again Successful.

After being outsailed over half of the course at Larchmont yesterday by her rival, the Muriel, the schooner yacht Elmina won the race in her class by one minute. It was the second and final of the special series, and the Quissetta was third of the schooners in the class.

The Muriel made a poor start, which handicapped her fully three minutes. She made good her pretensions for speed, however, by leading throughout the first round purely on speed. She fully deserved the race, which she lost by bad handling of her balloon jib at the turn of the first mark on the second round. Her balloon jibsheet got away, and, having to luff in order to secure it, she lost valuable time, allowing the Elmina to forge ahead and open a lead, which her clever skipper was careful to keep during the rest of the race.

The imported cutter Hester won again in her class, although allowing the Isolde 8 minutes and 59 seconds.

The committee was promptly at the starting line, and the preparatory whistle sounded at 11:30 sharp. The schooners were sent over the line five minutes after, the other classes following at five-minute intervals. The Elmina was the first over the line, well to windward and carrying all possible sail for the beat to the first mark, six miles straight to the east, and all windward work. The Quissetta followed closely. The Muriel crossed before the starting signal and had to go back and start over again, losing over three minutes by her miscalculation. Notwithstanding this she did excellent work, pointing higher and footing faster on the first leg of the course than either of her adversaries.

On Wednesday, Sept. 3, and Thursday, Sept. 4, the unfinished races of the Larchmont race week will be sailed. The summaries of to-day's races follow:

SCHOONERS, CLASS D.—Start, 11:35.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Elmina, F. K. Brewster	5:31:08	5:56:08
Quissetta, H. J. Lippitt	5:38:00	6:03:00
Muriel, Charles Smithers	5:32:06	5:57:08

SLOOPS, CLASS I.—Start, 11:40.

Isolde, Fred. Hoyt	5:50:54	6:10:54
Hester, C. L. F. Robinson	5:40:03	6:00:03
Eelin, P. T. Dodge	5:58:42	6:18:42

SLOOPS, CLASS K.—Start, 11:40.

Humma, J. Rogers Maxwell	4:88:00	4:58:00
Syce, C. F. Judson	4:55:00	4:54:21

SLOOPS, CLASS L.—Start, 11:45.

Dorwina, W. L. Ward	4:24:38	4:39:38
Effort, F. M. Smith	4:20:15	4:35:15

SLOOPS, CLASS M.—Start, 11:45.

Ashumet, G. Paulding, 2d	5:25:40	5:40:40
Grayling, ——	Did not finish.	
Electra, H. Havemeyer	4:58:50	5:13:50
Possum, H. Ballou	4:51:20	5:03:03
Spasm, E. B. King	4:46:15	5:06:20
Leda, J. Maxwell, Jr.	4:48:03	5:01:15

YAWLS, CLASS M.—Start, 11:45.

Memory, W. N. Bavier	5:13:08	5:28:08
Tern, John Hyslop	5:21:21	5:36:21
Sakana, A. McCreery	5:41:44	5:56:44

SLOOPS, CLASS N.—Start, 11:50.

Alerion, J. H. Alker	5:14:45	5:24:45
Oiseau, ——	5:17:00	5:27:00

SLOOPS, CLASS P.—Start, 11:55.

Don, C. D. Mower	3:10:40	3:15:40
Smoke, ——	3:30:18	3:35:18
Houri, ——	3:37:24	3:42:24

TWENTY-ONE-FOOT RACEABOUTS.
Start, 11:55.

Badger, Thoesen & Jones	2:55:15	3:00:15
Snapper, A. B. Alley	3:36:55	3:41:55
Merrywing, C. M. Crane	3:05:45	3:10:45
Viper, A. D. Hennen	3:33:50	3:38:50

SLOOPS, CLASS Q.—Start, 12.

Quoc	4:00:34	4:00:34
Rod, R. G. Sand	3:50:00	3:50:00
Montauk, J. S. Appleby	3:39:24	3:39:24
Gazabo	4:15:55	4:15:55
Neola, C. T. Mallory	3:43:24	3:43:24

SLOOPS, CLASS R.—Start, 12.

Cricket, H. C. Pryer	4:19:14	4:19:14
Flim Flam, ——	4:06:14	4:06:14
Mystical, A. C. Bostwick	5:30:50	5:30:50
Opossum, H. M. Raborg	3:25:58	3:25:58
Sandpiper, R. Belmont	3:50:55	3:50:55

CATBOATS, CLASS S.—Start, 12:05.

Louise	4:05:08	4:10:08

SLOOPS, CLASS W.—Start, 12:05.

Sneaker	5:55:59	6:00:59

The winners: The Elmina, the Hester, the Humma, the Effort, the Leda, the Memory, the Don, the Badger, the Montauk, the Opossum, the Louise, and the Sneaker.

INDEPENDENCE DOES NOT SAIL.

Breeze in Boston Bay Fails—Yacht Will Try Again To-day.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The yacht Independence, built at a great cost, some say of a quarter of a million of dollars, for Thomas W. Lawson, who hoped to use her as a candidate for America's Cup honors, and which purpose failed, went out to-day for what was to be her last sail. As the breeze failed, and the fishermen's races were not held, she will have a try to-morrow. Mr. Lawson kept his promise that the people of Boston should see her under sail and in racing trim before she went out of commission. She never looked finer than to-day, sails, rigging, deck, and hull spick and span, her crew in their attractive racing uniforms, and Capt. Hank Haff at the wheel.

In the afternoon, when there were no prospects of a breeze, the Independence was towed back to her anchorage, to take her last sail with the fishermen in their races for the Lawson prizes.

Bids have been received for the Independence's sails, rigging, spars, planking, and ballast, and it only needs Mr. Lawson's order to dismantle her and close the business dealings. Her plates will be carefully removed, so that she will only figuratively go to the "junk heap." There is a great demand for souvenirs of her, the frequent requests being for pieces of her hull. Mr. Lawson was not here to-day. Last night his yacht was at Somesville, Me., and he is not expected home for another week.

DULL DAY FOR SHAMROCK II.

Beyond washing decks and tautening up the rigging there was nothing done on board the Shamrock II. yesterday. The yacht had plenty of visitors, but most of the sailor men went on shore during the afternoon to witness a game of football played by the artillerymen. There are some good players among the Shamrock's crew and they hope to have a match with the shore team before they sail for home.

The Erin is expected to return from Newport early this morning. She is to escort the Shamrock on her seventh trial spin, which, it is said, will be sailed to-day over one of the America's Cup courses, starting from Sandy Hook Lightship at about 11 o'clock A. M. Mr. Jameson will have charge of the challenger in all her future trials.

INDIAN HARBOR Y. C. MIXED RACE.

Handicap Brought Out All Classes, and Was Won by Sloop Cymbra.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 2.—In the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's special handicap race to-day, eleven yachts participated, catboats, yawls, sloops, raceabouts, and sailabouts making up one class and sailing under handicaps ranging from scratch to five minutes for the smaller boats. It was a ten-mile race over the club course, and the boats made good time in a fair breeze from the east.

The sloop Cymbra, which started last in the race, crossed the finish line first, ten minutes in advance of the raceabout Spendrift. The latter led the sloop Robin Hood at the finish by twenty-nine seconds. The event was for club cups, and prizes were awarded to the ladies on the winning yachts. The summary follows:

Name.	Start.	Finish.
Louie Belle	2:05	5:27:31
Noggin	2:10	5:33:49
Stingy	2:10	Disqualified
Bug	2:10	Time not taken
Gosbird	2:25	Time not taken
Lassie	2:25	5:36:42
Fly	2:25	5:20:03
Robin Hood	2:45	5:19:31
Themis	2:45	Did not finish
Spendrift	2:50	5:19:02
Cymbra	2:55	5:09:51

In addition to the handicap race there was a special race for oyster sloops. In this the two entries, Susie C. and Venture, sailed over the same course, the start being made an hour before the handicap race. The Venture led over the finish line by two minutes and five seconds.

WOMEN SAILED RACING YACHTS.

Bayswater Y. C. Had Interesting Events on Jamaica Bay.

The Bayswater Yacht Club held a regatta at Far Rockaway yesterday, with women handling the yachts. On the contending craft were many well-known residents of New York and Brooklyn, who participated in the event. Handsome prizes were awarded to the successful boats. The course was from the clubhouse down the channel to a mark boat in Sweetwater, thence back to the starting line, the route being covered twice, making about ten miles.

The Olga, J. H. Jefson, won in the cabin sloop class; the Mattie, M. L. MacNamara, won in the second class catboats, and the Norma won in the third class catboats. The Marion, B. Moller, won in the sharpie class. In the evening the prizes were presented, and dancing followed. The summaries:

CABIN SLOOPS—Start, 11:10 A. M.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Olga, J. H. Jefson	1:54:35	2:44:35
Robin, D. L. Starke	1:57:58	2:46:48

SECOND-CLASS CATBOATS—Start, 11:20 A. M.

Mattie, M. L. MacNamara	1:59:15	2:39:15
Meta, H. I. North	2:01:20	2:41:20

THIRD-CLASS CATBOATS—Start, 11:25 A. M.

Norma, H. A. North	2:41:35	2:16:35
Magnet, D. Mott	Did not finish.	
Lillian, F. Almey	2:52:30	1:08:30

SHARPIES—Start, 11:30 A. M.

Marion, B. Moller	1:03:02	2:27:02
Maud, W. Shearer	1:04:25	1:03:25
Pirate, F. Richmond	Did not finish.	

YACHT RACES AT CANARSIE.

Canarsie Corinthians had a royal time yesterday at their clubhouse off Sands Point, Jamaica Bay. There was a series of yacht races, followed by dancing and a vaudeville entertainment. The wind was light when the yachts started, blowing from the east, and the water was smooth. The race was open to all club boats. The course was from a stake boat off the clubhouse, through the breakwater, to a mark boat off the Hassock, thence to the clubhouse, three times around, a total distance of twelve nautical miles. The Aurora won in the cabin cat class; the Ideal was first home of the open cat boats, and the Athala won from the Irene. The summaries:

CABIN CAT BOATS.

Boat and owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed time.
Athala, G. Northridge	10:37:05	1:56:30	3:19:25
Irene, George Winters, fouled Black Diamond and withdrew.			

OPEN CAT BOATS, 23 TO 25 FEET.

Aurora, A. Wirsching	10:45:00	1:36:15	2:51:15
Tam, Shanter, D. J. Tinsley, Jr.	10:45:00	Did not finish.	
The Caddie, E. H. Carr	10:41:25	Did not finish.	

OPEN CAT BOATS, 20 TO 23 FEET.

Ideal, W. H. Sampson	10:41:37	1:58:22	3:16:45
Vision, C. B. F'maurice	10:41:40	1:58:11	3:16:15

Officers of Newport's Yacht Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—A meeting of the Newport Yacht Racing Association was held this afternoon The Governors elected were George L. Rives, Arthur T. Kemp, H. B. Duryea, Elbridge T. Gerry, A. Cass Canfield, Royal Phelps Carroll, Woolsbury Kane, John Jacob Astor, Frederick F. Sands, Winthrop Rutherfurd, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Reginald Brooks, John R. Drexel, Harry Payne Whitney, Frederick K. Sturgis, and Arthur T. Kemp.

Yacht Gowan Wins Coudert Prize.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 2.—The special race of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for a trophy offered by Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., was decided off the home of the club, Centre Island, to-day. The Gowan, owned by F. C. Stewart and R. W. Gibson, won the prize. The race was sailed in a light southeasterly breeze over a course six miles to leeward. The Marcia D., Le Roy Dresser, and H. B. T. Jacqueline came in second, and the champion Wyntje, Colgate Hoyt, finished third.

Ten Eyck's Rowing Mate Defeated.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Frank B. Greer, the Jeffries Point sculler, vanquished Charles Lewis of the Wachusetts Boat Club of Worcester in the championship senior single scull race at the N. E. A. R. A. regatta on the Charles River to-day, defeating Champion Ten Eyck's double-scull mate by about two lengths in the very fast time of 9:53. There was no wind, and, though at one time on the return from the stakes, Lewis had a little trouble in navigating his boat through the rollers, and the swell caused by the tugboats, this had no bearing on the race or the result.

Gaudaur Backed to Beat Towns.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 2.—Great interest is taken here in the sculling race for the championship of the world, which takes place at Rat Portage on Wednesday next between Jake Gaudaur, the champion, who has held the title since 1896, and George Towns, the English champion. Gaudaur is the favorite in the betting.

Letter Carriers in Convention.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 2.—The twelfth annual convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers met here to-day. The Committee on Credentials reported that the attendance is larger than at any previous convention. A street parade was the feature of the day. The letter carriers were escorted by the city officials and a division of labor organizations. After the parade luncheon was served to the delegates at Chamberlain Hall, about a thousand being present. A public reception was given the delegates this evening.

EXPLOSION WRECKS A HOUSE.

Man Who Looked for Escaping Gas with a Lighted Candle May Die from His Injuries.

The explosion of gas in the cellar of the three-story double apartment house at 356 Central Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, wrecked the building and probably fatally injured John Goodman, twenty-seven years old, while the other occupants had narrow escapes from being burned. Such was the force of the explosion that the show windows of several stores and hundreds of panes of glass in the private dwellings were shattered.

The ground floor of the building was occupied by Goodman as a grocery store, while he lived with his family in rooms off the store. The two floors over the store were divided into four flats and occupied by the families of Mrs. Mary Dreschler, Frank George, Charles Hilkemeyer, and Mrs. Minnie Hilwarth. Goodman's family went out yesterday at noon with some friends, while Goodman staid in his apartments after closing his store. About 4 o'clock he detected the odor of gas and started to investigate.

With a lighted candle he went to the cellar. He had not reached the bottom step when an explosion occurred, followed by a second. Goodman was thrown to the ground and his clothing ignited. Regaining his feet, he ran to the street, but was frightfully burned about the body before neighbors put out the blazing clothing. The building was nearly shaken from its foundation and is wrecked beyond repair. The explosion blew out the entire front of the store, knocked the front part of the second floor out of all shape, and made the third floor look as if it had been bombarded with cannon balls.

The occupants of the house were at once thrown into a wild panic, and their fear increased when they found the building on fire. While many made a rush for the front windows, others hastened to the rear fire-escapes, and so reached the yard. An alarm was quickly turned in, and the firemen lost no time in reaching the scene and put out the blaze. Goodman was removed to the German Hospital, where it was said he would probably die.

GAS RETORT EXPLODES.

Sets Fire to a Small Hotel at Tottenville, S. I.

An acetylene gas retort used to furnish gas for a two-story frame hotel building at Manhattan and First Avenues, Tottenville, S. I., exploded last night about 9 o'clock.

The explosion did but little damage, but the gas escaping took fire and the hotel burned to the ground. The building was owned and occupied by Joseph Garcia. All the guests escaped safely. The loss is about $16,000.

George Crocker's Big Land Deal.

George Crocker, a millionaire of this city, is negotiating for the purchase of about 11,000 acres of land near Ramsey's, in Bergen County, N. J. This property was formerly owned by the late A. B. Darling, who was one of the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mrs. A. B. Darling, the widow, has used the place to give fresh-air outings to the poor children of New York. It is said to be Mr. Crocker's intention to erect a spacious mansion on the grounds.

News for (or from?) New Orleans.

From The London News.

In New Orleans, says a correspondent, a society of negresses is being formed, the condition of membership being a declaration that the candidate "never in her existence wished she had been born white."

RACING CYCLISTS INJURED

Seven Men Get Bad Falls in the Cycle Path Race.

Three of the Injured in the Hospital—Confusion as to the Course Responsible for Accident.

Seven riders were severely injured, three of them so badly that they were taken to a hospital, in a smash-up at the finish of the annual cycle path handicap road race, held by the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on the Coney Island cycle path yesterday morning.

The badly injured men were Henry Cranston, eighteen years old, of 645 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, who had a broken chin and several cuts on his thigh; Adolph Plum, twenty-seven years old, of 1,689 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, whose cheek was badly lacerated, and Henry Cook, twenty-nine years old, of 31 Chestnut Avenue, Brooklyn, who was badly bruised about the head and face. All three were taken to the Kings County Hospital.

Despite the threatening weather about 15,000 people gathered to witness the race, and the police were unable to keep the crowd off the path, the accident resulting in consequence. There was also a misunderstanding about the course to be ridden, which added to the confusion. It was understood that the course was to extend from Caton Place down the cycle path for two and a half miles and return on the other path. This was to be repeated four times, except that the return on the final round was to be made down the centre of Ocean Parkway and not on the cycle path, in order to give more room for the finish.

Through a misunderstanding, however, the riders kept on the path for the final turn instead of taking to the Parkway. As a result the majority of the spectators, including most of the officials, were facing the Parkway when the leaders finished on the cycle path behind them. A number of collisions resulted, and seven of the riders went down in a heap.

On account of the confusion the judges were unable to see the finish clearly, and a number of protests against their decision were made. The race, in the opinion of the judges, was won by G. Perden of the Howard Wheelmen, who had a handicap of three minutes. Edward Forrest of the Kings County Wheelmen, won the time prize, covering the twenty-five miles in 1:02:48 2-5, which is a new record for this annual road contest.

"Dan" Horton, a one-armed rider, who obtained fourth place, set the pace for the first fifteen miles, and he was heartily cheered all along the line. He rode surprisingly well for a supposed novice, and the officials will investigate his record. He is said to have ridden in many such races up the State. Summary:

Position. Name and Club.	Hdcp.	Net Time.
1—G. Perden, Howard Wheelmen	3:00	1:05:47 2-5
2—B. Dammann, Century Wheelmen	1:00	1:03:47 3-5
3—Oscar Goerke, Bushwick Wheelmen	3:30	1:06:17 4-5
4—D. Horton, Brooklyn	6:00	1:08:48 1-5
5—E. Forrest, Kings County Wheelmen	Scratch	1:02:48 2-5
6—Ernest Elliott, Howard Wheelmen	Scratch	1:02:48 3-5

A. L. Shannon, Prospect Wheelmen, (6:00;) R. C. Ratliff, Riverside Wheelmen, (2:00;) Edgar Van Vessor, Hortonville, (scratch;) Joseph Hofter, Paris, (3:30;) W. F. Ferguson, Brooklyn, (2:00;) H. L. Lind, Brooklyn, (3:00;) Max Cazin, Howard Wheelmen, (3:00;) J. E. Achorn, Jr., Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, (scratch;) R. H. Brown, Kings County Wheelmen, (1:00;) John Olsen, Norseman Cycle Club, (5:00;) Louis Meyno, New York, (6:00;) F. W. Mahland, Howard Wheelmen, (6:00;) Anthony Manzo, Anchor Athletic Club, (4:15;) W. L. Schroeder, Brooklyn, (5:00;) Charles Weber, Mohawk Athletic Club, (3:30;) J. Hurley, Norseman Cycle Club, (3:00;) W. F. Hartman, Waverley Boat Club, (4:15;) Emil Fielder, Mutual Wheelmen, (3:00;) John Edmond, Harrison, (4:00.)

CYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

"Major" Taylor Takes the Half-Mile Professional—Race for Motors.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 2.—An innovation in the shape of a match motor tandem race was the feature of the Labor Day cycle meet at the Vailsburg track to-day. The two teams were Shults and Bennett and King and Hunter, and the conditions called for heats at one-quarter of a mile, five miles, and two miles. The first heat was won by Shults and Bennett, but King and Hunter won the next two heats and the race.

In the two-mile professional handicap the back-markers were unable to catch the long-mark men and were shut out. Marshall Taylor won the half-mile professional race, with John Nelson second. Nelson and John Fisher were both injured in spills. Summary:

Quarter-Mile Novice.—Won by Elmer Gardner, Morristown, N. J.; H. Sutphen, Newark, N. J., second; G. C. Zahn, Passaic, N. J., third. Time—0:34 2-5.

Half-Mile Professional.—Won by "Major" Taylor, Worcester, Mass.; John Fisher, Chicago, second. Time—3:27 4-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (scratch;) F. W. Seward, Brooklyn, (20 yards,) second; T. T. Brown, New York, (40 yards,) third; M. T. Doe, New York, (15 yards,) fourth. Time—0:59 4-5.

Motor Tandem Match Race between Shults and Bennett and King and Hunter.—First heat, one-quarter mile.—Won by Shults and Bennett. Time—0:21 1-5. Second heat, five miles—Won by King and Hunter. Time—7:17 4-5. Third heat, two miles and race—Won by King and Hunter. Time—2:56 1-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by G. G. Glasson, Newark, (200 yards;) M. T. Dove, New York, (50 yards,) second; A. A. Courter, Newark, (100 yards,) third; Theodore Klendl, West Orange, N. J., (300 yards,) fourth. Time—11:19.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by W. A. Reutz, New Haven, Conn., (150 yards;) John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., (150 yards,) third; Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, (150 yards,) fourth. Time—3:57 4-5.

CYCLE RACES INDOORS.

Negro Champion Taylor Beaten by McFarland in Straight Heats.

Floyd McFarland, the California cyclist, defeated Major Taylor of Worcester, Mass., in two straight heats in the match race behind motor pace at distances of one, two, and three miles, at Madison Square Garden last night.

In the first heat, at one mile, McFarland won by about ten yards. McFarland led from the start in the second heat, a distance of two miles, and won by fifty yards.

In the four-cornered professional match race, run in heats between Iver Lawson, Tom Cooper, Frank Kramer, and John Fisher, Kramer defeated Lawson in the final heat by inches.

In the four-cornered amateur race, under the same conditions, between G. C. Schreiber, M. L. Hurley, P. G. Van Cott, and Gus Nelsing, Hurley beat Schreiber in the final heat by about a wheel's length.

In the other amateur events P. G. Van Cott won the half mile open, and N. T. Dove (60 yards handicap) the one mile handicap.

Stinson Wins Cycle Race at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Will Stinson easily won the motor-paced hour race at Charles River Park this afternoon, covering 39 miles and 95 yards in the time, a new hour record for the park. Champion was second and Walthour last. At the finish Champion was about three-quarters of a mile behind Stinson, and Walthour a mile and a half. All three suffered from accidents, and Stinson finished the race on the rim of his rear wheel, the tire having been punctured in the last few minutes.

FIREMEN'S DAY AT RED BANK.

Parade Followed by a Dinner and Contest of Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 2.—Fully a thousand firemen took part to-day in the county parade here and the gayly decorated town was filled with visitors who came from all sections of Monmouth. Besides the Red Bank department there were in line companies from West Asbury Park, Ocean Port, Keyport, Navesink, Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Seabright, Ocean Grove, Freehold, and Matawan.

After the parade and a dinner at the Town Hall the firemen's contests took place on Broad Street. The Seabright company won the hook and ladder race, the hose race was won by Independent Company of Red Bank, and the Neptune Hose Company of Long Branch took the prize for the best appearing company in line. Seabright won the prize for best decorated apparatus, the company's truck being covered with flowers. The companies taking prizes for turning out the largest number of men according to membership were the Monmouth of Freehold, the Union of Red Bank, and the Liberty of Keyport.

NEW ZEALAND'S SUBSIDIES.

Government Considering a Discontinuance of Those for Pacific Mail Service.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., July 25.—The Government of New Zealand is contemplating a discontinuance of the subsidy granted to the mail service to San Francisco and its diversion to the service at Vancouver, B. C.

In the New Zealand Parliament, which opened at the end of June, the speeches in the debate on the address in reply to the Governor's speech nearly all referred to this matter. Strong feeling was shown against any subsidizing of the present San Francisco service, owing to the trade and other restrictions imposed, and desire was shown to assist the Vancouver service, in which the vessels of the local shipping company are now engaged.

The question is likely to engage the attention of the Federal Cabinet shortly, when the Minister for Home Affairs will urge the subsidizing of the Vancouver service, but will object to a subsidy being granted to the San Francisco line.

The Oceanic Steamship Company appears to be anxious to establish a closer service with Australia, probably because the New Zealand Government seems to be content for the present with a payment-by-weight contract, and the colony as a whole is disinclined to grant a subsidy. At a recent meeting of the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce Mr. Ramsay, an agent of the Oceanic Company, read a paper on the advantage of a direct service between Brisbane and San Francisco, which would enable mails to be delivered in London in twenty-eight days. This would necessitate dropping New Zealand out of the service.

The Federal Parliament as a whole is showing a pretty strong disposition to protect the Pacific cable against undue competition. During the discussion on the Postal bill in the Senate an amendment was moved giving the senders of cables the right to choose the route by which the messages should be sent. The Postmaster General stated that the Pacific cable would be laid by March next, and the amendment was negatived, the representatives of most of the States joining forces to secure the protection of the imperial cable against the competition of the Eastern Extension Company's cable. There appears to be also a fairly strong feeling among members of the Federal Parliament in favor of the commonwealth acquiring the Tasmanian and the New Zealand cables.

A YOUNG SCIENTIST'S FEAR.

Mountain Heights Frighten Him and He Is Chloroformed and Taken Down on a Litter.

From The San Francisco Call.

PASADENA, Cal., Aug. 18.—With nerves collapsed by the effects of altitude and fright at the canyons which yawned beside him as he went up the trail, haunted by an uncontrollable impulse to fling himself into the abyss, Horace N. Seaver found himself physically and mentally unable to undertake the descent of Mount Wilson, and was put under the influence of an anesthetic and carried down on a litter. Seaver is a graduate of a noted Eastern university, a student of geology and botany, a lover of the sublime in nature, but withal a very modest as well as a very nervous young man.

On Saturday, Aug. 10, Seaver started up the trail astride a burro. For the first five or six miles of the ascent Seaver's love of the picturesque and the scentific was abundantly requited. Climbing higher there came upon his senses that peculiar giddiness that the rarified air of great altitudes produces on some delicately organized temperaments. The trail began to narrow and wind its tortuous way about the sheer wall of mountain, and beneath yawned canyons gaping out like pits of death.

It was here that Seaver began to experience that strange phenomenon of the mind which frequently lays hold upon those who stand on dizzy precipices, impelling them to fling themselves into the depths beneath. Pursued by this terrible desire, reeling with dizziness at the depths which opened at his side, and trembling in every limb, Seaver clutched his saddle bows. With face averted from the chasms, he clung with might and main to his burro, and was carried the two remaining miles into camp by the surefooted beast, suffering the while all the mental torture and agonies of which an imaginative mind is capable.

Even on the pleasant plateau, with its white tents and their cheerful occupants, Seaver's composure failed to return. Every view tended to intensify the strain upon his overwrought nerves. By Sunday afternoon his condition had become so serious that he knew that it would

OGDEN WAS TWICE WINNER

Lakeland's Aged Horse, Favorite in Both, Captured Two Races.

HERBERT TOOK TWIN CITY

High-Class Sport Pleased a Great Crowd at the Sheepshead Bay Track Yesterday.

All the things that go to make up a holiday's racing were present in accentuated form at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, where a crowd numbering close upon 20,000 people gathered for the holiday outing. There were sensation, surprise, satisfaction, and disaster quickly following each other, with such a mingling of effects and results that no crowd ever left the track in moods more varying than the gathering of yesterday. The racing, too, was of the first order, with the very best horses in training as competitors, and these, in numbers large enough to make such a day's racing as befitted the early part of the Sheepshead Bay Fall meeting, where the choicest thoroughbreds of the East and West annually gather in competition for the richest prizes that are offered on the turf of America.

As a sequel to the immense attendance of Futurity Day, the crowd of yesterday was most fitting, but to the individuals of the great throng, the Futurity was only a memory, and the one thing was the sport of a new day. The satisfaction of a racing crowd is the number of favorites that manage to get to the winning post in front, but that standard was so completely lost sight of yesterday that few among the multitude that witnessed the contests could have told, if asked hurriedly, how many of the best backed horses had been successful. What the crowd did know, however, was that there had been a rarely entertaining day of high-class sport, and that some things happened that the witnesses will remember as long as they live. First of the remarkable occurrences was the double victory of the veteran trainer "Billy" Lakeland, with his aged horse Ogden. Lakeland has a place of his own in the history of the turf in America, and all the men familiar with the records know that it was a favorite trick of the ex-jockey and most resourceful trainer in the United States to repeat horses, his skill at the old-time art of "cooling out" being unsurpassed by any other trainer in the country.

In a time long gone, Lakeland has won two or more races with one horse in the same day often enough to make it a common thing for him, his most notable success in that line having been with his own horse Little Reb, though in a time recent enough for the average turf follower to have a fresh memory of the occurrence, he raced the Brooklyn Handicap winner Exile twice in a day, and, winning the last start, won enough to cause a sensation at the time. Racegoers argued that this is another time, however, when it was learned that Lakeland, after having won the second race on the card with the aged Ogden, actually intended to run the horse back in the last race of the afternoon's programme.

A TRICK THAT ONLY FOOLED SOME.

In Ogden's first effort of the day he seemed to be ridden out by Jockey O'Connor to beat the two-year-old Cameron by a short head after a punishing finish, after Cameron had made a great part of the running, he taking the lead from Anecdote after the first furlong had been covered. Ogden in the meantime seemingly was severely punished to get up to the two-year-old, and, though the old horse won at the end, there were many of the spectators who believed that Cameron, if more judiciously handled would have gathered in the purse. Most naturally, therefore, when it came to Ogden running again, the wise portion of the betting element looked about for the horse that had the best chance to beat the Lakeland entry, and, in spite of the fact that another wise element in the confidence of Trainer Lakeland, backed Ogden with persistent confidence, both Monarka and Kinnikinic were supported to beat him, and that, too, in the face of the fact that there could be no comparison in the class of the horses. In the end the weight of the money bet on Ogden told, and he went to the post at about the same price that he started at in his first race—4 to 5—and after Kinnikinic had made the pace to the turn into the stretch, went on and won in much easier style than that in which he took the earlier purse. As Ogden, a Futurity winner himself of five years ago, also won on Futurity Day, last Saturday, he has the distinction of being the first horse that ever won three races in two racing days at the Sheepshead Bay race track. What is more to the point, both races were won in fast time, and as Ogden had been retired to the stud when offered at the dispersal sale of the Bitter Root Stud Farm's horses, at the breaking up of the Marcus Daly breeding establishment, Ogden on his feat of yesterday takes as place without parallel in the turf of America. As the horse now is eight years old, it is all the more to his credit that he should have won a sprint and a distance race in the same day.

Though Ogden usurped the place of honor, the race of the day was the fourth on the card, the Twin City Handicap, at one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds and upward, a classic of the Autumn that is regarded as the Suburban of the season's end. In this ten horses ran, including the popular old mare Imp, who thus made her first appearance of the year on a New York race track. Gold Heels was the best backed, however, and the post favorite in a race that proved to be one of the most kaleidoscopic of the year. Watercure broke in front, but was at once outrun by Ten Candles, who, in spite of the fact that he had the top weight, went on to make the running and set a stiff pace, with Imp second and The Regent third at the first furlong pole, and the same two horses second and third, with their positions reversed, at the quarter, where Gold Heels took fourth place, and in the next furlong went on after the leaders. Turning out of the backstretch Ten Candles still was in the lead, Gold Heels then second, and Herbert third, these three racing in that order to the turn into the straight, where Terminus and Trigger, both of whom had trailed back into the crowd to the turn out of the backstretch, went on after the leaders, and gradually wore them down, Terminus looking to be the winner at the last furlong pole, and then giving way for a few strides to Trigger. At that point Herbert, Terminus, and Trigger were all abreast, and driving under whip and spur. Herbert hung on best under the punishment, however, and after having been passed by the other two near the finish, gained again at the end, and in a splendid fight to the winning post won by a head with Terminus second and Trigger third, Gold Heels and Ten Candles having stopped after they were well into the straight for the run home.

The one other stake event on the card was the Autumn Maiden, at five furlongs, for two-year-olds, with nine starters, including two added horses. August Belmont's Masterman was the post favorite by a slight margin over William C. Whitney's King Hanover, but neither was good enough to win, the stakes going to Arsenal, from the Featherstone stable, who led from the first furlong to the end and won very handily by two lengths, with Masterman second a similar distance before King Hanover, third.

Fuliminate, from J. E. Widener's stable, easily took the steeplechase handicap, first on the card, after making nearly all the pace, with Sir Hubert second and the favorite, The Bachelor, third. In the race for maidens two years old the Western filly Schwalbe was in front almost all the way, and, hustled out at the end, won by two lengths from the favorite, Eddie Bush. The summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles. J. E. Widener's Fulminate, b. g., 5 years, by Rayon d'Or-Feu Follet, 141 pounds, (Heider,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by ten lengths; J. H. McCormick's Sir Hubert, ch. g., 5, 148, (Finnegan,) 13 to 5 and even, second by a length from Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, The Bachelor, ch. g., aged, 150, (Green,) 11 to 5 and 9 to 10, third. Time—5:30. Baby Bill, Bacchanal, Isen, Decameron, and Mars Chan also ran. Value to the winner, $675. The Bachelor the post favorite. Winner trained by E. Lewis.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. William Lakeland's Ogden, br. h., aged, by Kilwarlin-Oriole, 130 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 5 and 7 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; J. G. Follansbee's Cameron, b. c., 2, 100, (Schram,) 6 to 2 and 9 to 10, second by two and a half lengths from Richard Croker's Bellario, ch. c., 3, 118, (McCue,) 50 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Unmasked, Otis, City Bank, and Anecdote also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Ogden always favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-olds, special weights, with penalties; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. A. Featherstone's Arsenal, ch. c., by Lamplighter-Hannarinda, 115 pounds, (O'Connor,) 40 to 1 and 10 to 1, won cleverly by two lengths; August Belmont's Masterman, ch. c., by Hastings-Lady Margaret, 119, (Bullman,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by two lengths from W. C. Whitney's King Hanover, ch. c., 119, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—0:59 1-5. Optimist, Homestead, Renald, Early Eve, Coldstream, and King Edward also ran. Value to the winner, $2,410. Masterman the favorite. Winner trained by J. Bauer.

FOURTH RACE.—The Twin City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. W. L. Rollin's Herbert, b. c., 4 years, by Albert-Bonnie Olia, 118 pounds, (L. Smith,) 9 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a head; W. L. Shafer's Terminus, br. c., 3, by Blazes-Miss Bishop, (104, (Bullman,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a half length from C. H. Mackay's Trigger, ch. f., 3, by Meddler-Royal Gun, 95, (Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—2:07. Ten Candles, Imp, Toddy, Gold Heels, Watercure, The Regent, and Baron Pepper also ran. Value to the winner, $4,225. Gold Heels favorite at 2 to 1 and 4 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. B. Schreiber's Schwalbe, br. f., by Sain-Gratitude, 97 pounds, (Cochran,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, won ridden out by two lengths; J. W. Schorr's Eddie Bush, br. c., 104, (J. Woods,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a half length from Frank Farrell's O'Hagen, b. c., 104, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:06. Trump, Foundling, Dragoman, Lady Radnor, Cast Iron, Lady Holyrood, Playlike, Last Knight, and Ascension also ran. Value to the winner $750. Eddie Bush the post favorite. Winner trained by H. Williams.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth, on the turf course. William Lakeland's Ogden, br. h., aged, by Kilwarlin-Oriole, 126 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, won ridden out by a length; C. McDowell's Monarka, br. f., 3, 112, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, second by a length and a half from T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic, br. g., aged, 112, (McCue,) 5 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Little Daisy and Himself also ran. Value to winner $975. Ogden always favorite. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; special weights; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Matterhorn, Queen's Messenger, Bessie McCarthy, Destitute, Dunwell, Musidora, Octoroon, Lady Godiva, Nissequoque, Miss Uncas, Rockwater, Josephin, Emma A. M., Anna Handspring, Fair Empress, Sun Shower, Adelaide Prince, Lady Tom Tiddler, and Tippetoes, 110 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; seven furlongs on the main track. Modrine, 120 pounds; Doctor Riddle, 117; Missionary, 111; Larva, 108; Satire, Bowen, Politician, James J. Corbett, and Brandysmash, 107 each; Red Path, 106; Speedmas and Kalif, 105 each; Fresnal and Kid, 101 each; Bounteous, Barbara Frietchie, Welsh Girl, and Marie Ballon, 98 each; Little Daisy and Connie, 93 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Partridge Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the turf course. Sir Oliver, 129 pounds; Flora Pomona, 119; Gay Boy, 117; Peninsula, 112; Numeral, Heno, and Bonnie Lad, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs on the main track. Alard Scheck and Outlander, 117 pounds each; King Pepper, 116; The Musketeer, 112; Demurrer, 110; Isla, 103; Paul Clifford, 105; Reina, 104, and Lucent, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile. Sam Phillips, 126 pounds; Kinnikinic, 123; Musette, 115; Belle of Troy, 113; Bellario, 111; Kilogram, 110; Ethics, 105, and Bedeck, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and six furlongs on the turf course. The Driver, Astor, and Belgrade, 98 pounds each; Fatalist, 93.

OWNERS OF FUTURITY WINNER.

Whitney and Madden Partnership, the Former Says, Has Existed a Year.

The victory of the colt Yankee, running in the name of John E. Madden, and the defeat of William C. Whitney's fifty-thousand-dollar colt Nasturtium in the same race on Saturday at the Sheepshead Bay race track, yesterday brought out two bits of news that served to set the tongues of the gossips to going, first over the fact that Mr. Whitney had asked for an investigation of the riding of Jockey Nash Turner on the beaten Nasturtium, and next over the statement that Yankee, the winner, is actually the property of Mr. Whitney, though he was run all the season in the name and colors of Madden.

Concerning the ownership of the Futurity hero, Mr. Whitney stated to a reporter for THE TIMES that, instead of having purchased a half interest in Yankee in the Spring of the present season, he had actually owned an interest in the colt since Yankee was a yearling. The partnership with Madden had existed for the same length of time, or about a year, according to Mr. Whitney, who declined to go into details, though he admitted that he owned a majority share in the horse, and in the other horses, Blackstock, who has not yet run, and Blue Girl, the best filly that the racing in the East has brought out.

Of this part ownership Mr. Whitney would say nothing more than that he had complied with the rules of The Jockey Club in registering the partnership, and that he had made an agreement with Madden by which Madden trained the horses and shared in their winnings. This Mr. Whitney said was a more liberal agreement than had been proposed by Madden when the partnership was formed as a concession to the known skill of Madden, who is one of the most successful men on the turf in developing young racehorses. Mr. Whitney would not deny that Madden represented him in the purchase of the horses Yankee, who is the Hanover-Correction colt, and Blackstock, who is the His Highness-The Butterflies colt, the two highest-priced yearlings sold in America last season, $20,000 having been paid for Yankee and more than half that for Blackstock. The report which was circulated was that Mr. Whitney bought the horses and gave a one-third interest in their winnings to Madden for his services in training them.

At Mr. Whitney's request, the Stewards of the meeting are investigating the ride by Turner on Nasturtium, Mr. Whitney having stated that he wished to know why the rider was so far back in the early part of the race for the Futurity and why he did not ride more nearly according to his instructions, which were to go on and race, no matter where he got off, and make the most of the horse's chance to win. Mr. Whitney does not accuse Turner of wrongdoing in any way, but does state that his orders were disobeyed. In that Turner did not persevere with Nasturtium, but instead seemed content to gallop behind his field after getting away, according to some witnesses, rather badly, and, according to others, with his field.

Turner explained his course by saying that he had no chance after the horse dropped back, and that he therefore did not punish him.

In connection with the ownership of Yankee, there has been much speculation as to what might have happened had there been a foul by one of the horses running in the Whitney or Madden colors, as under the rules it would have involved all the horses in which the two owners are interested, thus causing the disqualification of the winner, had such claim been allowed. Experts on the rules also state that all horses connected with the interest in Yankee must also have been disqualified under such a contingency, which would have meant that the horses Heno and Fly Wheel, in which Madden retained an interest when he sold them, would have been deprived of their winnings also had they figured in the result. The possibilities of the case caused so much talk that it is probable The Jockey Club will be called on to revise the rules and make provision for such a case. As the rules stand now, all concerned are within the turf law, though a most wretched complication might have resulted from the race.

YEARLINGS SOLD AT AUCTION.

Fleischmann and Field Offerings Brought Fair Prices.

A combination sale of thoroughbred yearlings was held in the paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, when the produce of the stud established by C. Fleischmann & Sons and the horses bred by Willis Field of Lexington, Ky., were sold. The prices straight through were fair, the choicest individuals being bought by Julius Fleischmann, who will continue racing. Summaries follow:

PROPERTY OF C. FLEISCHMANN'S SONS.

Brown colt by Halma-Miss Lily, by The Ill Used, J. Fleischmann	$2,100
Bay filly by Meddler-Knicknack, by Macaroon, J. Fleischmann	500
Brown filly by Halma-Born Fool, by Hightborn, J. Fleischmann	600
Chestnut filly by St. Maxim-Silver Cloud, by Iroquois, J. Gardner	800
Chestnut colt by Halma-Lady of Quality, by Top Gallant, T. Welsh	550
Bay filly by Ben Brush-Jessie Lee B., by St. Blaise, B. H. McCarren	750
Bay filly by Golden Dawn-Electric Light, by Darebin, W. L. Powers	750
Bay or brown colt by Halma-Fraulein, by Farandole, W. Fleischmann	900
Brown colt by Ornament-Promenade, by Duke of Montrose, Julius Fleischmann	400
Bay filly by Indro-Saline, by Darebin, W. L. Powers	350
Chestnut filly by St. Maxim-Sarah Ramsy, by Rossington, C. E. Mahone	150
Brown or black colt by Duncombe-Elsie Ban, by King Ban, J. McCormick	350
Bay filly by Golden Dawn-Truant, by Sir Modred, Julius Fleischmann	150
Bay colt by Maximo-Ira, by Doncaster, Modred, Julius Fleischmann	450

PROPERTY OF WILLIS FIELD.

Brown colt by Ornament-Judith, by Marlbyrnong, H. P. Headley	1,000

Notes of the Turf.

Commando, the best three-year-old of the season, has bowed a tendon and will be thrown out of training for the year. His owners, J. R. & F. P. Keene, have hope that the horse will train again next season.

George E. Smith (Pittsburg Phil) has sold the horse Latson to G. Walbaum for a price stated to be $2,000.

Walter Rollins, the trainer of the Oneck Stable, has sold to Frederick De Ruiz the horse The Black Scot on private terms.

Nasturtium, the beaten favorite for the Futurity, yesterday was worked out seven furlongs in preparation for the Flatbush Stakes, and covered the distance in 1:25. The work is said by trainers to be the best that a two-year-old has ever done at the Sheepshead Bay track.

A bet of $100 was made by John W. Rogers, trainer for William C. Whitney, with John E. Madden that Whitney's Nasturtium will beat Blue Girl and Yankee the first time that either of the two, Yankee and Blue Girl, meets with Nasturtium in a race. The wager was the outcome of an argument over the result of the race for the Futurity.

K. A. C. GAMES AT BAYONNE.

Pierce of the Pastimes Wins the Three-Mile Scratch Run—New Record in the Medley Race.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 2.—Lovers of track and field contests among amateurs enjoyed a varied programme, replete with interesting events, at the Labor Day carnival of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Bayonne to-day. Threatening weather did not prevent a large attendance.

A splendid finish between the three prize winners was made in the final of the 100-yard run, won in 0:10 by F. S. Williams of the Olympia Athletic Club, who had 7½ yards. He finished second in the first trial, and first in the trial for second men. His handicap helped him to defeat Victor Andrews, Pastime Athletic Club, who had only 6 yards.

The record of the Medley race was again cut down, this time from 16:27 2-5 to 15:42. L. de B. Handley of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was the man who walked, ran, wheeled, rode horseback, rowed, and swam six successive quarter miles in that time.

D. J. Quille of Bayonne won a hard-earned victory in the mile bicycle race, aided by a handicap of 40 yards more than L. E. Firth of Stapleton, who was third. In the one-mile run Andrew J. Walsh of the Xaviers outran E. M. Carrette of the New West Sides by 20 yards, and defeated John H. Wright of the Olympias, scratch man. Walsh had 55 and Carrette 75 yards. Another fine finish was made in the two-mile bicycle race, won by D. J. Quille of Bayonne. Jack Townsend, scratch man, quit beaten on the last lap.

Interest was aroused by the three-mile scratch run, won by the Indian, Jerry Pierce of the Pastimes, in 15:53 3-5. Pierce won by about 40 yards in a good sprint. Out of nine starters the race was between the Indian, P. Soutar, Jr., of the Pastimes, who finished second; William M. Hunter, Pastimes, a close third, and T. J. Kennedy, Star Athletic Club. Pierce set the pace, leading at the mile in 5:21. Kennedy was in front at the second lap, the time for two miles being 10:51. Pierce again took the lead at the last lap and easily outran his opponents.

The Bayonne Rangers defeated the Brooklyn Wanderers in an association football game on the turf oval within the quarter-mile track. Three goals were made by the Bayonne team, one in the first half and two in the second. W. McGeehan, A. Crichton, and C. Cleary did the scoring. Brooklyn failed to score. Three goals were scored by the Greenville Hustlers of Jersey City against one by the Union Settlement Athletic Club team of New York, in the second football contest. Noonan scored for Union Settlement and W. H. Borus, W. Jeffs, and C. Grassling for the Greenville Hustlers. The summaries:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—First heat—Won by Victor Andrews, Pastime A. C., (16 yards;) F. S. Williams, Olympia A. C., (7½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Second heat—Won by Wesley Barrett, Brotherhood F. C., (9 yards;) Otto Voll, Fourth Regiment A. A. (10 yards,) second. Time—0:10 4-5. Third heat—Won by Ernest Spitzer, Pastime A. C., (18½ yards;) J. McDermott, Warren A. C., (9½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Trial for second men—Won by F. S. Williams, Olympia A. C., (7½ yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. Final heat—Won by F. S. Williams, Olympia A. C., (7½ yards;) Ernest Spitzer, Pastime A. C., (8½ yards,) second; Victor Andrews, Pastime A. C., (6 yards,) third. Time—0:10. .

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by D. J. Quille, Bayonne, (60 yards;) G. G. Cameron, Jr., New York, (80 yards,) second; L. E. Firth, Stapleton, S. I., (40 yards,) third. Time—2:20 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Andrew J. Walsh, Xavier A. C., (55 yards;) E. M. Carrette, New West Side A. C., (75 yards,) second; John H. Wright, Olympia A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—4:25 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by F. S. Williams, Olympia A. C., (24 yards;) W. E. Whitney, Pastime A. C., (30 yards,) second; W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (12 yards,) third. Time—0:49 2-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, Scratch.—Won by Pastime A. C. team—J. Bischoff, D. J. Brennan, V. Andrews, O. C. Ordwein; defeating St. Alphonsus A. C. team—E. C. McGrath, F. Murray, T. F. Kennedy, and E. Burns. Time—3:40 2-5.

Three-Mile Run, Scratch.—Won by Jerry Pierce, Pastime A. C.; P. Soutar, Jr., Pastime A. C., second; William H. Hunter, Pastime A. C., third. Time—15:53 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by John E. McNabb, Union Settlement A. C., (60 yards;) Charles Scharps, Olympia A. C., (50 yards,) second; J. Rogers, Star A. C., (48 yards,) third. Time—1:56 3-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by W. E. Hurley, National A. C., (8 inches,) actual jump, 5 feet 6 inches; E. E. Meyer, Anchor A. C., (3 inches,) second, actual jump, 5 feet 9 inches; Daniel Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., (scratch,) third, 5 feet 11 inches.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., (3 feet,) actual throw, 116 feet 2 inches; Charles Schopfel, National Turn Verein, (22 feet,) second, actual throw, 97 feet; A. Caston, Union Settlement A. C., (16 feet,) third, actual throw, 95 feet 2 inches.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by John F. Ellingwood, Olympia A. C.; R. L. Forbs, New West Side A. C., second; F. S. Willets, Warren A. C., third. Time—2:10 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by William Tollner, Brooklyn, (180 yards;) George Clamerson, Jr., Newark City, (120 yards,) second; Oscar Nordstrom, New York City, (180 yards,) third. Time—5:09 4-5. Second Heat—Won by D. J. Quille, Bayonne, (90 yards;) Leo E. Firth, Stapleton, (60 yards,) second; C. Cameron, Jr., New York City, (120 yards,) third. Time—5:03 1-5.

Gymkhana Race, Scratch.—Won by P. J. Corley, New West Side A. C.; Daniel M. Daley, New West Side A. C., second; John J. Dover, New West Side A. C., third. Time—1:28 2-5. [Note.—Race consisted of 40 yards' walk, 100 yards' hurdle, 100 yards' hop, 100 yards' run, with egg and spoon, and 100 yards with bucket of water on head.]

Medley Race, Scratch, Running, Walking, Cycling, Hurdle, Horseback, Rowing, and Swimming Six Successive Quarter Miles to beat the Record, 16:27 2-5.—Won by L. de B. Handley, Knickerbocker A. C.; E. M. King, Knickerbocker A. C., second; Joseph A. Ruddy, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—15:42.

GAMES AT ULMER PARK.

District Assembly No. 220, Knights of Labor, Has an Outing.

One of the most successful outings of the day was held yesterday at Ulmer Park, on Gravesend Bay, by District Assembly No. 220, K. of L., and affiliated locals. Several prominent officers of the Knights of Labor were present and addressed the assembled members and guests during the evening. Dancing and a vaudeville entertainment and sports were the features of the day. Some well-known athletic members were present and participated in the several events. The summaries follow:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by John H. Russell, National Athletic Club, (Scratch;) John Bronson, Peconic Athletic Club, (2 yards,) second; Peter Smith, Hanover Athletic Club, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by John H. Russell, National Athletic Club, (scratch;) Henry J. Merck, Williamsburg Athletic Club, second; James H. Breman, Peerless Athletic Club, third. Time—0:23¾.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump.—Won by Patrick J. Bennett, Irish-American A. A. C., with an actual leap of 34 feet 7¼ inches; Hermann Schneider, German-American A. A. C., (scratch,) with 33 feet 9 inches, and Edward L. Riodo, (6 inches,) third, 32 feet 1½ inches.

One-Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by John Bronson, Peconic A. C., (15 yards;) E. J. Riodan, Hanover A. C., (scratch,) second, and William L. Gurlich, German-American Athletic Club, third.

One-Half Mile Run.—Won by J. L. Brennan, Peerless Athletic Club, (scratch;) P. J. Bennett, (20 yards,) second; William L. Gillespie, National Athletic Club, third. Time—2:18¼.

One-Mile Run; Open Handicap.—Won by Harvey J. Merrill, Brooklyn Athletic Club, (25 yards;) Hermann J. Schneider, German-American Athletic Club, (50 yards,) second, and Henry J. Merck, Williamsburg Athletic Association, (40 yards,) third. Time—5:11¾.

Obstacle Race.—Won by J. L. Burnett, National Athletic Club; J. L. Riodan, Hanover Athletic Club, second, and Peter Smith, Hanover Club, third. Time—4:41¼.

Three-legged Race.—Hanover team, P. Smith and J. Riodan, won; National Athletic Club team, J. H. Russell, Henry J. Merck, second; Williamsburg Athletic Club team, Henry Burnett and William Gillespie, third. Time—0:36¼.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by James F. Grantley, American Wheelmen, (scratch;) William S. Gillespie, National Wheelmen, (50 yards,) second; John H. Williamson, Peconic Cyclers, (scratch.) Time—5:58½.

LIVELY DAY FOR GOLFERS

Big Variety of Competitions on Many Local Links.

CAPTAIN'S CUP AT APAWAMIS

Beard Wins the Trophy and Graham Makes the Low Score—Morristown Links Reopen for the Season.

Two cups, presented respectively by Maturin Ballou and W. W. Caswell, drew out nearly the entire golfing force yesterday to the links of the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye. Maturin Ballou is Captain of the club team, and his trophy was known as the Captain's Cup. It was played for at 36 holes, handicap, and W. H. Beard was the winner, his total being 205 strokes, which, with a handicap of 24 strokes for the 36 holes, gave him the low net figure of 181 strokes. Malcolm Graham, who played from scratch, did the double round in the score of 184 strokes, getting second place, and the prize for the lowest gross score. In the Caswell Cup competition Graham also won the low-score prize with a record of 89 strokes. This event was also a handicap, sixteen qualifying to continue at match play. The eligibles, with scores, were:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Malcolm Graham	89	0	89
W. H. Beard	102	12	90
H. Strebeigh	102	9	93
B. L. Taitley	108	15	93
W. R. Thurston	94	1	93
S. Towle, Jr.	99	6	93
J. A. Peck	99	5	94
Simeon Ford	99	5	94
B. L. Lowther	104	10	94
U. D. Eddy	110	15	95
W. S. Norton	112	16	96
E. L. Downing	100	3	97
S. H. Wiggin	99	1	98
J. H. Clark	108	10	98
W. H. Brown	112	14	98
H. B. Clark	104	5	99

The second sixteen qualified for a Consolation Cup, and one match play round for each cup was finished in the afternoon. The results were:

Caswell Cup.—First round—Beard beat Eddy by 6 up and 4 to play; Thurston beat Graham by 1 up; Lowther beat Taitley by 1 up, 20 holes; Wiggin beat Brown by 4 up and 2 to play; Strebeigh beat Towle, Jr., by 5 up and 3 to play; Peck beat Downing by 4 up and 3 to play; Ward beat J. H. Clark by 3 up and 2 to play; Norton beat H. B. Clark by 1 up.

Consolation Cup.—First round—J. L. Pool beat R. D. Graham by 1 up; R. P. Walden beat W. H. Pool by 5 up and 3 to play; F. A. Moore beat H. Green by 5 up and 4 to play; H. B. Eddy beat W. W. Patrick by 4 up and 3 to play; J. W. McBride beat E. H. Kenney by 2 up and 1 to play; E. A. Downing beat John Moller, Jr., by 1 up in 20 holes; J. W. Bowles beat G. R. Meeker by 3 up and 2 to play; F. Warner beat F. M. Gould by 1 up.

The second round will be played next Saturday.

HOLABIRD'S GOOD GOLF.

Crack Western Amateur Beat Auchterlonie, the Open Champion.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—William Holabird, Jr., an amateur golf player of some repute, to-day added more laurels to his generous supply by beating all amateur records at Glenview in defeating the Western open champion, Lawrence Auchterlonie. Auchterlonie was to attempt to beat the better ball of Holabird and H. J. Tweedie, the Belmont amateur.

Holabird made a 71, which is five strokes better than the previous amateur record, made recently by Bruce D. Smith, and beat Auchterlonie 4 up in eighteen holes. The best ball of Holabird and Tweedie beat Auchterlonie 5 up. Holabird's card was:

Out .....5 6 4 4 4 3 6 3 3—38
In .....4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4—33—71

Tweedie's score was 86.

The professional record for the course is 70, held by Auchterlonie.

JUNIORS WIN AT MORRISTOWN.

Bogey Handicap Prizes Captured by the Younger Club Competitors.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 2.—Junior golfers carried off the honors to-day in the reopening of the competitive season at the Morris County Golf Club. The Labor Day event was an eighteen-hole handicap against bogey for two prizes, given by the Greens Committee. It was the first regular club contest for nearly two months, and over forty members started. None of them has forgotten golf during the Summer, for they have been playing at Bar Harbor, Watch Hill, Nantucket, in the White Mountains, and in other resorts. H. O. Bates, Jr., from a handicap of 7, won first honors, finishing 1 up on bogey, and Max Behr, with 4 handicap, came in even. Their medal play scores were 92 and 91, respectively, the lowest of the day. They are:

H. O. Bates, Jr.	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Out	4 3 6 6 5 7 4 5 6—46		
In	5 5 5 6 5 4 4 6 6—46—92		
Max Behr.			
Out	3 6 4 6 4 5 5 6 5—45		
In	4 5 8 7 4 3 5 5 5—46—91		

All the other players were down to bogey, their scores, with handicaps, being: Alfred Macy, 7, 1 down; W. Alliston Flagg, 4, 1 down; W. G. Marsh, 4, 2 down; Morgan Smith, 4, 2 down; Peter Freinghuysen, 4, 5 down; Arthur Berry, 16, 5 down; F. H. Little, 16, 5 down; Charles Scribner, 16, 5 down; George G. Freinghuysen, 18, 5 down; G. G. Bates, 8, 6 down; Miss Marie G. Bryce, 12, 6 down; Miss Kip, 12, 7 down, and Ransom H. Thomas, 18, 5 down.

On Marine and Field Links.

D. R. Aldridge won the Labor Day handicap yesterday in the club tournament on the Marine and Field Club links, near Bath Beach. His net score was 81. G. H. Driggs, who finished fifth, had the lowest gross score—98 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
D. R. Aldridge	106	25	81
F. H. Wilkins	100	17	83
P. S. Mallett	103	19	84
G. Lord	106	18	88
G. H. Driggs	98	9	89
E. H. Croft, Jr.	128	35	93
G. E. Tarbell	106	12	94
N. M. Garland	113	12	101
C. E. Kimball	112	10	102

Westfield Golf Team Wins.

The first of a series of team matches for a silver cup between the Westfield and Cranford Golf Clubs was played yesterday on the Westfield course. The home team won by 14 holes to 7. The results were:

WESTFIELD.	Holes.	CRANFORD.	Holes.
Rogers	6	Martin	0
Townley	3	Hall	0
Floyd	0	Rathborne	5
Nobbs	0	Foguet	2
Halsted	5	Madden	0
Total	14	Total	7

Gayley Wins at Ardsley.

H. B. Gayley won the Labor Day Golf Cup yesterday in a 36-hole handicap on the Ardsley Club links, near Dobbs Ferry. He made the best gross score, as well as the lowest net result. A women's putting match was won by Mrs. C. C. Nadal. The players and scores in the two events are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
H. B. Gayley	182	16	166
F. L. Eldridge	190	22	168
W. E. Lambert	210	36	174
A. E. Barrow	192	16	176
S. R. Bertrom	213	36	177
H. Holbrook	188	8	180
H. L. R. Edgar	211	30	181
P. M. Taylor	217	36	181
R. F. Thomas	218	36	182
W. J. Worcester	211	26	185
L. M. Greer	208	16	192
S. K. Goodman	237	36	201

Women's Putting Match.—Mrs. C. C. Nadal, 40; Miss E. Fraser, 43; Miss M. Wilson, 44; Miss E. Williamson, 46; Miss J. L. Williamson, 46; Miss J. K. Fraser, 47; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, 48; Mrs. H. G. Sanford, 49; Miss J. C. Heurtt, 49; Miss E. Wilson, 49; Mrs. W. E. Lambert, 50.

Fairfield Golf Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 2.—Two interesting matches occupied the attention of the Fairfield County golfers to-day. In the club championship, 36-hole medal play, Dr. Carl E. Martin won the gold medal with a score of 180, and Charles Truesdale and R. C. Carroll tied for the silver medal, and will play off at a later date. There were twenty-six entries, and the seven best scores were: Dr. C. E. Martin, 180; C. Truesdale, 184; R. C. Carroll, 184; F. C. Hilliard, 185; King Smith, 192; F. M. Freeman, 193; S. S. Day, 197.

The ladies began play for the Janet Sheldon Cup at 18 holes, medal play. The following eight qualified and will play off on the three following days: Mrs. Alexander, 112; Miss K. Rowland, 116; Miss S. Adams, 122; Miss Nannie Hoyt, 138; Mrs. F. M. Freeman, 140; Miss C. Wurster, 145; Miss L. C. Wurster, 146; Mrs. F. C. Hilliard, 156.

Five Events at Englewood.

Five competitions were decided yesterday on the links of the Englewood Golf Club, and both men and women were busy on the links until darkness put an end to outdoor sports. The women had a driving competition and a bogey handicap, while the men had the same, with the addition of a four-ball foursome. The driving contest was arranged on a possibility of scoring 12 points. Miss Helser won the women's event with a total of 8 points, F. W. Lamont scored 9 points in the men's match, and won, while W. E. F. Moore, with 8 points, got second. Miss Mabel Barber won the women's bogey match, 7 up, with a handicap of 9; Miss Helser, 5 up, handicap 12, was second, and Miss C. Barber, 9 handicap, was third, 6 down. Dr. Baylis, with 9 handicap, beat bogey

FINANCIAL.

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Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000.
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Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
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MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, A GLIMPSE AT "WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS." MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

FINANCIAL.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:

You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.35
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
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Emers. McMillin, Jno. R. Hegeman, John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald, C. I. Hudson.

Notice to Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage made by the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company to The State Trust Company (now Morton Trust Company) bearing date 1st January, 1897, this Company has elected to redeem and pay on the first day of October, 1901, at par with accrued interest to the date of payment, all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company outstanding, being the outstanding bonds secured by the said mortgage. All holders of said bonds are required to present the same for payment at the office of the Company, No. 37 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the said first day of October, 1901. Interest will cease upon that day on all bonds secured by the said mortgage then outstanding, and which shall not then be or have been presented for payment.
June 30th, 1901.
COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.
By ROBERT S. TOWNE, President.

PUBLICATION BY THE HAMILTON BANK OF New York City of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking laws of 1892:

Bannon & Sullivan, November 6, 1890	$102.00
L. R. Harting, June 23, 1890	77.98
J. H. Haar Association, March 30, 1892	104.62
Hannah Hirshbaum, February 3, 1894	100.00
Nellie E. Smith, April 13, 1893	65.00
Louis H. Schubert, May 14, 1892	74.64

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier of the Hamilton Bank of New York City, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking laws of 1892, State of New York.
JESSE C. JOY.
Sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1901.
[Notary's Seal.] ARTHUR E. WOOD.
Notary Public (114) New York Co.

Office of the Michigan Central R.R. Co.
Grand Central Station.
New York, N. Y., August 15th, 1901.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD EXTENDED CONSOLIDATED BONDS, maturing Sept. 1st, 1901, that the principal of the same will be paid on presentation of the bonds at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York City, on and after September 3d, 1901. Holders of the bonds who may prefer to receive payment at the office of the Ninth National Bank, New York City, (where the bonds by their terms are payable,) may present the same at said bank.
F. MIDDLEBROOK, Assistant Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership lately subsisting between JULIUS ASCHER and CHARLES ANDREIS, under the firm name of ASCHER & ANDREIS, importers and commission merchants, with offices at 2 and 4 Stone Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, was dissolved on the 16th day of August, 1901, by mutual consent, and that JULIUS ASCHER is the liquidating partner of said firm.
JULIUS ASCHER.
CHARLES ANDREIS.
KEPPLER & WALZER, Attorneys for Liquidating Partner, 231 Broadway, New York City.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE. } Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Stockholders' Committee of THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY:

Holders, to a large amount, of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company, have entered into a Stockholders' Agreement (dated July 22, 1901, and lodged with the Depositary), for the purpose of furthering a consolidation, or other disposition of property of, or the acquisition or lease of property by, The American Cotton Oil Company; and for the advancement of the interests of depositing stockholders through united action, whereby their respective holdings shall be held and managed in bulk during the period of the Agreement, and better results be secured than by individual action.

The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee under said Agreement, and hereby afford holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company the opportunity of participating in the benefits of said Agreement by thereunder depositing their stock with the First National Bank of the City of New York, as Depositary, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901.

Negotiable Certificates of Deposit will be issued for the deposited stock.

Copies of the said Stockholders' Agreement may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, August 1, 1901.
GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Chairman.
HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD WINSLOW,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Stockholders' Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary to Committee, 27 Beaver St., N. Y. City.

Proposals.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Akron, Ohio, September 1, 1901.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

NEW FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4% BONDS of this Company to the amount of $18,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1901, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, Agents of the Company, No. 17 Nassau Street, New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railway Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company before three o'clock P. M. of Monday, September 30th, 1901.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

State of New York.
STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing a sewage disposal plant at the Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, 1901, to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Managers, Franklin Trust Company Building, corner Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidder, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

ALEXANDER E. ORR,
President Board of Managers.
Kings Park, N. Y., August 29, 1901.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—State Commission in Lunacy.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for the construction of a Nurses' Home Building, at the Long Island State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y., may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to FOUR o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 18TH day of SEPTEMBER, 1901, to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Managers, Franklin Trust Company Building, corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, or at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidder, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the Board of Managers reserves the right to reject all bids.

ALEXANDER E. ORR,
President Board of Managers.
Kings Park, N. Y., August 29, 1901.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA, HAVANA, Sept. 1, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received in this Office, up to 2 P. M. Sept. 16, 1901, for supplying in Ports of Cuba, as called for, between Nov. 1, 1901, and June 30, 1902, 16,200,000 Pounds OATS, 10,300,000 Pounds HAY, quantities to be subject to variation of twenty per cent. For details and blank forms apply to Depot Quartermasters, New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans, and to undersigned: CHAUNCEY B. BAKER, Chief Qr. Mr.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Union Bag and Paper Co. Certificate of Preferred Stock, No. A 1221, for 12 shares of preferred stock in name of Abigail M. Carpenter, indorsed to Caroline C. Wilbur. Notice is hereby given to show cause why a Duplicate Certificate of Deposit should not be issued. Carry M. Wilbur, Executrix for Abigail M. Carpenter's estate.

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co. drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1901
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
10 shs. Eden Musée Americain Co.
15 shs. Great Eastern Casualty & Indemnity Co.
$11,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Mtg. 5% Bds., 1914.
$10,000 International & Great Northern R. R. 1st Mtg 6% Bds., 1919.
For account of whom it may concern.
60 shs. Verde Queen Copper Co. of Arizona.
162 shs. Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen County.
10 shs. North Jersey Street R'way Co.
20 shs. United States Mortgage and Trust Co.
2 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
47 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
60 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
7 shs. Natl. Bank of the Republic.
2 shs. North American Trust Co.
35 shs. Momand Light Co.
$775 Bond and Mtg., Clara B. Graham on property 100x100 on North Side Bay Ridge Av. 100 feet west of 14th Av., B'klyn, (Hypd.)
$2,000 Knickerbocker Steamboat Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911, (Hypd.)
10 shs. First Natl. Bank N. Y.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
100 shs. New York Realty Co.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auct's.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Bennington Petroleum Co., $5 each.
10 shares Colorado Land & Mining Co., $25 each.
1,000 shares Eagle River Mining and Milling Co., $5 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty Street.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED BOUGHT AND sold. Wanted, considerable block, fair price. State quantities and terms and terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

Dividends.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due and payable at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar St., New York, September 1, 1901:

Broadway Realty Company 1st	5s
Bay Counties Power Company	5s
North German Lloyd Dock Company	4s
Midland R. R. Terminal Company	5s
Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. 1st	5s
Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. 1st	6s
L. I. R. R. Ferry 1st	4½s
L. I. R. R. Unified	4s
Smith. & Port Jefferson Br. 1st	7s
N. Y. & Rock. Beach R. R. 1st	5s
N. Y. & Flushing R. R. 1st	6s
P. P. & Coney Island R. R. 2d	6s
P. P. & Coney Island R. R. 2d	4½s
Minneapolis, Minn.	Various
Syracuse, N. Y., Improvement	4s
Le Sueur, Minn., Refunding	5s
New Canaan, Conn, Funding	3½s
Itasca County, Minn., Court House	6s
Clarke County, Washington, S. D., No. 58	
Stevens County, Washington, S. D., No. 53	
N. J. & Hud. Riv. R.R. & Ferry Co. 1st	5s
U. S. Mort. & Trust Co. Series "F"	4s

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1901.
Albuquerque, N. Mex., General Refunding.
Astoria, Ore., Refunding.
Champaign, Ill., Board of Education Union School District No. 9.
Champaign, Ill., Improvement.
Clarion, Ia., Refunding.
Dayton, O., Electric Light Co. 1st Mortgage Gold.
Decatur, Ill., Board of Education School Building.
Evergreen Park, Ills., Street Improvement, Village Hall.
Greene Co., O., Court House.
Jackson, Mich., Water Main Extension and Connection.
Jackson, Mich., Water Works Refunding.
Macomb, Ill., Sewer, Paving, and Well.
Missoula Co., Mont., County Jail.
Newbern, Tenn., School, Water, and Light.
Newton, Ia., Refunding.
New Whatcom, Wash., Municipal.
Perry, Ia., Water Works.
Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 8.
Skagit Co., Wash., School District No. 4.
West Hammond, Ill., School District No. 1; School Building.
SEPTEMBER 2D, 1901.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., School Building.
SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1901.
Galva, Ill., Water Works.
Normal, Ill., Water Works.
Walla Walla Co., Wash., School District No. 1.
SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1901.
Canon City, Col., Refunding Water.
SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1901.
La Salle, Ills., Sidewalk.
SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1901.
Glencoe, Ills., General Street Improvement.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN SEPTEMBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1, 1901, AS FOLLOWS:
American Water Works and Guarantee Company.
Eastern Illinois Coal Company.
Fond du Lac Water Company.
Hancock, Town of, New York.
Jamestown Water Supply Company.
Keokuk Water Works Company.
Kingston City Railroad Company.
Fred Krug Brewing Company.
Kinston Cotton Mills.
Marinette City Water Works Company.
Merrill City Water Works Company.
Minneapolis Gas Light Company.
Mount Vernon Water Works Company.
Orford Copper Company.
Olympic Club.
Pierce County, Washington, School District No. 24.
Sheboygan City Water Company.
Terre Haute & Southeastern Railroad Company.
Tolay, Hart & Holt Mills.
Wichita Water Company.
Waterloo Water Company.
Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Company Dividend.
SEPTEMBER 4, 1901.
Everards Brewing Company.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1901.
Argos, Indiana, School.
Bloomington, Indiana, School.
Cass County, Iowa, Refunding.
Collinwood, Ohio, School.
Goliad, Texas, School.
Kokomo, Indiana, School and Funding.
Lebanon, Indiana, Water Works.
Malheur County, Oregon, School District No. 8.
Runge, Texas, School.
San Juan County, Washington, Funding.
Summitville, Indiana, Funding.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1901.
Albion, Indiana, Water.
SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1901.
Swayzee, Indiana, School.
SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1901.
Alexandria, Indiana, Funding.
SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1901.
Argos, Indiana, Water.
SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1901.
Alexandria, Indiana, Funding.
SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1901.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1901.
Fairmount, Indiana, Water.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE SEPTEMBER 1ST.
City of Greeley, Col., 4½% Funding.
City Water Co. of Newark, N. Y., 1st Mtge.
Dallas, Tex., 8% Funding Bonds.
Globe St. R'way Co. Debentures.
Elkhart Elec. Co. 1st Mtge.
Montgomery Advertiser.
New Orleans Lighting Co. 1st Mtge.
Utica Suburban St. Ry. Co.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY
1st Mtge. & Col. Trust 5% Gold Bds.
Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1901, from the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New York, and Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

International Elevating Company.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. will be paid on the stock of this Company on Monday, September 16th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books Friday, September 6th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. September 6th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. September 17th, 1901.
C. E. BURGESS, Treasurer.

United States Steel Corporation.
The interest due September 1st, 1901, on the Series C Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable at maturity at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company, New York City.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
New York, August 27th, 1901.

Dividends.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
Coupons payable at 66 Broadway on and after September 1, 1901.
AMERICAN CLAY MANUFACTURING CO. 1ST 6S.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH GAS COMPANY 1ST 5S.
CORNING, N. Y., SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9.
N. Y., RUTHERFORD & SUBURBAN GAS CO. 1ST CON. 6S.
OHIO & LITTLE KANAWHA RAILROAD CO. 1ST 5S.
RUTHERFORD & BOILING SPRINGS GAS CO. 1ST 6S.
TARRYTOWN, WHITE PLAINS & MAMARONECK RAILROAD COMPANY 1ST MORTGAGE 5S.
WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY 1ST 4S, TOLEDO & CHICAGO DIVISION.
WASHINGTON CENTRAL RAILWAY CO. 1ST 4S.
SEPTEMBER 2D.
DEPEW VILLAGE OF N. Y. (FIRE FUND).
SEPTEMBER 21ST.
TICONDEROGA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N.Y. City
THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING-HOUSE ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 3D, 1901:
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 5s.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Ry. Co. Quarterly Dividend 1¼ per cent.
Dunkirk, Ind., School 6s.
Greentown, Ind., Electric Light 6s.
Lima, O., Water Works 5s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series C; Second Mortgage 7s, Series I.
Pendleton, Ind., Improvement Bonds.
Union City, Ind., School City 5s.
Washington, Ind., Funding 6s.
SEPTEMBER 16TH.
Union City, Ind., Water Works 6s.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 22, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

COL. ROOSEVELT TALKS TO THE MINNESOTANS.

Delivers an Address at the Opening of the State Fair at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Vice President Roosevelt participated to-day in the exercises of the opening day of the State Fair. Speaking from the grand stand of the fair grounds, to a large and enthusiastic audience, he made an address, in the course of which he said:

We cannot possibly do our best work as a nation unless all of us know how to act in combination as well as to act each individually for himself. This acting in combination can take many forms, but of course its most effective form must be when it comes in shape of law; that is, of action by the community as a whole through the law-making body. No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to where our legislation shall stop in interfering between man and man, between interest and interest. All that can be said is that it is highly desirable, on the one hand, not to weaken individual initiative, and on the other hand that in a constantly increasing number of cases we shall find it necessary in the future to shackle cunning as in the past we have shackled force.

It is not only highly desirable, but necessary, that there should be legislation which shall carefully shield the interests of wage workers, and which shall discriminate in favor of the honest and frugal employer by removing the disadvantage under which he stands when compared with unscrupulous competitors who have no conscience and will do right only under fear of punishment.

Nor can legislation stop with what are termed labor questions. The vast individual and corporate fortunes, the vast combinations of capital, which have marked the development of our industrial system, create new conditions and necessitate a change from the old attitude of the State and Nation.

There was, Mr. Roosevelt contended, only the scantiest justification for most of the outcry against men of wealth, as such, and it ought to be unnecessary, he said, to state that any appeal, finally entailing the possibility of lawlessness and violence, was an attack upon the fundamental principles of American citizenship.

As to our relations with foreign powers, Vice President Roosevelt said this Nation, while first of all seeing to its own domestic well-being, must not think from playing its part among the great nations without "Our duty," he said, "may take many forms in the future as it has taken many forms in the past. Nor is it possible to lay down a hard-and-fast rule for all cases. We must ever face the fact of our shifting National needs, of the always changing opportunities that present themselves. We may be certain of one thing: whether we wish it or not, we cannot avoid hereafter having duties to do in the face of other nations. All that we can do is to settle whether we shall perform these duties well or ill."

He counseled courtesy and respect in all dealings with foreign powers with which the Government might come in contact. On this point he added: "Let us make it evident that we intend to do justice. Then let us make it equally evident that we will not tolerate injustice being done to us in return. Let us further make it evident that we use no words which we are not prepared to back up with deeds, and that, while our speech is always moderate, we are ready and willing to make it good. Such an attitude will be the surest possible guarantee of that self-respecting peace, the attainment of which is and must ever be the prime aim of a self-governing people."

At the conclusion of the Vice President's address, Lieut. Gen. Miles spoke briefly. He congratulated the people upon their achievements, he said, which had caused Minnesota to stand in the front rank of the States of the great Republic. He spoke of Minnesota's war record, saying: "It is her record in history and her glory that she gave the regiment which made the noblest fight and greatest sacrifice in the cause of humanity and liberty."

"RAKISH" CRAFT NO PIRATE.

Harbor Police Make a Bootless Expedition to the Old Laulana.

The fighting spirit of the officers and crew of the Harbor Police boat, the Patrol, was roused yesterday afternoon by a telephone message from the Central Office directing the craft to at once cast off moorings and repair to McKenna's dock, Jersey City, to board and search a piratical-looking craft and to render good account of all who might be found on board of her.

The message was prompted by a visit to Police Headquarters of Superintendent Brown of the Westcott Transfer Company. He said that the police of Jersey City had not been able to solve the mystery of a great many water-front depredations, chiefly in warehouses, and that suspicion attached to "an old, rakish-looking craft," a veritable "Jolly Roger," that was lying off McKenna's dock. The men who left the vessel had been under surveillance for several days, and their goings and comings were shrouded in mystery.

The Patrol was under full steam two minutes after the order was received. Two hours later it sneaked back, crestfallen, to Pier A North River. Rank and file on her looked disgusted. Capt. Elbert O. Smith made a very curt but garnished report on the expedition. He said it was another case of rubber-necking. The pirate ship was nothing more dreadful than the old Rockaway fishing excursion boat Laulana, which has an auxiliary engine. The machinery got out of gear and she was laid up for repairs at McKenna's dock. The Laulana was searched from stem to stern and bilge to rail as a matter of form, and without opposition from those on board. "Nothin' doin'" was the report of the searching party.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The resumption of business in Wall Street to-day, after the triple holiday, will be marked by the return to active work of a number of influential operators and interests who have for the past two months been enjoying their usual midsummer holiday. And, all the indications are, the appearance of these gentlemen in the financial district will be followed by renewed activity in the stock market, for among the returned ones or those expected within a few days are men who are looked upon as among the market leaders. In truth, if all the reports heard over the holiday in the corridors of the up-town hotels are true, to-day will mark the practical inception of what all Wall Street has been looking forward to for some time—the Fall bull campaign following the midsummer lethargy. Certainly all testimony tells of the probability of such a commencement, while signs were not lacking last week that stocks were being steadily accumulated by the larger banking interests. The strength of the market in the face of the heavy selling preceding the holiday was strikingly suggestive of this, while the persistent European demand for Americans was regarded as not without significance.

It is not improbable that this or next week will see completed some important projects which have for a long time been under consideration by one or another of the leading railroad or banking groups in the Street. The plan of financing the Burlington-Northern Pacific-Great Northern deal is soon to be announced, while, more important still, promised developments in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific affairs are shortly to be forthcoming. There is to be new and influential representation on the Union Pacific board, while the long-promised readjustment of Southern Pacific stock is to be carried out. Then, too, so the reports run, something impends in relation to the Erie, the Readings, Norfolk and Western, the Missouri Pacific combination, and—in the industrial line, recent offers of purchase of an independent telephone company not being overlooked—in Western Union.

It is an unquestioned fact that there is now a much better, a much more confident, feeling in the Street than for some time. The failure of the Western contingent to "break" the market, as they had proclaimed they would; the steady and substantial buying orders placed in the market from time to time by powerful banking houses; better crop news, the loss in corn being offset by higher prices for the crop and by a bumper wheat yield; the continued phenomenal railroad earnings; the failure to materialize of the tight-money bugaboo, and the indications of gold imports near at hand—these are but a few of the many reasons for the return of confidence and for the hopes of higher prices.

J. P. Morgan is quoted by his friends as being altogether hopeful of the future and as predicting materially higher market values. Incidentally, it is noticed that the heaviest London buying comes from interests understood to be closely connected with Mr. Morgan's house.

UNION PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

According to information that may be considered reliable the expected reorganization of the Union Pacific Directorate is to be made on the return from Europe of Jacob H. Schiff, when other important developments not alone in Union Pacific but in Southern Pacific affairs will also appear.

There is much speculation in the financial district as to who the new members of the Union Pacific Board will be. Several weeks ago the report was that J. P. Morgan and W. K. Vanderbilt would be chosen, but this was later changed, and the name of J. J. Hill substituted for that of Mr. Vanderbilt. This arrangement, it is now declared in some quarters, is final, though in others it is said that the two new members will be President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania and President Newman of the New York Central.

A story heard at the Waldorf yesterday is that it is the intention to commence the payments of a dividend on Southern Pacific at once, and that, because of Union Pacific's large holdings of Southern Pacific's stock, this will enable the Union Pacific dividend rate to be increased to 5 per cent.

Union Pacific will to-day sell ex dividend of 2 per cent.

NO TIGHT MONEY.

The decrease of over six millions of dollars in surplus reserves, as shown by Saturday's bank statement, led to further discussion on Sunday and yesterday as to the probability of tight money in the near future. A canvass of bankers who could be found shows that there is no expectation of or reason for dear money. A few representative opinions follow herewith:

***

An Officer of the National Bank of Commerce—I do not look for dear money. Rates may work a little closer, but that is all. There is plenty of money in the country, and if we need more we can easily get gold from abroad to relieve the situation.

***

An Officer of the National Bank of North America—Rates will probably work somewhat higher, but there is nothing to warrant other than ordinary, legal figures. Of course it is a difficult matter to predict with any certainty at this time, because we do not know how great the demand will be for crop-moving purposes; but all the present indications are that it will be less than last year, for the West is well supplied with money.

***

Howard P. Frothingham—The condition of the money market is told by the figures—4½ per cent. for sixty and ninety day loans and 5 per cent. for four, five, and six months, while, in the face of this, call money is easy at 2½ and 2¾ per cent. I don't think there will be any high rates, for the reason that the banks have taken in their time money maturing July and August, and have plenty of money on hand to lend on call.

***

Hugh Murray—I do not look for any tight money, though time money lately has been very stiff, with little offered by the New York banks. Chicago and Cincinnati, however, have been fairly liberal lenders. In connection with the call money market it should not be forgotten that lately there has been much calling of loans to pay interest on bonds maturing Sept. 1 and to pay the Standard Oil dividend. That will all be released in a day or two now and will help matters. Then, too, it looks as if gold would come this

NEW YORKS WIN AND LOSE

About 10,000 People See the Baseball Games with Chicago.

Victory in the First Was Easy, but Inability to Hit the Ball Caused Defeat in the Second.

New York and Chicago broke even in their Labor Day games at the polo grounds. The first game went to the local team, through a combination of hits at opportune times and errors by Dexter, Doyle, and Hartzel. Eason, who pitched for the Chicago team in the second game, was too much for the locals when hits were needed. There were opportunities of tieing the score, but the New York men died on bases because their teammates could not find the ball.

Strang, who hit out a home run in the first inning, saved his team from a shutout. What chance New York had to score in the eighth inning was killed by the stupid base running of McBride, who tried to run in from second base on a scratch infield hit.

In the second inning Hickman's bad throw aided in giving the Chicagos their two runs, but after that he tried to redeem himself. He pitched a steady game after his bad throw, and from that inning to the end of the game not a Chicago player reached second base. About 10,000 people saw the games. Scores:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf..0	2	1	0	0		Hartzel, lf..1	2	1	0	1	
McBride, rf..1	1	0	0	0		Green, cf...0	3	2	0	0	
Van H'n, cf.0	1	3	0	0		Dexter, 3b..0	1	2	2	1	
Davis, ss...0	0	1	6	0		Doyle, 1b...0	0	8	0	3	
Strang, 3b..1	3	1	3	0		Raymer, ss..0	0	1	2	0	
Murphy, 2b.0	0	3	3	1		Childs, 2b...0	0	1	2	0	
Ganzel, 1b..1	0	12	0	0		Menefee, rf.0	0	3	0	0	
Bow'man, c.2	0	6	2	0		Kahoe, c....0	0	6	1	1	
Taylor, p...1	1	1	0	2		Hughes, p...0	0	0	3	1	
Total 6	8	27	16	1		Total 1	6	24	10	7	

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New York	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	6	

First base by errors—New York, 3. Left on bases—New York, 8; Chicago, 7. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off Hughes, 3. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Hughes, 3. Stolen bases—Strang, Sacrifice hits—Van Haltren, Murphy, Bowerman. Double plays—Davis, Murphy, Ganzel; Childs, Raymer, and Doyle. Wild pitch—Taylor. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time—1:50.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf..0	2	1	0	0		Hartzel, lf..0	0	4	0	0	
McBride, rf.0	0	3	1	0		Green, cf....0	2	4	0	0	
Van H'n, cf.0	1	2	0	0		Dexter, 3b..1	2	1	1	1	
Davis, ss...0	0	2	3	0		Doyle, 1b...0	1	13	1	0	
Strang, 3b..1	1	1	3	0		Raymer, ss..0	1	0	2	0	
Murphy, 2b.0	0	3	1	0		Childs, ss...1	1	2	3	1	
Ganzel, 1b..0	0	10	1	0		Menefee, rf.1	0	1	0	0	
Warner, c...0	0	4	4	0		Kling, c....0	0	5	0	0	
Hickman, p.0	1	0	3	1		Eason, p....0	0	0	2	0	
Total 1	5	27	16	1		Total 3	7	27	10	2	

Chicago	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; New York, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 2. First base on balls—Off Hickman, 1; off Eason, 2. Struck out—By Hickman, 2; by Eason, 4. Home run—Strang. Two-base hits, Selbach, Hickman. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time—1:38.

BROOKLYN, 11; ST. LOUIS, 5.

The baseball teams of St. Louis and Brooklyn were scheduled for two games at Washington Park yesterday, but owing to a washout on the railroad near Cleveland the train on which the St. Louis players were was delayed, consequently the morning game had to be called off.

The afternoon game resulted in a hard-fought contest which, though not particularly brilliant, interested the 9,000 spectators who were present. Hard hitting was the rule, Daly excelling particularly in this respect, his three-base hit in the seventh inning with the bases full practically deciding the game in favor of Brooklyn. He afterward scored on Dahlen's long fly. Umpire Nash was roundly scored by Padden on a decision the former made at second base, and it looked for a time as though there would be a general disturbance, but quietness was finally restored without the aid of the police. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf..0	1	3	1	0		Keeler, rf...1	1	3	0	0	
Heidrick, cf.3	3	2	1	0		Sheckard, lf.2	2	2	0	0	
Donovan, rf.1	0	1	0	0		Dolan, cf....0	0	2	0	0	
Wallace, ss.1	0	2	5	1		Kelley, 1b...3	1	10	0	0	
Kruger, 3b..0	1	2	2	1		Daly, 2b....2	3	3	5	0	
Schriver, 1b.0	1	7	1	0		Dahlen, ss..0	2	1	3	0	
Padden, 2b..0	0	4	4	0		Irwin, 3b....0	0	3	3	0	
Ryan, c.....0	0	4	1	0		Farrell, c...0	1	4	1	0	
Sudhoff, p..0	1	1	0	1		Hughes, p...1	1	0	3	0	
Total 5	8	24	17	3		Total 11	14	27	15	0	

St. Louis	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	
Brooklyn	1	0	0	2	3	0	4	1	0	..11		

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Farrell. Three-base hits—Heidrick, Ryan, and Daly. Stolen bases—Heidrick, (2,) Donovan, Kruger, Sheckard, (2,) Dolan, Daly. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 4. Double plays—Dahlen, Daly, and Kelley. First base on balls—By Hughes, 5; by Sudhoff, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Sudhoff, 2. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf...0	0	0	0	0		Davis, rf...0	0	1	0	0	
Tenney, 1b..0	0	11	0	0		Clarke, lf...1	2	3	0	0	
Dement, 2b..2	2	1	2	0		Beaum't, cf.1	1	1	0	0	
Cooley, lf...0	2	4	0	1		Wagner, ss.0	2	2	2	0	
Hamil'n, cf.0	0	3	0	0		Br'nst'd, 1b.0	0	10	0	0	
Lowe, 3b...1	2	2	1	0		Ritchey, 2b.0	1	0	1	0	
Long, ss....0	1	3	3	1		Leach, 3b...0	1	0	1	0	
Nichols, p..0	0	0	1	0		O'Connor, c.0	1	10	0	1	
						Chesbro, p..2	2	0	2	0	
Total ...3	6	27	7	2		Total ...5	10	27	7	1	

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	
Pittsburg	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hit—Clarke. Home runs—Chesbro, Lowe. Sacrifice hits—Clarke. Stolen bases—Wagner (2), Dement. Double plays—Long, Dement, and Cooney. First base on balls—Off Nichols, 1; off Chesbro, 1. Struck out—By Nichols, 5; by Chesbro, 6. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf...0	0	0	0	0		Davis, rf...0	1	1	0	0	
Tenney, 1b..0	1	7	1	0		Clarke, lf...0	0	1	0	0	
Dement, 2b..0	0	3	3	0		Beaum'nt, cf.2	2	1	0	0	
Cooley, lf...0	1	3	0	0		Wagner, ss..1	1	3	4	1	
Hamilton, cf.0	0	2	0	0		Br'nfield, 1b0	3	10	0	0	
Lowe, 3b....0	0	2	1			Ritchey, 2b.0	0	0	3	0	
Long, ss....0	1	2	3	0		Leach, 3b...0	0	1	3	0	
Kittridge, c.0	0	6	2	0		Yeager, c...0	2	10	0	0	
Willis, p....0	0	1	4	1		Doheny, p..0	0	0	1	0	
Total.....0	3	27	14	2		Total.....3	9	27	11	1	

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hits—Tenney, Bransfield, Wagner, Cooley. Sacrifice hits—Ritchey, Wagner. Double play—Wagner and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Willis, 1; of Doheny, 2. Struck out—By Willis, 5; by Doheny, 10. Time of game—1 hour and 48 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

At Philadelphia.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf....0	1	2	0	0		Thomas, cf..0	2	2	0	0	
Harley, lf...2	3	2	0	0		Barry, 2b...0	1	0	2	0	
Beckley, 1b.1	1	11	0	0		Flick, rf....0	0	2	0	0	
Crawford, rf.0	2	0	0	0		Delah'nty,lf.0	0	1	0	0	
Magoon, ss..0	0	2	2	0		Jacklitsch,c.0	0	6	3	0	
Steinfeldt,3b1	1	1	1	0		Jennings, 1b1	1	14	0	0	
Fox, 2b....0	0	3	2	0		Hallman, 3b.0	1	1	1	0	
Bergen, c....0	0	4	0	0		Menefee, rf.1	0	1	0	0	
Stimmel, p..0	0	0	1	0		Kling, c....0	0	5	0	0	
						Orth, p.....2	3	0	5	1	
Total.....3	7	*25	8	0		Total.....4	10	27	13	3	

*One out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Home run—Orth. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Beckley, Thomas. Stolen base—Jennings. Double play—Jacklitsch and Hallman. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 9. First base on balls—Off Stimmel, 2; off Orth. 2. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings. Struck out—By Stimmel, 3; by Orth, 4. Wild pitch—Orth. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf....0	1	2	0	0		Thomas, cf..2	3	2	0	0	
Harley, lf..1	3	2	0	0		Barry, 2b...0	1	2	5	2	
Beckley, 1b.0	0	10	1	0		Flick, rf....0	2	2	1	0	
Crawford, rf.0	0	1	0	0		Delah'nty,lf.1	0	1	0	0	
Magoon, ss..0	0	0	3	0		McFarl'nd,c.0	1	4	0	0	
Steinfeldt,3b0	0	1	1	0		Jennings, 1b.0	0	14	0	1	
Fox, 2b.....0	1	0	1	2		Hallman, 3b.1	1	0	4	0	
Peitz, c.....0	1	5	0	0		Cross, ss....1	1	2	3	1	
Phillips, p..0	0	0	0	0		White, p....1	1	0	3	0	
Total.....1	6	24	14	2		Total.....6	10	27	16	2	

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Philadelphia	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	..6		

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Marley, Cross. Sacrifice hits—Delahanty, Jennings. Stolen base—Harley. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 5. Double play—Flick and Cross. First base on balls—Off Phillips, 2; off White, 2. Struck out—By Phillips, 4; by White, 4. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	64	41	.610	Boston	53	58	.477
Philadelphia	65	47	.580	Cincinnati	43	62	.410
Brooklyn	63	48	.568	New York	43	62	.410
St. Louis	60	52	.536	Chicago	47	68	.409

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn, (two games.)
Pittsburg in Bonston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Boston, 9; Cleveland, 4; Boston, 4; Cleveland, 1, (second game.)
At Chicago—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 0; Philadelphia, 14; Chicago, 9, (second game.)
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 2; Baltimore, 1; Milwaukee, 2; Baltimore, 1, (second game.)
At Detroit—Detroit, 5; Washington, 2; Detroit, 7; Washington, 4, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 3; Toronto, 0; Toronto, 3; Rochester, 2, (second game.)
At Worcester—Providence, 5; Worcester, 1.
At Providence—Worcester, 2; Providence, 0.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 2; Montreal, 0; Buffalo, 7; Montreal, 5, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 7; Ilion, 2.
At Albany—Albany, 2; Troy, 0.

Orange A. C. Wins Two Games.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 2.—Two games of baseball were played to-day between the Orange Athletic Club and the Cuban X Giants, Orange winning both. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Orange .....0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 ..4	4	7	
Cuban X Giants...0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3	5	5	

Batteries—McKenna and O'Neil; Carter and Williams.

AFTERNOON GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Orange 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 1 2	7	9	0
Cuban X Giants...0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	5	5	

Batteries—Highly and O'Neil; Nelson and Williams.

SHOOTING AT SEA GIRT.

District of Columbia Team Wins the Hilton Trophy.

The team of the District of Columbia, made up of twelve men, won the Hilton Trophy match at the Sea Girt ranges today from the ten teams of twelve men each who shot for this prize, and the contest was so keen that the result was in doubt until the last bullet bored through the target. In winning the District of Columbia team broke the record which it established in 1895, making a score of 1,098.

The best individual shooting done in this match was that of Sergt. Corry of the Twelfth Regiment, New York, who made a "possible" at the 600-yard range and was only six points from a "possible" at all the ranges, the distances being 200, 500, and 600 yards. The New York team had a lead of 17 points when they left the first stage, but the marksmen from the District of Columbia overcame this in the last two distances. A "bull" was made by Wells of New York on the wrong target, and according to the rules, this was marked a miss. If it had not been for this error the New Yorkers would have had the same score as the winning team.

The Canadians, who arrived yesterday, were in eighth place when they left the 200-yard range, but their shooting at 500 and 600 yards placed them in third position at the finish. The scores of the Hilton match follow:

District of Columbia	1,098
New York	1,093
Canada	1,077
Pennsylvania	1,055
New Jersey	1,037
United States Marines	1,014
Massachusetts	996
Maine	949
Maryland	940
Rhode Island	894
Ohio	876

James Wilson, Captain of the Irishmen, chose a team of eight to-day to compete in the international special match of next Friday, as follows: W. T. Braithwaite, Thomas Caldwell, Frederick W. Henry, Dr. J. C. Sellars, Robert Duncan, Major J. K. Millner, John Morgan, and Major P. W. Richardson; reserves, J. R. Williams and James Wilson.

Gen. Spencer chose twelve men from those who have been fighting for places on the team to compete with the Irishmen. His final selection will probably not be made until the day before the match.

CHAMPION JUMPER'S BIG DAY.

Sweeney Won Four Events in Scottish Games at Maspeth.

M. F. Sweeney of Pottstown, Penn., the champion high jumper, was the star performer at the games of the New York Caledonian Club, at Washington Park, Grand Street, Maspeth, L. I., yesterday afternoon, winning four first and one second place. W. G. Frank of the Eighth Regiment Athletic Association won the three-mile bicycle race in a close finish. Summary:

Throwing the Light Hammer (Scratch).—Won by M. Barry, New York, actual throw of 100 feet 11 inches; O. Miller, Brooklyn, second, actual throw 96 feet 7 inches; George Middleton, Tarrytown, third, actual throw, 93 feet 1 inch.

100-Yard Dash, for Members of the New York Caledonian Club (Scratch).—Won by Alexander Elliott, William Davie second, George O. Borthwick third. Time—10 4-5.

Hop, Step, and Jump (Scratch).—Won by M. F. Sweeney, Pottstown, Penn., 43 feet 11 inches; L. S. Hains, Philadelphia, second, 39 feet 5 inches; L. Smith, Toronto, third, 36 feet 5 inches.

Half-Mile Run, for Members of New York Caledonian Club, (Scratch.)—Won by A. Elliott, George Borthwick second, A. McCaw third. Time—2:32.

Pole Vault.—Won by D. W. Pollard, with 9 feet 8 inches; M. F. Sweeney, Pottstown, Penn., second, with 9 feet 2 inches; J. McDonald, third, with 9 feet 2 inches.

100-Yard Dash, Open to All.—Won by L. Smith, Toronto; Frank Wallace, Brooklyn, second; L. G. Hains, Philadelphia, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Hitch and Kick, (Scratch.)—Won by M. F. Sweeney, Pottstown, Penn., with 9 feet; L. G. Hains, Philadelphia, second, with 8 feet 6 inches; J. McDonald, third, with 8 feet.

Broadsword Dance for Boys and Girls.—Won by J. Meirl, Jersey City; C. Craig, New York, second; Miss Jones, Jersey City, third.

Running Broad Jump, Scratch.—Won by M. F. Sweeney, Pottstown, Penn., with 20 feet 3 inches; D. W. Pollard, second, with 19 feet 7 inches; L. G. Hains, third, with 19 feet 2 inches.

One-Mile Run, Scratch.—Won by D. Gallagher, Philadelphia; John McElligott, Philadelphia, second; William Ryan, Newark, third. Time—7:29 4-5.

Broadsword Dance, Open to All.—Won by William Cameron; W. G. Sorlle, New York, second.

Running High Jump.—Won by M. F. Sweeney, Pottstown, Penn., with 5 feet 11 inches; L. G. Harris, Philadelphia, third, with 5 feet 8 inches.

Highland Fling for Boys and Girls Under Fifteen Years.—Won by Miss Jessie Docherty, New York; John Mair, Jersey City, second; C. Craig, New York, third.

Quarter Mile (open to all.)—Won by L. Smith, Toronto; Frank Wallace, Brooklyn, second; F. L. Kelleher, third. Time—0:57 3-5.

Highland Fling for Boys and Girls.—Won by William G. Sorlle, New York; William Cameron, New York, second.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Novice.—Won by Walter Watts, P. W., of New York; Clarence Edwards, unattached, New York, second; William H. Allen, New York, third. Time—3:10.

Three-Mile Run (Scratch).—Won by D. Gallagher, Philadelphia; John McElligott, Philadelphia, second; William Ryan, Newark, third. Time—16:31 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by L. G. Hams, Philadelphia; D. M. Polland, New York, second; Thomas Flannagan, New York, third. Time—0:30 2-5.

Three-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by W. G. Frank, Eighth Regiment A. A.; Charles Ascher, New York, second; George Washburn, New York, third. Time—9:07 2-5.

HIGHLAND PARK BICYCLE RACES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 2.—Edward Ivins of Red Bank, N. J., won the half-mile New Jersey State championship bicycle race this afternoon at the race meet of the Brunswick Bicycle Club at the Highland Park track before 2,000 people. The races were held under the permit and rules of the N. C. A. The prizes for all the events were diamonds ranging in value from $35 down to $5. The summary follows:

One-Half Mile, Novice.—Won by John Christ of New Brunswick; Gus Warnk of New York, second; L. Berges of Shrewsbury, N. J., third. Time—1:19 3-5.

One-Mile, Handicap.—Won by E. J. Merkert, U. W., Brooklyn; P. C. Heidrick of Hastings-on-Hudson, second; J. W. Goodliffe of Roselle, N. J., third. Time—2:15 4-5.

One-Half Mile, Boys.—Age limit 16 years—Won by Frank Wolfe of New York City; John Goetz of West Hoboken, second; Otto Ritz of Hastings-on-Hudson, third. Time—1:12.

Five-Mile Automobile Match Race.—Between William J. McDade and L. De F. Munger, both of New Brunswick—Won by Munger. Time—14:59 1-5.

One-Half Mile, New Jersey State Championship.—Won by Edward Ivins of Red Bank, N. J.; J. W. Goodliffe of Roselle, N. J., second; Frederick Kugler of Somerville, N. J., third. Time—1:10 3-5.

"Defer not till to-morrow to be wise," but buy a portable soda fountain to-day. It is called **Sparklets.** Carbonates any drink you like, cheaply and quickly. Druggists and department stores.

If you are the fortunate owner of a bottle, call in at our store, 1127 Broadway, and ask for our new booklet, telling you how to make "101 DELICIOUS DRINKS." If you don't own a bottle, call in just the same.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.
Branch Store at 28 Broad Street.

TENNIS AT BAR HARBOR.

Large Entry for First Day's Events in Ladies' Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 2.—The first day's play in the ladies' tennis singles was begun to-day. Miss Sharswood offered the cups. There was a large entry list, and the courts at Kebo were lined with spectators. Summary:

First Round—Miss Miller beat Miss Burnett, Miss Lawrence beat Miss Train, Miss C. Miller beat Mrs. Catherwood, Miss Hinkle beat Miss Nicholas, Miss Whelen beat Miss Poor, Miss Ruth Lawrence beat Miss Auchincloss, Miss Hone beat Miss H. Seely, and Miss Herron beat Miss Barney.

Second Round—Miss Leffingwell beat Miss Miller and Miss Grace Seely beat Miss Lawrence.

LITTLE STILL TENNIS CHAMPION.

Princeton Player Defends His Title Against E. P. Fischer at Niagara.

NIAGARA - ON - THE - LAKE, Ontario, Sept. 2.—The Niagara international tennis tournament was continued here to-day. R. D. Little, the holder of the international championship, successfully defended his title against E. P. Fischer of New York, the challenger, and the international challenge trophy now becomes his personal property. Miss Marion Jones won the ladies' international championship. The doubles were won by Little and Alexander in five sets from Fischer and Hackett. The tournament concludes to-morrow with the finals of the handicap. Scores:

Men's Scratch Singles, Championship Round.—Raymond D. Little, holder, beat E. P. Fischer, challenger, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Men's Doubles, Final Round.—R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander, Princeton, beat E. P. Fischer and H. H. Hackett, New York, 7—5, 11—9, 3—6, 2—6, 6—3.

TENNIS AT PROSPECT PARK.

Some of the best amateur tennis players in the Borough of Brooklyn met yesterday in the annual championship tournament on the grounds at Prospect Park. The work at the nets will be resumed Saturday and continue until winners are announced. John A. Brooks, one of the foremost amateur players in the city, is Chairman of the committee that is managing the event. The matches yesterday were played on wet courts and were all won in straight sets. The summaries:

Men's Doubles.—Preliminary round—Barnett and Millard defeated Belden and Butler, 6—4, 6—4; H. J. Breitweiser and T. J. Breitweiser defeated Abbey and A. G. Brooks, 6—0; Brooks and Sheridan defeated Brown and Moore, 6—2, 6—0. Semi-final round—Brooks and Sheridan defeated Auerbach and Riddell, 8—6, 6—0; Barrett and Millard defeated the Breitweiser brothers, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Singles.—Preliminary round—J. A. Brooks defeated H. G. Breitweiser, 6—3, 6—0; T. J. Breitweiser defeated A. Wyman. 6—1, 6—3; C. Gaynor defeated E. Riddell, 6—3, 6—1; H. Butler defeated B. R. Brown, 6—3, 6—3.

TENNIS ON BAY RIDGE COURTS.

Contests in the championship lawn tennis tournament in the doubles of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday progressed to the final round. The two teams which worked their way through were Williams and Adams and the old-time Yale team, Hazard and Bull. The final and championship match will probably be held to-morrow on the Bay Ridge courts. Summaries:

Championship Doubles.—First round—Powers and Schroeder defeated Henshaw and Jewell, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3; Hazard and Bull defeated C. Kenyon and H. L. Kenyon, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2; Harper and Heindike defeated Hallock and Mansfield by default. Second round—Williams and Adams defeated Powers and Schroeder, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 8—6; Hazard and Bull defeated Harper and Heindike, 6—1, 6—0, 6—0.

Ladies' Tennis at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—Notwithstanding the attractions of the yacht race and Horse Show there was a fair-sized attendance at the Casino this morning to see the semi-finals in the ladies' single lawn tennis tournament, and as a result of the games to-day Miss Iselin and Miss Busk will play to-morrow the final match for the silver cup offered by Mrs. John Jacob Astor. The matches were interesting and won by fairly close scores, Miss Iselin defeating Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Miss Busk defeating Miss Whittier. The summary of the play follows:

Semi-finals; Ladies' Singles.—Miss Iselin beat Mrs. Astor, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Busk beat Miss Whittier, 6—3, 6—4.

FREEBOOTERS WIN AT POLO.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 2.—The polo match this afternoon for the Colby loving cups on the grounds of the Rumson Polo Club was by far the most interesting of the Summer and attracted the largest and most fashionable company of the season. It was a spirited strife between the Freebooters and the Rumson four for four silver loving cups offered by Everett Colby.

After five sharply contested periods of ten minutes each, the match resulted in a victory for the Freebooters by a score of 5¾ to 2¼. The contestants on the winning team were Irving Brokaw, Howard C. Brokaw, W. Loewe, and Raymond Herbert. The Rumson team was represented by J. Strother Jones, Percy Straus, J. I. Blair, and H. C. Borden.

SPORTS ON WARD'S ISLAND.

More than 3,000 insane patients celebrated Labor Day at the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, yesterday with athletic games, baseball, bowling, and feasting. According to the Acting Superintendent, Dr. J. T. W. Rowe, over 80 per cent. of the patients in the great institution either took part in or watched the festivities. Under the orders of Dr. Rowe and Dr. Dent, Superintendent of the women's department, the usual rules regarding visitors were suspended for the day, and thousands of friends and relatives of the State's unfortunates were allowed to swarm over the beautiful grounds and help the patients make the day a memorable one. The patients were deeply interested in the various events, and the greatest rivalry was shown by the inmates of the different wards.

The sport began at 9 o'clock in the morning with a baseball game between a nine composed of patients and one made up from employes. When the teams met on Independence Day the patients won, but yesterday the employes reversed things, winning by a score of 6 to 4. "Ed" McLaughlin, at one time a League pitcher, did the twirling for the patients.

The amusing feature of the field sports was the 100-yard sack race for patients. This was won by Alexander Simon. Simon caused no end of amusement by appearing on the track in faultless attire. During the race he insisted on wearing a monocle in his right eye. At the start of the first trial heat he lost it. He finally recovered it, and, after properly adjusting it, he went on and won his heat in easy fashion.

HIGHLAND PARK BICYCLE RACES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 2.—Edward Ivins of Red Bank, N. J., won the half-mile New Jersey State championship bicycle race this afternoon at the race meet of the Brunswick Bicycle Club at the Highland Park track before 2,000 people. The races were held under the permit and rules of the N. C. A. The prizes for all the events were diamonds ranging in value from $35 down to $5. The summary follows:

One-Half Mile, Novice.—Won by John Christ of New Brunswick; Gus Warnk of New York, second; L. Berges of Shrewsbury, N. J., third. Time—1:19 3-5.

One-Mile, Handicap.—Won by E. J. Merkert, U. W., Brooklyn; P. C. Heidrick of Hastings-on-Hudson, second; J. W. Goodliffe of Roselle, N. J., third. Time—2:15 4-5.

One-Half Mile, Boys.—Age limit 16 years—Won by Frank Wolfe of New York City; John Goetz of West Hoboken, second; Otto Ritz of Hastings-on-Hudson, third. Time—1:12.

Five-Mile Automobile Match Race.—Between William J. McDade and L. De F. Munger, both of New Brunswick—Won by Munger. Time—14:59 1-5.

One-Half Mile, New Jersey State Championship.—Won by Edward Ivins of Red Bank, N. J.; J. W. Goodliffe of Roselle, N. J., second; Frederick Kugler of Somerville, N. J., third. Time—1:10 3-5.

Surrogate Notices.

RERTH, SOPHIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA L. BERTH, late of the County of New York, Borough of this Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Moody & Getty, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next. Dated New York, the 19th day of August, 1901. W. ROYAL BERTH, Executor. MOODY & GETTY, Attorneys for Executor, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CHEEVER, GERTRUDE Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gertrude Y. Cheever, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, namely: at the office of Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated, New York, the 9th day of March, 1901. EDWARD BEMENT, Executor. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh12-1awT6m

KLING, ABRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAM KLING, late of the County of New York, City and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, namely, at the office of Rastus S. Ransom, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. ADELAIDE N. KLING, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 462 and 464 Lexington Avenue, west side, 51.11 feet north of Forty-fifth Street, 34 by 89 and irregular, two four-story brick dwellings; 119 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 89 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling; 113 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 149 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 21 by 100.5, five-story brick dwelling; 109 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 191 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 21 by 100.5, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $84,448.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, August C. Nanz, referee, 272 East Third Street, south side, 23.3 feet east of Avenue C, 23.2 by 87.3, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,703.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Sturges, referee, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,898.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 129 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 124.8 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20.1 by 99.11 by 19.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,810.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Lord, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 58 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.11 by 24.10 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,360.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION.

First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated: Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House thereof, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, in the County of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above entitled matter, to report, to determine and after due hearing, whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways in the said City, for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board, and described in the report of the said board made to the Municipal Assembly of said City on or about the 5th day of February, 1901, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 8th day of July, 1901, and presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 23d day of July, 1901, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, together with the certified copy of the consent of the Department of Parks of the City of New York, this day filed in the office of the said clerk, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said board.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route: Beginning at a point in the Borough of Manhattan at or near the intersection of Broadway with Park Row; running thence under Broadway and Bowling Green to State Street; thence under State Street and Battery Park to Whitehall Street; and thence under and across Whitehall Street and South Street to the East River; thence under the East River to the Borough of Brooklyn at a point in Joralemon Street between the East River and Furman Street; thence under Joralemon Street to Fulton Street; thence under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence under Flatbush Avenue to a point at or near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue. The route shall include suitable tracks and connections in the nature of loops under Battery Park, State Street and Bowling Green, and under the Borough Hall Park in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners, who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether the route above described is constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New York, August 15th, 1901.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK:
By ALEXANDER E. ORR, President.
BIRON L. BUNNS, Secretary.
BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York,
Attorneys for the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in the case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

James R. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, to be held at the office of said Receiver, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1901. At such meeting or other adjourned meeting thereof, all accounts and demands for and against the estate and property of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted, and the same may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.—Dated 68 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 9, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following notice does not refer to the LIMITED PARTNERSHIP of Marsh & McClennen, now and from January 6th, 1900, doing business at No. 26 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, but refers to the COPARTNERSHIP of Marsh & McClennen, which was dissolved by order of this Court on April 23d, 1901, having previously ceased to do business on the 6th day of January, 1900.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—In the matter of the Application of a Majority of the Directors of MARSH & McCLENNEN for a Dissolution of that Company.

Take notice, that the undersigned intends to present his account, as Receiver of the above-named corporation, to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in the New York County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

Dated New York City, August 24th, 1901.

Yours, &c., WILLIAM E. MARSH,
Receiver.

WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between ARTHUR J. WATERMAN and MENYUS MITTELMANN, under the firm name of WATERMAN & MITTELMANN, has this day been dissolved by limitation.

Neither party is to do business under the firm name of WATERMAN & MITTELMANN.—Dated New York, August 1, 1901.

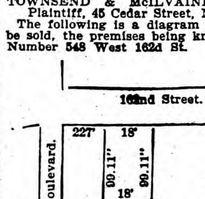
ARTHUR J. WATERMAN.
MENYUS MITTELMANN.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.

Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162d Street distant 227 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Boulevard with the southerly line of 162d Street and at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162d Street at a point opposite the middle line of the last mentioned party wall; thence westerly and along the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Section 8, Liber 10 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23rd day of September, 1897, and known as number 550 West 162nd Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2120 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

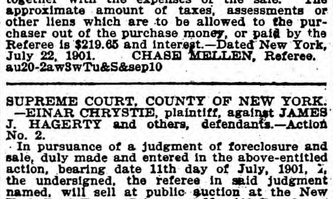


Subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, Page 1, on the .... day of ....., 1898.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, said premises being known by the street number 550 West 162nd Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00-100, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75-100, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, July 22, 1901. CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162nd Street, distant 209 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Boulevard with the southerly line of 162nd Street, and at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches, thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162nd Street 18 feet, thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162nd Street at a point opposite the middle line of the last mentioned party wall; thence westerly and along the southerly line of 162nd Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less; being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Section 8, Liber 10 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23rd day of September, 1897, and known as number 550 West 162nd Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2120 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, Page 1, on the .... day of ....., 1898.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, said premises being known by the street number 550 West 162nd Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901; together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZA SALMON, as guardian of the estate of Loretta Garry, a minor, plaintiff, against JANE F. McMAHON and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

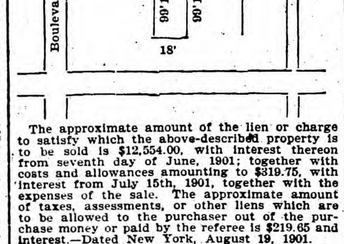
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York (now also in the Borough of Manhattan being known by the street number twenty-eight (28) East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street, and lying in Section Six (6) in Block Number Seventeen Hundred and Fifty (1750) on the land map of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street distant two hundred and ninety-one (291) feet three (3) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fifth (5th) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street; thence running southerly and parallel with Fifth (5th) Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence running easterly along the said centre line of the block eighteen (18) feet nine (9) inches; thence running northerly and parallel with Fifth (5th) Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of said street eighteen (18) feet and nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 26th, 1901.

ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 28 West 126th St.:



125th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,749.12, with interest thereon from the 12th day of August, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $321.56, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $782.14 and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of August, 1901.

ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Referee.

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Legal Sales.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, complainant, against THE PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, defendant.—No. 15, May Term, 1896.—In Equity.

By virtue of a decree of foreclosure and sale, passed by the court on the 21st day of February, 1900, in the above-entitled cause, appointing the undersigned a Special Master to sell the mortgaged premises, railroads, franchises and property referred to in said decree and therein directed to be sold, and by virtue of a similar decree of foreclosure and sale, made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, on the 7th day of April, 1900, in a proceeding in equity, being Cause No. 5,498, Chancery of said court, between the said complainant and The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, Samuel M. Thompson, as guardian of Frank H. Wakelee, and Robert J. Smith, as guardian of Mary Grace Davis, defendants, also appointing the undersigned Special Master to make said sale, the time limited in said respective decrees for the defendant company to pay the various amounts in said decrees found to be due, having elapsed and expired, the undersigned, Special Master, appointed as above stated, at the request of the solicitors of the complainant, as provided for in said decrees, hereby gives public notice that on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Passenger Station of the defendant company, situated in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, upon the property of the said defendant railway company, he will expose for sale by public vendue and outcry, and sell as an entirety, without right of redemption, to the highest bidder, subject to the conditions of sale hereinafter stated, all the railroads, franchises and property of The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, whether situate in the State of Pennsylvania or in the State of Ohio, as the same are described in the mortgage foreclosed by said decrees, in the original, and in the amended and supplemental bills of complaint in said causes, in the report of the Special Master, filed in said cause No. 15, May Term, 1896, on the 25th day of November, 1899, and as ascertained and determined by the said decrees of foreclosure, together with all and singular the railroads, leases and leaseholds, contracts, traffic agreements, rights, privileges and franchises, stocks, bonds, equipment, rolling stock, and interest in rolling stock, equipment, and other property mentioned and described in said mortgage and more particularly described in said original and amended and supplemental bills of complaint herein, and the report of said Special Master.

The property, rights and franchises to be sold in accordance with this notice and under the directions in said decrees contained being briefly described as follows:

All and singular the railroad of The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company commencing in the City of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the east side of Sandusky Street, and extending to the City of New Castle, in the County of Lawrence, in said State of Pennsylvania, a distance of about forty-seven miles; also the right of way and franchises to construct a line of road from New Castle to Youngstown, in the State of Ohio, with a branch extending from the east side of Sandusky Street, in the said City of Allegheny, westerly along the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers to Jack's Run, in the said City of Allegheny, a distance of three and three-tenths miles; and a certain other branch extending from Callery Junction, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, by way of the Town of Butler, to a point in the County of Clarion, State of Pennsylvania, a distance of forty-four and six-tenths miles; also a branch railroad extending from Duck Run Junction, in the County of Lawrence aforesaid, to Crowthers Station, in said county, a distance of three and one-tenth miles; also a narrow gauge railroad extending from Foxburg, in the County of Clarion, in the State of Pennsylvania, through the County of Forest, to Mount Jewett, in the County of McKean, in said State, a distance of ninety-two and two-tenths miles; and also a branch railroad extending from Clarion Junction, in the County of Clarion aforesaid, to the town of Clarion, in said county, a distance of six and four-tenths miles; and also a branch railroad extending from Kane Junction, at the depot of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, in said County of McKean, a distance of seven-tenths of a mile. The so-called Ribold cut-off extending from Eldenau, (Butler County, Pennsylvania,) on the main line of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway to Ribold (in the same county) on the branch of the said railroad extending from Callery Junction to Butler, a distance of seven and sixty one-hundredths (7.60) miles.

Also all the right, title and interest of The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company in and to all the following property, franchises, rights and interest:

All the leasehold interest of The Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company of, in and to the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, extending from New Castle Junction, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, to Akron, in the State of Ohio, a distance of seventy-six and eighty-six one-hundredths miles, acquired by the said Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company under and by the terms of certain articles of lease, bearing date of the eleventh day of July, 1884.

Also the leasehold interest of the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company of, in and to the Pittsburgh, Painesville and Fairport Railroad, extending from a point on the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, at or near Niles, Ohio, to Fairport, Lake County, Ohio, a distance of fifty-four miles, the said leasehold interest having been created and acquired by certain articles of lease made and entered into the seventh day of October, A. D. 1886, and various agreements supplemental thereto.

Also all the leasehold interest for nine hundred and ninety-nine years of the Trumbull and Mahoning Railroad Company, in the portion of the line from the Mill Street, in Youngstown, Ohio, and Niles, Ohio, under indenture of lease between the Pittsburgh, Painesville and Fairport Railway Company and said Trumbull and Mahoning Railroad Company, dated October 15th, 1887; and, also, all leasehold interest in same property acquired by the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company from the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo Railway Company under indenture of lease bearing date of August 1, 1895.

Also the right to use certain tracks of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company between Pine Creek and Willow Grove Station, in the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, under certain articles of agreement made and entered into between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for itself and as lessee of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company, bearing date the fifteenth day of August, 1882, and March 8, 1890, and April 12, 1890.

And, also, all the rights and interest of The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company in and to the following contracts:

A certain contract made and completed on the 27th day of April, 1882, by and between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, lessee of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company, and the Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company, giving to the said Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company the right to use the tracks of the said Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company, upon the terms and conditions therein set forth.

The rights of the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company in interchange of traffic secured by contract dated the tenth day of April, 1886, by and between the Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua Railroad Company, the Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua Railroad Company, and the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company.

A traffic agreement between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company, dated June 6, 1882.

A traffic agreement between the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad Company and the West Penn and Shenango Railroad Company, and the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company, dated August 15, 1884.

A traffic agreement between the Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua Railroad Company and the receivers of the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company, dated December 1, 1886.

A traffic agreement between the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, the New York, Lake Erie and Western Coal and Railroad Company, and the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company, dated August 15, 1884.

An agreement between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company, dated October 30, 1882.

That certain contract bearing date the first day of November, 1892, by and between the Foxburg Bridge Company, the Pittsburgh, Bradford and Buffalo Railway Company and the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company for the use of the Foxburg Bridge.

That certain contract bearing date of the 20th day of September, 1898, by and between the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, Thomas M. King, its Receiver, and the Allegheny and Western Railway Company, and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Company.

That certain contract bearing date of the 5th day of November, 1897, by and between the Bendix Water Company and the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company and Thomas M. King, its Receiver.

That certain contract bearing date of the 22d day of November, 1887, by and between the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company and Francis L. Robbins.

That certain contract bearing date of the 16th day of December, 1890, by and between the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company and the Rock Point Coal Company.

That certain Indenture of Lease bearing date the 1st day of August, 1895, by and between the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company.

That certain contract of lease bearing date the 10th day of August, 1891, by and betweeen the Ellwood Short Line Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company.

That certain contract bearing date the 4th day of June, 1898, by and betweeen the Ellwood Short Line Railroad Company and the Beaver and Ellwood Railroad Company.

That certain contract bearing date of the 26th day of June, 1890, by and betweeen the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company.

That certain contract bearing date of the 28th day of March, 1892, by and betweeen the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company.

That certain contract bearing date of the 20th day of June, 1896, by and between Thomas M. King, as Receiver of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, and the Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua Railway Company.

That certain contract bearing date of the 23d day of April, 1897, by and between Thomas M. King, Receiver of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, John K. Cowden and Oscar G. Murray, Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the Northern Steamship Company.

That certain contract bearing date of the 1st day of April, 1889, by and between the Pittsburgh and Fairport Terminal Company, the Pittsburgh, Painesville and Fairport Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, the Pittsburgh, Fairport and Northwestern Dock Company and Henry W. Oliver.

That certain contract bearing date of the 28th day of April, 1893, by and between the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, the Pittsburgh, Fairport and Northwestern Dock Company and Henry W. Oliver.

That certain contract bearing date of the 5th day of March, 1890, by and between the Pittsburgh and Fairport Terminal Company, the Pittsburgh, Fairport and Nothwestern Dock Company, the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, the Pennsylvania and Lake Erie Dock Company, the Pittsburgh, Painesville and Fairport Railroad Company and Henry W. Oliver.

That certain contract bearing date of the 3d day of February, 1893, by and between the Pittsburgh, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company.

Also all the right, title and interest of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company in and to twenty-six thousand shares of the capital stock of the Allegheny and Lawrence Railroad Company; also twenty-one hundred and ninety-three shares of the preferred stock and eight thousand shares of the common stock of the Pittsburgh, Painesville and Fairport Railroad Company; also three thousand shares of the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and Northern Railroad Company; and five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Evergreen Railroad Company; also five hundred bonds of One Thousand Dollars each of the Trumbull and Mahoning Railroad Company, and five thousand shares of the capital stock of the Trumbull and Mahoning Railroad Company; also six thousand shares of the capital stock of the Ellwood Short Line Railroad Company; also one thousand shares of the capital stock of the Foxburg Bridge Company.

Also, all the right, title and interest of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company in and to lands, rights of way and interests in lands, more particularly described in said original and amended and supplemental bills of complaint, and in said report of the Special Master; to all of which the intending purchasers are hereby referred for a more particular description thereof in accordance with the directions contained in said decrees of foreclosure and sale.

And also, all and singular the real and personal property of every description, wheresoever situated, leases, terms and chattel interests, roadbeds, rights of way, tracks, sidetracks, turnouts, stations, depots, depot grounds, shops, engine houses, coal houses, fuel houses, and all lands, structures and appurtenances intended for the use of the railroads of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company; and all embankments, fences, culverts, bridges, freight houses, and other structures intended as aforesaid; and all locomotives, freight and passenger cars, hand cars, gravel and construction cars, all machinery, implements and material intended for the use of said railroads, at the date of said mortgage possessed or that have since been acquired, connected with or relating to the lines of railroad hereinbefore described, and the construction, maintenance and enjoyment of the same, or that have been acquired by the Receivers in said causes; together with all the streets, ways, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises and estates belonging or appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever, as well at law as in equity in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof, whether owned and possessed by said Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company at the date of said mortgage or since acquired by it or by the Receivers in the above-entitled causes.

Pursuant to the aforementioned decrees, the railroad, franchises and property of the said the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company will be sold subject to the following prior mortgages:

(1) The Pittsburgh, New Castle and Lake Erie Railroad Company to W. N. Riddle et al., Trustees, bearing date of June 1, 1878, securing bonds to the amount of $219,000, due and payable June 1, 1917, with interest at four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually;

(2) The Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company to T. H. Nevin et al., Trustees, bearing date of October 15, 1880, securing bonds to the amount of $81,000, due and payable October 15, 1900, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and

(3) The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company to the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee, bearing date of July 1, 1887, securing $10,000,000 bonds, payable on July 1, 1917, with interest at four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

And the equipment and rolling stock are and will be sold subject to the equipment contracts, car trusts and lease warrants set out in the above-entitled bill of said Special Master, and which aggregated on the first day of November, 1899, the sum of $907,055.27, as shown by said report.

The Special Master will receive no bids from any person offering to bid for the properties to be sold who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000) in money, or by certified check on any national bank or trust company in the cities of New York, Baltimore or Pittsburgh, provided that the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars ($300,000) in the bonds secured by the mortgage in suit may be deposited in lieu of said money or certified check.

Upon the acceptance of any bid, the purchaser shall forthwith deposit with said Special Master the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, in cash, or by certified check upon any national bank or trust company in the cities of New York, Baltimore, or Pittsburgh, or in lieu of such deposit in cash or certified check, the purchaser may deposit $500,000 par value of said bonds, but any cash or bonds which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required on the acceptance of his bid. In case any bidder shall fail to make such deposit upon acceptance of his bid, the Special Master will again offer the property for sale, without further notice or advertisement, and the amount received from an unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck off. The deposit received from a successful bidder will be retained and applied on account of the purchase price of the property for which said bid was made.

A certificate of The Mercantile Trust Company of New York, that it holds bonds to an amount therein specified subject to the order of the party therein named and transferred by such party to the order of the Special Master will be received and accepted by him on account of the purchase price as herein provided in lieu of such bonds, with like force and effect as though the bonds therein named had been delivered to the Special Master.

The Special Master will accept no bid unless the same shall at least equal the sum of $3,000,000, and in case that amount shall not be bid, the Special Master will adjourn the sale and apply to the Court for further instructions.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master, or fail to comply with any order of the Court relating to the payment thereof, or the consummation of the purchase, then the sum in cash or in bonds deposited by said purchaser, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied towards the expenses of a resale and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be thereafter sold at a price less than that bid at the prior sale. If the Court shall not confirm the sale, the deposit will be returned to the bidder.

The purchaser at such sale, or his successors and assigns, will have the right within ninety (90) days after the completion of the sale and delivery of the deed or deeds and transfers hereinafter provided for, to determine what, if any, of the leases, contracts, stocks and agreements—part of the mortgaged property to be sold hereunder—he or they will assume or adopt, except such as have been made by the Receivers in said causes under the orders of the Court, and the purchaser, his successors and assigns, shall not be held to have assumed or adopted any of such leases, traffic agreements, or other contracts or agreements except those made by said Receivers, as above stated, which he or they shall elect not to assume or adopt; notice of such election may be given by a written notice left with the Clerk of this Court at his office at any time within such period.

The purchaser, however, will be required to assume and adopt and will be construed under all circumstances to have assumed and adopted that certain contract made on the 20th day of November, 1898, by the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company and Thomas M. King, Receiver thereof, with the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Company and The Allegheny and Western Railway Company, approval by an order of this Court passed on the 21st day of September, 1898, and the purchaser, his successors and assigns, shall in all respects be bound to carry out and perform said contract as provided in said order of this Court passed as aforesaid.

Upon the confirmation of the sale by the Court, the purchaser shall make such further payment or payments in cash on account of his bid as the Court may from time to time direct. The purchaser may satisfy and make good any part of his bid not required to be paid in cash by turning in to be canceled or credited any of the bonds, or coupons secured by said mortgage foreclosed, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of his bid with such sums as would be payable on such bonds or coupons out of the purchase price, if the whole amount thereof had been paid in cash.

The purchaser shall, as part consideration of the railroads, property and franchises purchased in addition to the purchase bid therefor, take the same and receive the deed thereof upon the express condition that, to the extent that the assets or the proceeds of assets in the hands of the Receivers in said causes not subject to any other lien or charge shall be insufficient for that purpose, such purchaser, his successors or assigns, shall pay, satisfy and discharge:

First.—Any unpaid compensation which shall be allowed by the Court to the Receivers in said causes.

Second.—All unpaid certificates or notes of said Receivers issued under the orders entered in said causes.

Third.—Any other indebtedness or obligations or liabilities which shall have been contracted or incurred by said Receivers before delivery of possession of the property sold, in the management, operation, use or preservation thereof.

Fourth.—All unpaid indebtedness or liability contracted or incurred by the said defendant Railway Company in the operation of said railroads and properties sold, which is prior in lien or superior in equity to the mortgage foreclosed, except such as shall be paid or satisfied by said Receivers upon the Court adjudging the same to be prior in lien or superior in equity to such mortgage, and directing payment thereof. All payments for any such purpose made by the purchaser in advance of the final accounting and discharge of said Receivers will be treated as an advance and subject to final adjustment upon such accounting.

The purchaser of such

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

SAVE 25 PER CENT. ON YOUR RENT

by leasing an apartment from us. We represent investors exclusively who regulate the rents in these buildings in accordance with the actual real estate value and cost of the property.

If you lease an apartment offering the same accommodations in one of the modern buildings built and owned by a builder you will secure

ONE MONTH'S RENT FREE, BUT YOU WILL PAY 25 PER CENT. MORE RENT DURING THE YEAR.

If you are looking for comfortable quarters in well-planned houses, inspect the following new and superb buildings:

The Broadway. 230 W. 101st St., S. W. cor. Broadway. Seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements; elevator service day and night. $800 per annum.

St. James Court. 214 West 92d St., S. E. cor. Broadway. Seven rooms and bath; elevator service day and night. $900 to $1,000 per annum.

The Galathea. 51 West 106th St., N. W. cor. Manhattan Av. Five and six rooms and bath; elevator and electric light. Rents from $40 to $50.

These apartments can be leased from October 1st for one, two and three years, and seen at any time. Apply on premises or to

PAUL MAYER, Agent,
Tel. 297 Harlem. 211 West 116th St.

HELEN COURT & DOUGLAS

Overlooking Morningside Park.

N. E. Corner Morningside Av. and 115th St.

Just Completed and Now Open for Inspection.

RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.

This house has been built to insure light and air in every room. Every known improvement has been installed. Large inside court surrounds the apartments. Rooms are of exceptional size, some 20 feet square. Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day or evening.

VICTOR HUGO,

7TH AV. DRIVE, S. W. CORNER 114TH ST.

Four, five, six, eight and ten large rooms. Every improvement. Electric elevators, marble baths, telephone, mail chute.

Rents from $40 to $65.

Superintendents on premises at all houses week days and Sundays.

COLUMBIA ARMS,

Amsterdam Av., S. E. Cor. 118th St.

Just Completed and Open for Inspection. Highest Altitude and Most Beautiful Outlook for Miles Around. Overlooking Cathedral Parkway, Hudson River and the Palisades. Between Morningside and Riverside Parks. Finest Apartment House on Cathedral Heights. Contains Unique Room Arrangements and Combinations.

RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.

Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day and evening.

For further particulars apply at office,
164 St. Nicholas Ave.,
N. E. Cor. 118th St.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,

306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES, READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.

Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $840 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. **JACOB AXELROD**, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

THE CLINTON,

ST. NICHOLAS AVE., cor. 141st,

7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.

RENT $30 AND UPWARD.
One handsome corner apartment, 9 ROOMS AND BATH; best on the Heights; SEEN SUNDAY AND EVENINGS. Other apartments, 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH; rents, $18.00 to $35.00. Office open Sunday and evenings.

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HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,

Manhattan Av., Bet 117th & 118th Sts.

HESPERUS and PARTHENON,

RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.

4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $65. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.

6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement. Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or

DUFF & CONGER, Agents, Madison Ave. & 86th St.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST. NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.

Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.

Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

THE JEROME,

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or

HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents, 240 West 116th Street.

167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.

7 rooms and bath; all light; rents, $50 to $70. Premises of
F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th & Columbus Av.

A.—A.—KINGSCOURT.—A.—A.

Madison Av., corner 87th St.—Highest elevation on avenue, elegant, light corner apartments; elevator runs all night; electric lights; moderate rents; superior attendance.

A. CORONADO. A.

New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $85, $00, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

136th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

THE GAINSBORO,

S.W. Cor. 120th St. & 5th Ave.

Mount Morris Park South.

Apartments of { 4 ROOMS AND BATH, 5 ROOMS AND BATH, 6 ROOMS AND BATH, 7 ROOMS AND BATH } All large rooms.

RENTS FROM $400.00 TO $800.00 PER ANNUM.

Built on the new exterior court system, thus obviating all enclosed inside shafts and assuring at all times an abundance of light and air. Centrally located, being within one block of all electric car lines, and within five minutes' walk of the Third, Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated, or the 125th Street Station of the New York Central Railroad.

All modern conveniences, including electric light, 2 electric elevators running day and night, reception room, ball room, catering kitchen, telephones, steam dryers, etc., etc. Also a completely equipped fire apparatus on each floor.

J. FLEISCHMANN & SONS, Owners and Builders, 1490 Fifth Avenue.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to

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THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Eight rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent.

Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

LENOX AV., No. 163-65 and 101 West 118th St.

THE Lenox, 7 AND 8 LARGE ROOMS. Baths; open plumbing: steam heat; hot water; combination ranges; UNIFORMED HALL SERVICE; low rentals.

PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH, NEAR 7TH AV.

THE ELIZABETH

SOUTHWEST COR. 105TH ST. & BROADWAY. Apartments of seven and eight large, light rooms on third, fifth, and sixth floors; elevator, steam heat, and every known convenience; rent reasonable; concessions made to parties now renting. Apply superintendent.

131 Edgecombe Ave., Cor. 141 St.

6 rooms, very light, and bath.
IMPROVEMENTS, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER.
Convenient to L road and 8th Av. surface cars.
RENTS, $26-$28.
PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Large eight-room apartments to lease from Sept. 15; bathroom and kitchen a feature; rates, $50, $55, $60. Owner, 245 West 135th St.

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105 East 18th St.

A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping. Excellent cuisine.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

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NEW HOUSES, JUST COMPLETED,
for rent—$1,500
PORTER & CO.
OF 159 WEST 125TH ST.
OFFER
11 HANDSOME HOUSES 113-133 W. 117th St.

Five-story American basement; 18 rooms; two tiled baths. FOYER hall, pantry; hardwood trim throughout; every modern convenience; near 7th Av. and 116th St. Station, with elevator. Our representative on premises.

46TH ST., BET. 8TH & 9TH AVES.
3-Story Dwelling, $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Private houses to let from $800 to $1,000 per year. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

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Park Ave. near 70th St.

An attractive, four-story, 20-ft. house in good order, to rent furnished at $2,700.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.
570 FIFTH AV., NEAR 47TH ST.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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LOFT TO LET,

100x100, OR WILL DIVIDE.
8TH AVE., NEAR 125TH ST.,
over Station L, N. Y. Post Office.

PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125.

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STORES, 59 AND 61 MAIDEN LANE, TO LET.
RULAND & WHITING,
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FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A very light store, with skylights, 19 Beekman St., near Nassau; rent, $1,800. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water; five-story; 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 440 Water St., with cellar; size, 25x60, Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

New 3-story brick and stone single flat; steam heat; all improvements; all rented; $720 yearly; mtge., $4,000 at 5 per cent. What can you offer? Case & Bennett, 1,254 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Apartments, flats, and dwellings wanted for desirable, clear country places and cash. Quick results. J. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

Parrots, Mexican; black and tan Fox, Skye Terriers; St. Bernard puppies; sale. Homberg, 9 1st Av.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS APARTMENTS,

"The Greylock."

Corner Suites, $35 to $45 Per Month.

5 MINUTES FROM BRIDGE OR FERRIES.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.

Three, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; hallboys in attendance; telephone; constant hot water supply; gas ranges; complete kitchen; steam heat; possession at once; keep house or use restaurant in house at your pleasure; an ideal home for young people. Apply to

FRANK A. BARNABY,
195 Montague St., Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,
CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Brooklyn Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—In Bedford section, furnished apartment, from October to April; must be first-class; two adults, two maids. Address Box Z, 199 New York Times.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

14th, 323 West, 8 rooms, bath.....$50
16th, 845 West, 4 rooms, first-class.....$15
19th, 207 West, 4 and 5 rooms.....$14-$15
24th, 137 West, 4 large, light rooms.....$13
31st, 128-130 West, 4 rooms, all imp.....$14
61st, 110 West, 7 rooms, bath, hot water.....$28
CHAS. E. DUROSS,
242 West 14th St.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.
Columbus Av., 584, near 88th St., apartments; 4 handsome rooms, with bath; all conveniences; rent only $15. Agent POCHER, 595 Lexington Av.

Investigate These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 360-366 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient to trolley and L elevator station; reference; $24.00-$27.00.

NORTHWEST COR. 131ST ST. & 5TH AV. 4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath, steam heat; open plumbing; rents, $18 to $30. E. CABLE, 2,142 5th Av.

47th St., 26 West.—Elegant parlor floor and basement of 8 rooms; finest location; every improvement. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

17th St., 300 West, Corner 8th Av.—Elegant flats; latest improvements; elevator service. Inquire of janitor.

112th St., 137 West.—Single flat, 8 large, light rooms; latest improvements; lease to select families.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; $11.50-$14.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bath, room, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

Instruction.

20c. per line $4.50 per line for 30 times.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE,
147 to 151 South 8th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus.
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Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned that he will sell at public auction, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 427-429 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y., by and under the direction of Field, Chapman & Co., auctioneers, all the stock of dry goods, notions, &c., belonging to Hugh M. Pollock, late of the County of New York, deceased.—Dated New York, 1901.
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Executor of the last Will and Testament of Hugh M. Pollock, deceased.

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Two rooms and bath to any size apartment.

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Four apartments of two to four rooms, $650 to $1,200. Absolutely fire-proof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

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HOLIDAY DELAYS ALIENS

Immigrants Held in Close Steerages for State Observance.

NEARLY 2,000 THUS DETAINED

Action of the Ellis Island Bureau Denounced by Officials and Representatives of Steamship Lines.

Nearly 2,000 men and women emigrants remained yesterday in the steerages of three steamships instead of being allowed to land or taken to Ellis Island, because the officials of the Immigration Bureau chose to observe the day as a holiday, although it is a State and not a National observance. Indignation over the detention of the immigrants was general, and it was roundly denounced, not only by persons identified with transatlantic transportation interests, but by Treasury and State officials and officers in command of the vessels which brought the aliens over. Search failed to find Commissioner Thomas Fitchie and his assistant, Mr. McSweeney. They were reported to be out of town. No one would talk for the Commissioners.

"Oh, g'lang," said a lad who guarded the wicket at the entrance to the Ellis Island Ferry; "it's a customs holiday, and the immigrants is going to be kept over till to-morrow. Who's a kickin', anyhow? Only the steamship people, 'cause they's got ter feed them beyong the voyage."

The vessels in question are the Vaderland of the Red Star Line, with 978 immigrants; the City of Rome of the Anchor Line, with 328, and the Amsterdam of the Holland-America Line with 684. La Champagne of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, which arrived on Sunday with 488 steerage passengers, only landed part of them. All the vessels went to their docks, and the detained immigrants had a very unhappy time. The necessity of docking cuts off the air supply from at least one side of the ship, and the rigor of the Treasury regulations in regard to the steerage passengers causes them to be placed under such strict surveillance to prevent escape that they are cooped in like prisoners as soon as ships are docked. It is to be noted that business was transacted at the Custom House and at Quarantine yesterday as on any other day.

The Vaderland was docked at Pier 16 North River. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES boarded her last night and was received by Capt. F. Albrecht.

"I cannot," he said, "let you go into the steerage to-night. In the first place, the immigrants might not like it, and in the next the company will take no risk of losing an immigrant and paying a heavy fine. We have to guard them closely in port. We have an army of them on board. They are doing as well as could be expected, although they do not get the air they got at sea.

"You understand why I do not care to criticise any one for keeping the immigrants on board. It is a hardship on them, on us, and on the company, which has to feed them overtime. It seems very strange we were not allowed to land them. Some who had citizen papers did get ashore. We left Antwerp Aug. 24 and got in early this morning. All the explanation we got was that it was a holiday, and we had to be content with that. The detained passengers are greatly cooped up. They were all healthy when we passed the Narrows. I think they suffer more from not seeing their friends than from anything else. The detention entails great expense to the company, and we have to be very wide awake in guarding the immigrants."

On boarding the City of Rome, at the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street, the reporter found that the detained unfortunates were nearly all on the deck, getting a breath of air and killing time listlessly. A man with a mouth harmonicum played dance tunes, and two or three couples danced, but the majority were too downcast and disappointed to take any interest in the diversion.

"Yes, we have the immigrants, and can't land them," said one of the superior officers of the ship, who insisted on speaking anonymously because he might get into trouble. "The law says that they must be passed by the Treasury officials, and we just obey it. This can't be done until to-morrow, and the men, women, and children must sweat where they are until then. A few who had citizen papers got ashore. We left Glasgow Aug. 24, and were docked here at 6 o'clock last evening, so that the plight of the immigrants is hard. We are taking every care of them, and hope that the worst that befalls them will be discomfort. It falls hard on us because we have to guard them as prisoners. It is certainly a great hardship all around, for the immigrants, the company, and the ship. All the excuse we got was that it was a customs holiday. There is the same ventilation for the steerage now as at sea, but there is not the same air. When we came in there was no sickness aboard."

The Holland-America steamship docked at Hoboken was the Amsterdam, which arrived on Sunday. Its steerage passengers were detained until to-day. A number of these passengers were last night on the forward deck. Some of them were dancing to the music of an accordion.

SCISSORS GRINDER PUNISHED.

Blew His Horn Before Inspector Thompson's House and Paid a $10 Fine.

It was a fortunate circumstance for Francisco Pollito, eighteen years old, of 212 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, itinerant scissors grinder and bugler, that Police Inspector Walter L. Thompson happened to be undressed when he sounded his horn before his door at 12 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The little Inspector, who suffers much from insomnia bred of neuralgia, had frequently been disturbed by Pollito before, but had not been able to catch him, but on this occasion he quickly threw on sufficient clothing to appear in public, ran him down, and dragged him before Magistrate Olmsted in the Harlem Police Court.

In making his complaint Inspector Thompson remarked to the Magistrate that he was sorry he did not have his nightstick with him, for if he had Pollito would never have troubled anybody again.

As it was Pollito escaped with his life and a $10 fine.

Steamer New York to be Overhauled.

The American Line steamer New York was towed to Erie Basin yesterday, where she will be dry-docked and her stern rebuilt. The sleeves of the twin shafts will be extended to the propellers to protect the shafts and prevent their frequent breakings. She will be taken then to Cramps' shipyards and be refitted with new engines and boilers.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SCHOOL SUITS AT HALF

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$3.50 and $5.

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YOUNG MEN'S SUITS—All sizes, 14 to 19 years. Short and long trousers. Fancy worsteds, plain colored and fancy stripe cheviots. Faultlessly seasonable in weight, style and fabric.

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Designs and Estimates Submitted

For making Heavy Draperies and Lace Work of every description.

West Twenty-third Street

THE LABOR DAY HOLIDAY

Pleasure Seekers Flock to Seaside and Other Out-of-Town Resorts.

Labor Unions Parade with Bands and Floats, or Celebrate the Occasion with Picnics.

The threatening aspect of the weather did not tend in the least to deter those of the general public who had planned excursions yesterday to the seashore, beaches along the Sound, and near-by resorts, and trains, trolley cars, and boats were crowded all day.

The conventional observance of Labor Day in the form of parades and picnics by central bodies was dispensed with, as far as the Borough of Manhattan was concerned. The festival was observed with the customary enthusiasm, however, by individual unions connected with the Central Federated Union and other bodies, and by independent labor organizations throughout the metropolitan district.

The largest demonstration in this vicinity was that of the various locals of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in the Borough of the Bronx. It was participated in not only by the locals in the Bronx, but by a number of locals from Manhattan and Brooklyn, and from Mount Vernon and White Plains. The different locals met at 10 A. M. at Miller's Bronx Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, and paraded, about 4,000 strong, to Sulzer's Westchester Park, West Farms, where a picnic, followed by athletic games and dancing, was held. The line of march was from Miller's Bronx Casino to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to Willis Avenue, to One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to St. Ann's Avenue, to Third Avenue, and the picnic grounds. Eugene S. Odell was Grand Marshal.

In Manhattan the principal labor event was the parade of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, composed of the structural ironworkers, which started at 10 A. M. The ironworkers were in good spirits, as they are now earning better wages than ever they did before. Two years ago the wages were $2.80 a day for nine hours, and now they are paid $3.76 for eight hours, and in some cases $4 and $4.50. About 2,800 men were in line when the parade started, but a good many dropped out before the end of the route was reached, which was at Washington Square, where the paraders were reviewed by a number of officers of unions and disbanded.

The line of march was from Central Hall, in West Thirty-second Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Central Park, along Fifty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, and down to Washing Square. Samuel Parks, chief walking delegate, was Grand Marshal, and John Kelly and Patrick Flynn Assistant Marshals. The parade was accompanied by brass and flute bands and a number of floats illustrating different processes of iron work. The most striking of the floats was a representation of a section of the rapid transit subway. The paraders were supplied with blue flannel uniforms and soft hats and carried canes. A number of members of the Metal Lathers' Union formed a separate section of the parade.

District Assembly No. 220, Knights of Labor, of Brooklyn celebrated the day by a picnic at Ulmer Park, which was attended by representatives of District Assemblies Nos. 253 and 49 of New York and other bodies of Knights. On all other Labor Days the district has had athletic games, but with the exception of prize bowling and shooting they were dispensed with yesterday. Dancing in the pavilion was the favorite amusement.

The Journeymen Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Union of Brooklyn had also a picnic in Ulmer Park, followed by athletic games, the principal event being a tug-of-war between rival unions.

The Iron Chippers' Union of the Greater New York had an outdoor festival in Elm Grove Park, Maspeth, L. I., during the afternoon and evening. The New York District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America had an outing at Nolls's Park, Boston Road, near One Hundred and Seventieth Street. Lodge No. 45 of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders had its annual outing in the afternoon and evening at Liberty Park, L. I.

Thousands of workingmen with their wives and families who did not join in the regular union picnics spent the day with their families in Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Coney Island, Rockaway Beach, and other resorts. In all the throngs of working people there were signs of material prosperity, indicating good wages and conditions.

Among the various societies and organizations other than labor unions which took advantage of the occasion to parade were about a thousand volunteer firemen in red shirts and helmets, who turned out in the Borough of the Bronx with their old-fashioned hand engines and hose carriages. They went to Zeltner's Park. One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, where the annual picnic of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund Association of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards was held.

The visiting companies included the Defiance Hook and Ladder Company of Staten Island, the Exempt Fireman's Association of the City of Yonkers, the Richmond Hook and Ladder Company of Staten Island, and the Exempt Firemen's Sons' Association.

On reaching the park there was a reception and dinner. Among the speakers was ex-Chief John J. Van Horn, now about eighty years old, who was Chief of the Volunteer Fire Department of Morrisania at the time of its disbandment.

A Bargain to open the *Carpet Season.*

Commencing *Tuesday, Sept. 3rd.*

1,000 Rolls of Velvet Carpet divided as follows:

Lot No. 1. *97½c.* yd.

Lot No. 2. *87½c.* yd.

Lot No. 3. *67½c.* yd.

At Retail Only.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

TWO WOMEN KNOCKED DOWN.

Run Into by a Recklessly Driven Butcher's Wagon, They Escaped Narrowly Serious Injury.

Two well-dressed women were knocked down yesterday afternoon at the corner of Sixth Avenue and West Twentieth Street by what witnesses and a policeman said was either gross carelessness or malicious mischief on the part of the driver of a butcher's wagon. According to the witnesses the driver was driving at a high rate of speed going south on the east instead of the west side of Sixth Avenue.

At the corner of Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue two women were standing making a purchase of some fruit from a pushcart peddler when the driver collided so violently with the cart that he threw it over, knocking the women down. He then whipped up his horses and made his escape. Policeman Hession of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who saw the accident, and said that in his opinion it was done intentionally, chased the man as far as Twenty-third Street, and then, thinking it was more important to attend to the injured women, he returned to the scene of the accident.

When he got back he found that George R. Ryder of 156 Fifth Avenue had assisted the women to their feet, and had also telephoned to Louis Frank of 184 Sixth Avenue, the owner of the butcher's wagon, that one of his drivers had knocked down and injured the two women, and asked that he see to it that the driver was placed under arrest as soon as he returned to the store. A few minutes later Mr. Frank arrived on the scene with a physician, but the women refused the proffered assistance, and also refused to permit the policeman to call an ambulance.

A cab was then called, and Mr. Frank assisted them into it, at the same time being very profuse in his apologies for the carelessness of his driver. He said that he would turn him over to the police as soon as he could find him. One of the women gave her name as Mrs. Alice F. Lazarus of 15 West Twentieth Street. The other refused to give her name.

REV. ROBERT BAGNELL CALLED.

Asked to Take the Pulpit of the Methodist Metropolitan Temple.

If he will accept the place the Rev. Robbert Bagnell of Sioux City, Iowa, and a member of the Northwest Iowa Conference, will be the new pastor of the Methodist Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue near Fourteenth Street. Officers of the Metropolitan Temple yesterday said that Mr. Bagnell left New York last week, carrying in his pocket the written offer of the Metropolitan pastorate. His conference meets early in October, and nothing will be done until then, when a transfer will be asked.

Conditions governing the Metropolitan Temple are peculiar. The work was built up by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, and financially supported, apart from the local contributions, by J. M. Cornell, the ironmaster. Associated with the work are some smaller churches in the lower part of the city, the whole being under the Methodist City Extension Society, of which Mr. Cornell is a prominent member. When the New York Conference met last May there was no man in sight who suited the Extension Society and Mr. Cornell.

The Rev. Mr. Bagnell, coming East for vacation, preached three Sundays during August and made such impression that the call was tendered.

Application will now be made to the Bishop of the Conference this year, and with his approval the appointment will be made. No doubt is felt about his approval, and Mr. Bagnell's prompt announcement of the invitation at Sioux City on Sunday is regarded here as indicative of his intention to accept.

The Rev. Robert Bagnell is a native of Philadelphia, and is just forty years of age. He was educated in Philadelphia but early went West. A few years ago he was located on a small charge in the Algona district of the Northwest Iowa Conference, and while there attracted so much attention that he was named last year to the First Church of Sioux City, the largest charge in the Conference.

W. M. V. Hoffman Will Not Lose His Sight.

W. M. V. Hoffman, the real estate broker and clubman, will be able to see with his right eye. His physicians yesterday after a thorough examination came to this conclusion. Mr. Hoffman's eye was injured while he was driving a four-in-hand at Tuxedo two weeks ago. A stone was thrown up by one of the horses, broke his eyeglasses, and cut his eye. It was thought at first he would lose the sight of the eye.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Commencing To-Day, This Store Will Close at 6 P. M.

Heralds of Autumn.

The First Comers in Costumes and Wraps—

These New Suits Are Way Under Value.

CANVAS CLOTH SUITS, strikingly novel, tailored and cut in a new way, trimmed with panne velvet in insertion and applique, coat silk lined, blue and Oxford. Are in style, fabric and finish $40.00 Suits. Simply to show a special to start, we make them 24.75

AUTUMN WEIGHT JACKETS—A group of various cuts and cloths—black or colors, lined through with silk, best finish 10.00

WALKING SKIRTS—Perfect hanging, and in Corduroy (the fabric par excellence)—Black and colors— heavily stitched 8.50

The Guide to Dress Goods.

Pannier du Matelot, Tricoteuse Surfin, Seinelle, Drap Geometriques, Pekinette, Adriatique a Barriere, Persian Side Band Suitings, Camelhair Twine Cloths, "Lifted" Armures (a novel treatment of small figures and fancies), Knotty Cloths, Sharkskins, Blended Sicilians, Pontille Novelties, Prunellas, Hairline Undurlines, Vigoreaux Yarns (with camelhair face), Whipcords, Worsted Burlaps, Broadcloths, Zibelines, Etc.

A Safe Prediction.

Magenta, Blood Red, Shamrock and Submarine Greens, Mafia, Painette and the list of tans and reds will be right to the front.

"Left-by-the-Looms" Sale.

A Thousand Assorted Lengths That Remained After a Great Mill's Autumn Output Was Manufactured Will Be Sold Here at About

Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

New 75c. and $1.00 Fall Goods, 50c. YD.

When the mills get through manufacturing and shipping they take count of lengths left in looming. There is absolutely not one iota of difference in grade or style between these and uncut 40 or 50 yard pieces. Solely and simply by the chance of making they fell short of full length, and were closed to us at practically HALF WHAT THEY SHOULD REALLY BRING.

INCLUDED IN THIS SALE ARE

New Cheviots, Armures, Whipcords, Pebbled Stuffs, Henriettas and Suitings—latest shades—the same cloths precisely as are sold, and will be sold, for 75c. and 1.00.

New Waists.

A Short (But Strong) Price Story.

Black Brilliantine Waists, tucked back and front, or tucked and scalloped 1.98

Black Taffeta Waists, straight tucks and hemstitching, or all over tucks and hemstitching, or broken scallops and hemstitching; a distinctive, surprising value 4.98

Peau de Soie Waists, black and colors, capital examples of the new era, daintily embroidered in triple stitches between chains of hemstitch; smart $8.50 waists to the eye and touch and test; here at 5.95

Prettiest Popular Silk Petticoats, 3.98 and 4.98.

An added silk under-ruffle accounts for the dollar difference. Are in black and half a dozen new shades, with accordion flounce, and the crisp freshness that heightens their charm.

"Gibson" Pillow Tops for Eye and Hand.

As pictures merely, or as subjects for needle and embroidery silks, these novel Pillow Tops have every right to be in every drawing-room and cozy corner. 12 designs, 50c. Top with back. Free catalogue shows them all.

Nineteenth St Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

DEAD MAN PUT IN A CELL.

Taken from Coney Island Beach, Policeman Thought It a Case of Intoxication.

In plain view of thousands of persons out for the holiday and several policemen, the body of a well-dressed man, supposed to be that of Philip Mauscher, lay for hours at Thirty-first Street and Surf Avenue, Coney Island, yesterday.

The Coney Island police declare they thought the man was intoxicated. Yet no officer went near the body until 8 o'clock in the evening, and at that hour it was taken to the station house and placed in a cell before it was discovered that the supposed intoxicated man was really dead.

Early visitors to the Island noticed the body lying in a vacant lot. As the day passed residents of the vicinity noticed that the man had not moved, and appeared to be lying in exactly the same position as when first seen. Roundsman Atwater was informed. The latter sent for the patrol wagon and Patrolman Rigney arrived in charge of it.

Rigney, with little examination, bundled the body into the patrol wagon and drove off. Sergt. Heehan, when the wagon arrived at the station, directed that the man be put in a cell. This was done with the doorman's assistance. Finally it was decided to see if there was any identifying article in the clothing. A patrolman bent down and touched the man's hand. It was ice cold.

"Why, the man's dead," said the officer.

An ambulance from the Reception Hospital was hastily summoned. Dr. Maddern responded and said after an examination that the man had been dead for hours.

In the pocket of the dead man's coat were found some cards engraved "Philip Mauscher" and a postal card addressed to Philip Mauscher, 1 Marion Street, Brooklyn. It read: "Be sure and be at work Tuesday," and was signed Parlor Suite Company, 55 Raymond Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. Maddern stated that a superficial examination revealed no evidences of foul play, nor could he find any traces of heart disease or apoplexy. The cause of the man's death is, therefore, still unknown.

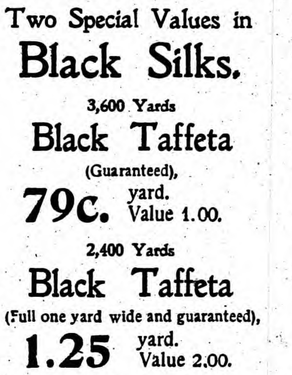
POLICEMAN LASSOED A DOG.

Lassoing a small and very active mad dog would be a feat worthy of a trained cowboy, but it was performed successfully at the very first attempt by Policeman Wood of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station yesterday morning in the narrow confines of a flat on the third floor of 505 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The dog was a fox terrier belonging to Mrs. Charles Christie, the occupant of the apartment, and it was a great family pet, but it suddenly went mad and tried to bite her children, three and five years old.

With great courage Mrs. Christie warded off the onslaughts of the rabid animal by throwing herself in its way with outspread skirts, and finally grabbed it by the neck and threw it into an empty room. Then she called the policeman. Wood, although he never belonged to a Wild West Show, extemporized a lariat from a clothesline, stepped into the room, and closed the door. A moment after he reappeared, dragging the dog by the neck. He led it struggling to the street, where he killed it with a single shot.

O'Neill's.

New Fall Styles in TRIMMED HATS.



Your special attention is directed to-day to our First Fall Display of TRIMMED OUTING HATS, in which we introduce the newest shapes, trimmings and colors, including a number of exclusive designs originated solely for us, and that will not be seen elsewhere. To open the season we will offer

A Special Assortment

of the newest shapes, trimmed with Breasts, Fancy Feathers, Silk Velvet, at

4.98 Each.

Fall Suits and Skirts.

We will show this week many noteworthy additions to our Fall Stock of Tailor-made Suits and Skirts. As none but the best makers are represented the display is well worth seeing. Two exceptional values:

CHEVIOT SERGE SUITS, Eton and fly-front jackets, full taffeta lined, new flounce skirt lined with French percaline, velveteen bound 16.50

FINE BROADCLOTH SUITS, tight-fitting jackets neatly stitched, skirt has panel front and graduated flounce made over silk drop with double accordion plaited ruffle 25.00

THE NEW WALKING SKIRTS from . . . . . 4.98 upward

THE NEW DRESS SKIRTS from . . . . . 4.98 upward

The New Silks.

Our first shipment of the season ready for your inspection to-day. A host of choice novelties in weaves and colors will be shown.

Two Special Values in Black Silks.

3,600 Yards Black Taffeta (Guaranteed), 79c. yard. Value 1.00.

2,400 Yards Black Taffeta (Full one yard wide and guaranteed), 1.25 yard. Value 2.00.

Fall Dress Goods.

The new stock for fall wear is arriving daily. It already embraces a wide range of new fabrics, weaves and colors, and when complete will be, without question, the best in New York. As a special attraction this week we will offer

All Wool Black Zibeline,

51 inches wide, in a rich shade of black, at

50c. yard.

The same quality for which you will have to pay 95c. to $1.00 later in the season.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Old Colonial Designs

will ever hold their own. We have made some of the most attractive and comfortable—copies of heirlooms now in the vicinity of Boston—in either dull finished or polished mahogany.

FOUR-POST BEDS.....$71.00 (with tester.)
BUREAUX.....71.00
CHESTS OF DRAWERS..58.00

Many other designs—high-boys, low-boys, cupboards quaint enough for the quaintest of china, high-backed settles, "grandfather's" clocks, roomy-topped desks such as Washington used; Martha Washington's work table, trousseau chests—

Beauties to delight the heart of every Revolutionary Dame who will

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS, 8:30. ONLY MAT. SATURDAY. WM. FAVERSHAM IN A ROYAL RIVAL

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. JOHN DREW The Second in Command

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Matinées Wednesday & Sat. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. ARE YOU A MASON?

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Avenue. NEXT MONDAY NIGHT E. H. SOTHERN in RICHARD LOVELACE. Box office now open. Seats ready.

Wallack's B'way & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. 50TH ANNUAL SEASON OPENS TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 JAMES K. HACKETT Presents Victor Mapes's New Play, DON CAESAR'S RETURN. The Cast Includes WILTON LACKAYE & THEODORE ROBERTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. At 8 P.M. CHINA AND PAIN'S FIREWORKS. AT 3:30 AND 9 REFINED VAUDEVILLE. George Fuller Golden, Maude Huth, Techow's cats, 4 Madcaps, Maude Amber, Johnson, Davenport & Lorella, Amiel and Charles T. Aldrich. TWICE DAILY. 25c., 50c. & 75c.

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Show. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. "The Man From Mexico," Great Comedy and Vaudeville. All Big Acts "A Bachelor's Honeymoon." "Brown the Martyr." Continuous, 1:30 to 10:30. "A Fair Rebel." Big Vaudeville. Grand Military Drama. 100 in Cast. "Widow Bedott." Vaudeville. Curtain Raiser. "In a Dressing Room."

Amusements.

LYCEUM THEATRE, NEXT TUESDAY, SEPT. 10, BERTHA GALLAND in....."THE FOREST LOVERS." Box Office for Sale of Seats Now Open.

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC B'way. Mats. HALL, & 30th. Tue. Sat. OPENING NIGHT THURSDAY, SEPT. 5. HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY Gen. Adm. to All Parts of House, 50c.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 FLORODORA

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE MAT. To-morrow and Sat. ANDREW MACK In His Greatest Success, "TOM MOORE." By Theo. Burt Sayre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. THE GREATEST PLAY IN AMERICA. 40 Horses. 200 People. ARIZONA Prices 25, 50, 75c, 1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

DALY'S MONDAY, SEPT. 16, THE MESSENGER BOY, with JAMES T. POWERS.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St MATINEE TO-DAY. Rambler Burlesquers. 3 Great Farces. Lutes Bros.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Wohena, Iroquois Maiden, Champion Pool Player, Tang Lung Throw, Wonderful Chines Pool Trick. THEATRE—High-class Vaudeville, 10 big acts, 10 cts.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. Matinee To-morrow Strakosch Opera Co.—James Thornton, Simms & Angeles, 10 others.

"PARADISE GARDENS." Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12 (On the Combined Glass Enclosure Fully Protected) Roofs of the Victoria and Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. Republic Thea's.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE Nightly at 8:30. Last American and European Novelties. N. Y. THEATRE Sept. 9, King's Carnival

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. 30—Great Acts—30 CONTINUOUS SHOW. PRICES, 25c., 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon. 25c. Under Two Flags

GRAND THEODORA Mammoth Production—80 People

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Ave. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. This Week—UNDER TWO FLAGS

3rd Ave. Mats. Mon. Thurs. & Sat. An Elaborate Production of FAUST.

Baseball Polo Gr'nds. To-day 4 P. M. CHICAGO vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. WEEK OF SEPT. 9. UNDER TWO FLAGS. THE GREAT RURY.

The Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB. RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY Aug. 31 to Sept. 14, 2:30 P.M. (Rain or Shine. Sept. 3rd PARTRIDGE and 4 FLYING HANDICAP Other Races

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 30th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 12 o'clock and every 20 minutes. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side) Bridge trains via Kings County and Bay Ridge Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander. ADMISSION 2.0 FIELD STAND, 50c.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Weather fair, with variable winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,118. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. / Elsewhere. / TWO CENTS.

ORDERS TO PRINCE CHUN

He Was Told Not to Consent to a Humiliating Ceremony.

HAS ARRIVED AT POTSDAM

The Expiatory Mission He Heads Shorn of Its Original Significance—Germans Blame Von Buelow.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The sole topic of conversation among Chinese and foreigners in Peking, according to the correspondent of The Times in that city, has been the demand of Emperor William that Prince Chun and the other members of his mission kotow to the Kaiser.

The Chinese plenipotentiaries telegraphed explicit instructions to Prince Chun that he should not consent to any ceremony in which he or his suite were to take part which differed from that observed at the reception of any other Ambassador.

In endeavoring to remove the unfavorable impression created by Emperor William's action, the German Minister to China, Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, informed his colleagues on Monday that the delay in regard to Prince Chun's journey was not due to the question of kotowing, but to Emperor William's refusal to receive Prince Chun before the Protocol was signed.

The proposal of the German Minister that the protocol be signed without waiting for the issuance of the edicts carrying into effect the provisions of the agreement has been rejected by the other representatives of the powers at the Chinese capital.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten is quoted by The Times's Berlin correspondent as asserting that the apology made by Prince Chun will be more explicit than was intended by the Chinese, but it will not be demanded that the Emperor of China ask to be forgiven for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, as no one has accused Kwang Su of being an accomplice in that crime.

The inspired German press has now come to the conclusion that the question of the ceremonies to be observed at the reception is only of slight practical importance.

It is noteworthy that throughout the whole Chün episode the only trustworthy information in regard to the causes and development of the misunderstanding came from Chinese sources.

By The Associated Press.

POTSDAM, Sept. 3.—Prince Chun arrived here this afternoon from Switzerland. He was received at the railroad station by the Town Commandant and the Chief of Police, and was driven to the Orangery in Sans Souci Park.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—It is said in official circles that the interview between Emperor William and Prince Chun must take place to-morrow or Thursday, as his Majesty goes to the manoeuvres on Friday.

It is learned that Baron von Richthofen, the Foreign Secretary, will assist Emperor William at the reception of the Chinese envoy. Count von Bülow will not be present. Kien-Chang, the new Chinese Minister here, will act as interpreter. No other Chinese will be present.

The Emperor will not receive the other members of the mission. It is expected in official circles that the Emperor will pay no further attention to Prince Chun after his Majesty has received him in audience.

It is generally conceded here that the settlement of the difficulty in regard to Prince Chun marks another success for Chinese diplomacy. A semi-official intimation has been conveyed to the press that the Government waived the petition for forgiveness owing to a desire not to place China in the attitude of having countenanced assassination. Stress is now laid upon the address which Prince Chun will read to Emperor William. Nevertheless, the expiatory mission has become shorn of all semblance of a national spectacle illustrating German imperial supremacy, and has dwindled down to a private reception of a rather unwelcome envoy, who has had matters all his own way regarding the performance of his errand.

As a matter of fact, the Government now seems anxious to get rid as quickly as possible of the mission, and the probabilities are that the Prince will leave Berlin soon after the audience, in spite of the fact that the Chinese Legation has rented a palace for him for two months.

The first satisfaction at being rescued from an awkward position having passed, the press and public now vent their spleeen upon Count von Bülow, who has really saved the Government from an absolute fiasco. The Pan-German papers are particularly bitter. They accuse the Imperial Chancellor of a lack of backbone, and refer to the incident as "the greatest snub since Olmütz, (the Olmütz Conference.)

BASEL, Sept. 3.—Prince Chun's first invitation to visit a foreign Government was from the United States, and was followed by invitations from Italy, Belgium, Great Britain, and Japan. They have all been accepted.

It is expected that Prince Chun will return to Italy after leaving Berlin, and then proceed to Belgium and England, going home by way of the United States and Japan.

FATAL FLOODS IN CHINA.

Advices from Che-Foo Are to the Effect that Many Natives Lost Their Lives.

The Christian Herald yesterday received the following cable from the Rev. Arthur H. Smith of Tien-Tsin, Chairman of the Famine Relief Committee:

Che-Foo, Sept. 3.

Klopsch, New York:

Terrible Yang-tse floods. Dr. Richard and others approve Shanghai Committee of Chinese and foreigners, embracing Consuls, merchants, missionaries, distribute relief. If funds not all required in Shanghai, then transfer to Yang-tse. SMITH.

Several hours later a second cable was received, as follows:

Dr. Duncan wires one-third population dead. Shanghai forming Yang-tse Relief Committee. SMITH.

Dr. Klopsch cabled to Chairman Smith, indorsing the decision of the committee to apply the unexpended balance of the famine fund in behalf of the flood sufferers. The committee has power to extend its relief operations, and will probably begin work at once in the City of Shanghai and other portions of the province of Kiang-Su, where the terrible inundation has resulted in loss of life and property.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks heavy. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62⅝c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38½c; cotton, middling, 8 5-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20½c. Commercial World—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 2.
Weather Report—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

MR. SQUIERS'S CURIOS.

State Department Officials Do Not Believe He Profited by the Sales of Loot at Peking.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—State Department officials are skeptical in regard to the story that Legation Secretary Squiers is coming home from Peking with a large quantity of loot. One of them suggests, as a probable explanation of the story, that Mr. Squiers is undoubtedly bringing home a large collection of curios which he has accumulated in legitimate ways.

Mr. Squiers, the official said, is an enthusiastic collector. It is his hobby, and when he was in Japan he made a large collection, "yet," added the official, "I do not think he did any looting in Japan."

As collecting is a passion with Mr. Squiers, it is certain that he must have added greatly to his collection during the time he has been in China, before as well as after the Boxer outbreak. The discovery that Mr. Squiers has a quantity of Chinese curios may have given rise to the story that he has profited by the sales of loot in Peking.

ENGLISH WHEAT PRICES.

Only Slight Fluctuations; Average Price 27 1-12 Shillings Per 480 Pounds.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Times to-day reviews the cereal year which ended on Aug. 31. It says that the wheat trade was subject to remarkably little excitement, the weekly average price of English wheat fluctuating only 3?d. per quarter. Three years ago the fluctuation was more than 17s., caused by the Spanish-American war and gigantic speculations in the United States.

All prices were slightly lower at the end of the year than at the beginning.

Forty-one and five-tenths per cent. of the wheat grown in the year was reported sold in the statutory markets in England and Wales, which were established by the Corn Returns act of 1882. These figures are exact, and the average prices thus established are important. Tithes are based on them, yet, as they are only for the best salable grains, they represent something more than the real value of the whole output.

The average price of wheat was 27 1-12s. per 480 pounds.

The French Religious Orders.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that, in spite of the adverse action of the Bishops, the influx of the French religious orders into Belgium as a result of the operation of the law of associations, continues. The latest arrivals were from the College of the Immaculate Conception at Laval.

Mr. Loubet's Gift to the Czarina.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says:

"President Loubet will present to the Czarina as a souvenir of her visit to France a magnificent Sevres table service of thirty pieces, the decorations representing dancing girls."

Attempt to Indict Baron Banffy.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that on the reassembling of the Hungarian Parliament there was much excitement over the attempt to force action on the petition asking for the indictment of ex-Premier Baron Banffy for an alleged scheme to overthrow the Constitution. Herr von Szell, the present Premier, declared the charge "nonsensical."

CZAR'S GUARDS ARREST SUPPOSED ANARCHISTS.

Two Men Found Prowling About the Castle at Fredensborg—Decision on Invitation from Paris Not Known.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 3.—Just after the Czar's arrival the Russian Secret Service Police arrested two suspects who had been prowling about the château provided for the imperial party.

The prisoners, who speak German and Italian, are believed to belong to a Berlin group of Anarchists.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The official statement regarding to-day's Cabinet Council contains the significant announcement that the Cabinet, at its meeting in July, settled the measures to be taken for the safety of Emperor Nicholas during his visit to France.

This phrase was deliberately inserted, it is understood, to disprove the assertions of the Nationalist press that M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, was kept in ignorance of the Czar's coming until a few hours before the public announcement. It also demolishes the stories of an alleged disagreement between President Loubet and the Premier on the subject.

Although the official programme of the fêtes, issued to-night, does not include a visit by the Russian Emperor to Paris, yet it is possible that he will come here on Sept. 20. The pressing invitation sent by the Paris Municipal Council only reached the Czar to-day at Copenhagen, and his reply has not yet been received. It is noticeable that the programme leaves the whole morning and afternoon of Sept. 20 open for a trip to Paris if his Majesty should decide to come to the capital.

DANES COLD TO THE CZAR.

Their Attitude Said to be Due to Russia's Treatment of Finland.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Times prints a dispatch from Copenhagen which asserts that the remarkable coolness of the people in regard to the Czar's visit continues. This is declared to be undoubtedly due to the Finnish question, Finland being regarded as a part of Greater Scandinavia, and the Pan-Scandinavian feeling being never more intense than at the present time. The very day that the Czar arrived in Danish waters a party of Finnish singers, who had been enthusiastically received, departed.

It is asserted that the Emperor will not visit Copenhagen.

MERCHANTS AGAIN WARN COL. MURPHY

Demand for Reform in the Police Department Repeated.

Not Called Upon, Says the President, to Aid the Commissioner in Performing a Plain Duty.

D. Le Roy Dresser, President of the Merchants' Association, yesterday sent another letter to Police Commissioner Murphy in reply to the one in which the Commissioner said that New York was far more orderly now than it has ever been; that politics influences press accounts, and that he was ready to co-operate with the Merchants' Association in anything which it might suggest. The letter is as follows:

New York, Sept. 3, 1901.

Col. Michael C. Murphy, Commissioner and Chief of Police:

Dear Sir: I thank you very much for your prompt and courteous reply to my letter of Aug. 31.

In that letter I took occasion to say that the men composing the rank and file of our police are honest, fearless, and ready to do their duty. I reiterate this here. Unfortunately, however, wrongdoing on the part of superior officers produces demoralization among subordinates. The evidence which has been published certainly shows that many of the higher police officers have had knowledge of the existence of places illegally conducted in some of the precincts. If they have not had this knowledge they are unfit to hold office. It has been ascertained easily enough by others.

These and other evils which have been shown to exist have a bad effect upon the subordinates. Honest men on the force, and I believe they are in the majority, feel this and feel also that the disclosures which have been made reflect upon every member of that force, and produce a wrong impression in the minds of the public concerning the integrity of many of these men. For their sake, as well as for the benefit of the commercial interests of the city, appeal in this these matters ought to be probed to the bottom at once, and those responsible for existing conditions ought to be removed from office without hesitation and without delay. Demoralization, once started, is hard to check. The lack of discipline caused by this condition is already apparent to any one who takes the trouble to look about him. The citizens of New York view this situation with alarm.

I note what you say concerning your willingness to co-operate with us, and thank you for the spirit which prompts the suggestion. I must say to you, however, that I do not see how it is possible for us to co-operate with you in your official work. The Police Department is given a liberal appropriation with which to maintain order and suppress vice. You, the responsible head of this great department, should move of your own volition. From my point of view it would be improper for us to move in an investigation of this kind; but I also feel that we would not be doing our duty to the great commercial interest of this city if we did not call attention to these matters and insist that you act without delay.

We are not in politics, but as citizens and taxpayers we desire to see an efficient police administration. It is plainly apparent that the present administration is not efficient. It seems to us that it ought to be made so, and at once. Very truly yours,

D. LE ROY DRESSER,
President of the Merchants' Association of New York.

Secretary William R. Corwine said that the Merchants' Association had felt itself called upon to notify the Police Department of the effect the conditions in New York, as revealed by the recent disclosures, had upon merchants, and to show the department that they were mindful of its drawbacks. He said that the association did not feel called upon, however, to assist Commissioner Murphy or the Police Department in doing its duty.

ROBBERIES IN NEW YORK.

Police Court Records of a Day Contradict the Statement of Commissioner Murphy.

Among the cases of robbery reported from the police courts yesterday were the following:

John Crowley, a motorman, while passing down Lexington Avenue to his home, at the corner of One Hundredth Street, had reached One Hundred and Seventh Street at 2 o'clock A. M., when he was attacked by four men who garroted him and took from his pockets $21.75. Policeman Shaw of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was but a block away, and ran toward the men, rapping as he went. His alarm brought Policemen Wolff and Wood of the same station to his assistance. They arrested the thieves and recovered the money after a sharp fight, in which all were more or less hurt. The prisoners were Jacob Schneider, colored, thirty-two years old, of 212 East One Hundred and Third Street; Joseph Fletcher, twenty-seven years old, of 351 East Seventy-seventh Street; George McLean, twenty-eight years old, and George Sheehan, thirty years old, of the same address. All were held for trial by Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court in $1,000 each after being photographed at Police Headquarters.

Charles Werner, thirty-six years old, of 308 Eldridge Street, and Charles Buckner, thirty years old, of First Avenue, Hoboken, were held in $1,000 bail for examination by Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Police Court, charged with attempting to break in to the shoe store of Adolph Deutsch at 757 First Avenue. They were caught running from the place by Policeman McAuliffe of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who had hastily disguised himself in a white cap and apron borrowed from a neighboring butcher's store in order to watch their operations. Marks of burglar's tools were found on the door of the store. Buckner was recognized by the police as Xavier Dyanzs, who has served more than one sentence for burglary.

Joseph Jacobs, twenty-two years old, of 116 Madison Street was charged with the larceny of a box of collarettes worth $115 by Philip Pheelberg, a dry goods merchant, of 85 Mercer Street, in the Centre Street Court, and was held by Magistrate Deuel in $2,000 bail for trial. It was said he secured the goods from a messenger by promising to deliver them, and, according to the police, confessed that he had secured $2,000 worth of property in a similar way in the past few years. He was recognized as a paroled inmate of the Elmira Reformatory.

Thomas Weston, an electrical engineer from Chicago, appeared in the Jefferson Market Court against George Wilson of 210 East Thirty-eighth Street and James Robinson of 209 West Forty-sixth Street. He said he accompanied a woman to 207 West Thirty-first Street, where he was attacked by two men and robbed of $050. The prisoners were found in an adjoining room by Detective Devanney of the Tenderloin Precinct. The prisoners were discharged for lack of evidence.

Thomas Kane, twenty years old, of 221 East Thirtieth Street, in the same court, was charged with taking $51 and a gold watch from the pockets of James Geddy while he was dozing on the stoop of his home, at 247 West Twenty-first Street, Monday night. He awoke and caught the young man after a chase, and recovered his property. Geddy declined to prosecute Kane on account of his youth, and he was therefore released.

Thomas Johnson, colored, of 6 Potter Place, was held in the Morrisania Court in $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of stabbing James Barnes, white, of 4 Potter Place, after a heated argument Monday night, not seriously injuring him, however.

O'NEILL WILL BE TRIED.

Col. Murphy Says the Policeman Must Prove His Charges Against the Department.

Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday morning announced that Policeman Edward O'Neill, who defied Deputy Commissioner Devery last week in the trial room at headquarters, will be placed on trial for insubordination, although he himself intimated on Saturday that he would not approve the charges. Second Deputy Commissioner York will probably try the case.

Commissioner Murphy says that Policeman O'Neill has made charges against the Police Department, and that he is determined to get at the facts in the trial. O'Neill will be forced to tell all he knows about attempts to get men to pay for transfers.

Deputy Commissioner Devery was in Commissioner Murphy's office when the latter was talking, and at one time interrupted and practically contradicted the Commissioner in order to criticise District Attorney Philbin on account of his alleged misunderstanding with Justice Fursman.

"In the letter which you addressed to the Merchants' Association, Commissioner, reference was made to the fact that there is politics in the press reports relating to the Police Department. Will you explain what you meant in saying that?" was asked.

"What I meant to say was that the assaults on the police were caused by politics."

"Frank Moss takes issue with you, Commissioner, in the statement that there are no robberies in New York. Mr. Moss says that the town is full of robberies, and that when the Deputy Commissioner was Chief of Police he went over the books of the department and found that one set of books didn't agree with the station house books—that there were 4,000 robberies in one year, according to one set of books, and 15,000 according to the other."

Deputy Commissioner Devery, who was leaning over the back of the Commissioner's desk, said:

"I'll answer that, Commissioner. I'll show by these records that they agree. You can come down stairs and look at them, in my time and Mr. Moss's time."

"Commissioner, what about the O'Neill matter?" was asked. "Has the decision been reached in that as to the fine imposed by Deputy Commissioner Devery?"

"I haven't received the papers yet," said Col. Murphy.

"Have charges been preferred against him for insubordination?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Who will preside at the trial?"

"That I can't tell. Possibly Commissioner York, if he has the time."

"The charges have been approved?"

"They have been submitted," replied the Commissioner, and then, after a moment's hesitation, he added, "and approved. The man made charges. Either the Police Department is guilty or there is no foundation for them. Now is the time for him to prove it."

"Then you don't object to the publication of exposures when they are true?"

"No, of course I don't; why should I? Here's a case right now in New York. The Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court closes its doors and the Judge has to walk out because there are no cases—"

Deputy Commissioner Devery here interrupted and said:

"Yes, and there are fifty murderers laying down there in the Tombs waiting for trials. There's no reason they should lay there. It's licensing crime and murders in New York. The Judges have no work to do. There are no cases prepared for trial. Why don't they go on and try those cases?"

"This shows, then, that there are some murders in New York?"

"There are few murder cases," the Commissioner began when Deputy Commissioner Devery again interrupted him and said:

"What you mean to say is this, Commissioner, that when there are crimes arrests are made. In Moss's time there were robberies and no arrests were made."

It was getting near the Commissioner's time for departure and the Deputy Commissioner asked him if he wouldn't talk privately with him for a few moments. This terminated the interview.

BIG BET ON YACHT RACE.

$400,000 Wagered on Shamrock II.'s Chances in International Contest—Americans Gave the Odds.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 3.—The great international yachting bet of $400,000 between an English syndicate, represented by Walter J. Kingsley of London and a group of patriotic Pittsburgers, represented by William I. Mustin, was finally arranged this afternoon. The entire sum was deposited in the hands of the stakeholder, Mr. Kingsley turning over $150,000 in British banknotes and Mr. Mustin giving a certified check for $250,000. What is said to be the greatest bet in history was thus successfully consummated. Both Mr. Mustin and Mr. Kingsley arrived in Pittsburg this morning, Mr. Mustin coming from Asbury Park and Mr. Kingsley from New York. Mr. Mustin promptly put Mr. Kingsley in communication with his principals, who were speedily convinced that the $150,000 of British money was awaiting their convenience. Mr. Kingsley on his part agreed to accept a certified check for the full amount of the American side of the wager.

As the firm of Darr, Moore & Brydon had been used repeatedly without warrant in the press of the country as the probable stakeholder, a conference was held in the office of that firm. The partners went into the matter and decided that as theirs was an investment business, and stakeholding not in their line, they must decline to hold the stakes. They did, however, suggest the name of a citizen, prominent in financial circles, and who is known as far as London, as a possible stakeholder. This gentleman when approached consented to become stakeholder upon the express condition that his name should be withheld from the public, as he does not care to share in the publicity now enjoyed by those Pittsburgers who crossed in the Deutschland. Bank-notes and check were carefully gone over and pronounced satisfactory. Mr. Kingsley's credentials were examined with the same result. The stake is to be paid within one week after the concluding race, the place of meeting to be New York. The wager is simply $150,000 to $250,000 that Shamrock lifts the cup. There are no conditions as to accident. Both Mr. Mustin and Mr. Kingsley, the brokers for their respective syndicates, will receive handsome commissions. Mr. Kingsley is to get 5 per cent. of the whole amount in case the Shamrock wins and 2½ per cent. of $150,000 in the event of her losing. Mr. Kingsley was glad to be relieved of the responsibility of the thirty-one one-thousand-pound Bank of England notes he has carried on his person since leaving England, Aug. 23.

Mr. Mustin was also glad to conclude the affair, which he engaged in as a matter of business, but which has gained him so much undesirable publicity and a prominence in the sporting world altogether unexpected.

Mr. Mustin's compensation for his share in the arrangement of the bet is 5 per cent. of $250,000, which was paid to him as soon as the wager was consummated this afternoon.

The name of the stakeholder is the one closely guarded secret of the bet. The names of the men composing the syndicate also are kept from the public. "They are all well-known Pittsburg gentlemen," said Mr. Mustin, "but for obvious reasons their names are being withheld. They are backing the American boat because they anticipate another victory for the Yankee skippers and look upon the matter with the eye of business men. However, if the Englishmen should take the cup away they would not turn a hair. They have the spirit of true sportsmen, every one of them, and if their quarter of a million should be taken they would be the first to say 'bully for Lipton.'"

MISS MORGAN KILLS DEER.

Daughter of the New York Banker Slays Two in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 3.—After four weeks spent in the wilds of western Colorado Prof. Henry T. Osborn, Mrs. Osborn, Miss Osborn, H. Fairfield Osborn, Jr., and Miss Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, returned to civilization to-day. They had been on the south fork of the Williams River, nearly 100 miles from Glenwood Springs. With them were several guides and a score of pack horses.

The pack showed plainly that the hunt had been successful, for the antlers of six fine deer appeared sticking out from under the gunny sack covering. Prof. Osborn explained that three of the bucks were killed by the ladies of the party, and two of them fell as the result of good marksmanship of Miss Morgan.

UNITED STATES OFFERED TO ACT AS MEDIATOR

Secretary Hay's Note to the Warring Southern Republics.

This Government Would Deplore Any Action Which "Might Menace Security of Traffic Across the Isthmus."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—During Secretary Hay's recent visit to Washington on Aug. 24 a telegraphic message was sent to the Ministers at Caracas and Bogota desiring them to inform the Foreign Secretaries of Venezuela and Colombia of the distress with which the President had heard of the likelihood of a disturbance of the relations between those two republics. Adverting to the possibility of the influence of the United States being exerted to compose the pending questions, the Ministers were directed to say that, while the relations of this Government with both nations are equally intimate and friendly, and every opportunity is taken to show the good-will we bear them, an offer of the President's kindly offices to arrange any differences which may exist between Colombia and Venezuela would be ineffective without the acquiescence of both.

Nevertheless, inspired by the sentiments which are common to all the Governments of the American Republics, the United States would sincerely deplore, said Secretary Hay, a breach of the amicable relations that at this time happily exist between the sister nations of the Western World, and would especially regret any action by either of them which might menace the security of transit across the Isthmus or the neutrality of its territory, and thereby constrain the Government of the United States to consider its responsibilities and functions under existing treaty engagements with Colombia.

The text of Mr. Hay's telegram has not been made public. It is understood that an acknowledgment of its receipt has been made by the Venezuelan Government, but the purport of the acknowledgment has not been made known, although it is said it is friendly in tone, and, while charging invasion by Colombian forces on the Venezuelan border, and referring to the temporary suspension of diplomatic intercourse which has occurred, the way appears to be open for explanations. Venezuela has not declared war against Colombia.

Colombia also, it is said to-night, has made response to the note of Secretary Hay. While its contents are not obtainable, the statement is made that it is conciliatory in character and expresses an earnest wish that war with Venezuela may be averted. Any other result, it is stated, would be a cause of genuine regret to the people of Colombia.

Colombia, it is stated, stands ready to accept the friendly intervention of the United States to avert war, and reposes full confidence in the latter country.

Señor Pulido, the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires, to-day received a budget of official mail from Caracas up to about Aug. 22. A letter of that date states that the Government has repelled all the invasions which have threatened the border, and has 10,000 troops concentrated at points on the border with large equipments of artillery and stores. Except for these precautionary measures of defense, the country is described as being in a state of complete peace.

The new Minister from the United States, Mr. Bowen, had arrived at La Guayra, from which point he had been escorted on a special train to the capital. Aug. 24 had been set for the presentation of his credentials to President Castro. The Venezuelan papers give to Mr. Bowen a cordial welcome. They also print with favorable comment a letter from President McKinley to President Castro acknowledging the receipt of notice of Castro's choice as Provisional President, and expressing hopes for a long continuance of friendly relations between the United States and Venezuela.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 3 (via Haitien Cable.)—The Republica, semi-official organ of the Government, published to-day an inspired article ending as follows:

"The hour for notes has passed, and the time for action has arrived. Diplomacy has laid before the world the just reasons which it has had and has for asking compensation for the grievances suffered. It has exhausted all the means at its disposal for settling threatening questions between nation and nation. We have waited enough. Now is the time for reprisals."

BLOCK BOUGHT BY MR. SCHWAB

He May Build a $2,000,000 Mansion on Orphan Asylum Site, Riverside Drive.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, is the buyer of the block bounded by Riverside Drive, West End Avenue, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets, the sale of which by the Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York was reported last week. Final contracts in the deal were signed yesterday morning, Jesse C. Bennett affixing his signature as the representative of Mr. Schwab. S. Osgood Pell & Co. and Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. conducted negotiations for the sellers. Willard A. Mitchell, as attorney for Mr. Bennett, acted in an advisory capacity for the purchaser. The price paid for the property is $860,000.

Mr. Schwab will not take title to the block until Oct. 1, 1902, and for this reason his plans for the future of it have not yet assumed very definite form—in fact, none of the parties to the negotiations said yesterday that he had not heard from Mr. Schwab, either directly or indirectly, any expression as to just how he intends to utilize the property. When questioned on this point yesterday, Mr. Schwab declined to give any intimation of what his plans might be. The impression is very general, however, that a magnificent mansion is to be erected on the Riverside Drive front, with spacious grounds at the rear. If the entire block is not needed for carrying out this scheme the easterly end of it may be resold to parties considered congenial neighbors by Mr. Schwab. Rumor places the cost of the new mansion at $2,000,000.

Mr. Schwab's decision to build on Riverside Drive has occasioned general surprise, in view of the marked tendency of the "steel men," following Mr. Carnegie's example, to make their homes on upper Fifth Avenue. Real estate brokers and operators on the upper west side view the projected improvement of the Orphan Asylum block with much satisfaction, and as one of them put it yesterday, "I hope that Mr. Schwab's coming will put new life in the Riverside section."

GOV. ODELL FOR PRESIDENT.

Dr. Henry Wade Rogers Says the East Will Support Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Henry Wade Rogers, ex-President of Northwestern University, but now of Yale Law School, is in Chicago, with Mrs. Rogers, for a two weeks' visit. Dr. Rogers, who is a Democrat, in an interview to-night eulogized Gov. Odell of New York.

"Gov. Odell," he said, "is the most remarkable Governor and most admirable administrator that New York ever had. He will be enthusiastically pressed for the nomination for President not only by the solid State of New York, but by the greater part of the East. He has done immense things for reform and for good administration, without talking much about them. To paraphrase Kipling, he has not been a reformer with his mouth."

It Saves Half a Day.

Lackawanna's noon train to Buffalo permits morning's business in New York. Arrives Buffalo 10 P. M.—Adv.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Frontier Arrangement Only Temporary—Spain Has a Grievance Against the North African State.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Abdiul Krim, who has represented the Sultan of Morocco on a special missiin to Paris and St. Petersburg, says, according to a dispatch to The Times from Tangier, that he trusts a satisfactory arrangement in regard to the French frontier has been arrived at. He has reason to believe, however, that the arrangement will not be permanent, though he thinks it will allay unrest pending direct negotiations between the Sultan and the French Minister to Morocco.

Spain has been unable to obtain the restitution of a boy and girl kidnapped by subjects of the Sultan. If they are not returned by Sept. 12 Spain will take action.

FRANCO-TURKISH SITUATION.

Yesterday's Action of the French Cabinet Brings the Affair Nearer a Definitive Rupture.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, has virtually received his passports.

"To-day's Cabinet action was one step further toward a definitive rupture.

"The Sultan seems to be acting on the mistaken idea that France, during her weeks of merrymaking, will not venture to take a logical, forcible measure consistent with her dignity."

THE OPHIR AT ST. VINCENT.

Officers of Escorting Cruisers Think Boer Prisoners at St. Helena May Be Treated Too Well.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A cablegram to The Times from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, announces that the royal yacht Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, has arrived there. The voyage from the Cape was a pleasant one, and the heat was not oppressive.

The two escorting cruisers coaled at St. Helena. The officers, on seeing the manner in which the Boer prisoners there were treated, came to the conclusion that the treatment was perhaps too good. The prisoners have the same food as the soldiers, with fresh meat and bread five times a week. They have plenty of money, and some of them are members of the St. Helena Club.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Convenes To-day in London—Letters from Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, which convenes to-day, expressing his hearty good-will and praying that God's blessing may rest on the deliberations of the delegates. The Bishop of London has also addressed a congratulatory and sympathetic letter to the President of the conference.

These communications appear in the Methodist organ, The Christian Commonwealth, and in commenting on them the editor of that publication says these brotherly greetings will be received with great joy by Methodists particularly and Christians generally throughout the world.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Methodist Conference opens in Wesley's Chapel to-morrow. A large number of American delegates put in an appearance to-day, and are arranging for seats, &c. Nineteen American Bishops and 270 delegates will participate in the meeting.

Bishop Galloway of Jackson, Miss., will preach the opening sermon.

Queen's Tribute to Murdered Empress.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Times prints a dispatch from Vienna describing a visit paid by the King and Queen of Roumania yesterday to the vaults of the Capuchin Church in the Austrian capital. The King and Queen placed a laurel and edelweiss wreath on the tomb of the murdered Empress Elizabeth. The wreath was tied with a ribbon inscribed with a dedication in blank verse by the Queen, known in literature as "Carmen Sylva." Elizabeth, says the poem, was akin to all whose thought was great and free, wherefore "Carmen Sylva" lays at her feet the "flowers of the Karpathians."

DEMOCRACY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Bryanites Are Out and Josiah Quincy Will Head State Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The Bryanites are out and the old-line Democrats are once more at the head of the party in Massachusetts. The Democratic State Committee met in conference to-day, and the result is that Charles S. Hamlin and William A. Garton gave up their Gubernatorial aspirations and ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy stands out in the open. He will be the Democratic nominee for Governor to run against Gov. Crane this Fall.

In a few days a manifesto, it is promised, will come from Mr. Quincy's pen. George Fred Williams is ignored and the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform has no place on the party programme.

UNIQUE WEDDING IN BOSTON.

Bridegroom, Best Man, Usher, and Officiating Clergyman Brothers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—A wedding took place in King's Chapel at noon to-day in which the bridegroom, who is an Amherst graduate of 1888, the officiating clergyman, the best man, and the chief usher were brothers, and the bride, bridesmaids, and organist were Mount Holyoke graduates. The bride was Miss Elizabeth Ware Woodward, daughter of Mrs. Harriet B. Woodward of Jamaica Plain, and the bridegroom was the Rev. James Alexander Fairley of Nutley, N. J. The chaped was decorated in golden rod and green by the graduate members of Psi Omega of Mount Holyoke College, of which fraternity the bride is a member. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Fairley, Ph. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Woodward has been a teacher in the high school of Easthampton, Mass., and Rockville, Conn., since her graduation at Mount Holyoke in 1898. Mr. Fairley has been since 1894 pastor of St. Paul's Congregational Church of Nutley, N. J., where Mr. and Mrs. Fairley will be at home after Oct. 1.

CALLS DIVIDENDS ILLEGAL

Stockholder Sues Directors of the Electric Vehicle Company.

Seeks to Have Them Repay $380,000 Into the Treasury—Charge that the Company Has Lost $5,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 3.—Suit has been commenced in the Court of Chancery by Richard Siegman, a stockholder, against Isaac L. Rice, George H. Day, Thomas J. Regan, Daniel Shea, Martin Maloney, John Jacob Astor and other directors of the Electric Vehicle Company to have declared illegal the payment of some $380,000 in dividends on the stock of the company, and to have the directors of the company held responsible for this amount and directed to repay the same into the treasury of the company.

It is charged that while these dividends were being paid out the company was gradually losing money and that the dividends were not paid out of the earnings, but out of the capital stock of the company. It is also charged that the company has lost $5,000,000 in the business and that last April it was obliged to borrow $1,500,000 and in return gave a mortgage on the property for $1,675,000.

Among the Directors who are charged with having voted illegally for these dividends are Rice, Day, Regan, Shea, and Maloney. It is further asserted that George Chapman, another Director who voted for the dividends, is a personal representative and employe of John Jacob Astor.

Of the capital stock of $18,800,000, it is alleged that over $6,300,000 is owned by the Electric Storage Battery Company, over $2,000,000 by a syndicate represented by Shea, $2,000,000 by Albert A. Polk, and $750,000 by John Jacob Astor.

Sieman affirms that he is obliged to appeal to the court because he could get no redress by application to the Directors.

BIG ELECTRIC COMBINATION.

Report that Philadelphia Capitalists Will Form a $100,000,000 Union of Traction and Light Companies.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The North American to-morrow will publish a report that a union of all the electric railway and electric light companies owned by Philadelphia capitalists is now under way, with excellent prospects that the project will be carried to a successful conclusion. This combination will involve over $100,000,000.

The principal companies to be merged are the Union Traction Company, which owns all the street railway lines in this city; the new rapid transit companies recently chartered in this State, the Philadelphia Electric Company, which controls most of the electric light plants in the city, and the Electric Company of America and the American Railways Company, which own electric street railways and electric light plants in many of the Eastern States.

The object of the combination, it is said, is for the purpose of operating the different companies on a more economical basis.

WANT THE TARIFF REVISED.

National Manufacturers' Association Will Ask Congress to Change Present Laws—Favor Reciprocity.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers will meet here to-morrow to consider the advisability of calling a convention of the association for the purpose of memorializing Congress to revise the present tariff laws and to encourage reciprocity treaties with other countries.

The committee at the recent annual convention of the association at Detroit was instructed to learn the sentiment of the manufacturers of the country on these subjects. This has been done, and it is believed that at to-morrow's meeting the reports to be made by members will so strongly favor reciprocity treaties and a radical revision of the tariff that the committee will issue a call for such a convention. Delegates will be elected by the several subordinate organizations of the National association, and the convention will be held some time before the meeting of Congress in December.

FOUND HER HUSBAND'S MONEY.

Wife Now Claims $200 Reward for Return of Lost $1,000 Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A young man named Alexander

SOLID FRONT FOR A DEMOCRAT FOR MAYOR

Greater New York Organization's Policy Announced Anew.

But, Declares Mr. Russell, the Reform Democracy Will Work Strenuously for Harmony.

William Hepburn Russell presided yesterday at a meeting of the Conference Committee of the Greater New York Democracy, held at 253 Broadway. John C. Sheehan presented the following, which was seconded by Rastus S. Ransom and adopted:

The members of the Conference Committee representing the Greater New York Democracy, while not intending to discuss the subject of candidates for the Mayoralty outside of the general conference, deem it advisable to state that the Greater New York Democracy has not thus far, by any of its committees or otherwise, discussed or considered the availability of any person as a candidate for the Mayoralty, nor has it expressed as an organization any opinion for or against any person or persons suggested for that office.

We take this occasion to say further that the accumulating and startling evidence disclosed day after day of abominable crimes and corruption in nearly all the departments of the City Government make it apparent to all men that Tammany Hall, under its present rulers, has become a public enemy, and that in the presence of this monstrous evil all decent citizens, regardless of political or other considerations, should unite in the supreme and absorbing duty of driving the despoilers from the trust so scandalously abused by them.

After an informal discussion of candidates an adjournment was taken until Friday afternoon, when definite action will be taken relative to the list of candidates to be submitted to the joint general conference next Monday.

On the same day (Friday) the Advisory Committee will take the initiative in the matter of calling conventions of the Greater New York Democracy.

Asked about the possible candidacy of Mr. Coler Chairman Russell said:

"In my opinion, Mr. Coler, before his name can be used, should unequivocally announce that he will not be a candidate on the Tammany ticket. If he does not declare himself his name should not be considered.

"The representatives of the Greater New York Democracy will present a solid front for the selection of a Democrat as a candidate for the Mayoralty. We shall advance every argument we can to that end. We believe a Democrat is needed to get Democratic votes. This is a Democratic city and we must have Democratic support to win. Expediency, not partisanship, induces our organization to take this position.

"I shall stand by the candidate selected by the conference. I am no bolter. I am simply expressing my individual opinion and purposes. I believe we can defeat Tammany and with harmony and unanimity can wrest the administration from Tammany Hall. The Greater New York Democracy will stand by any candidate who is chosen unanimously or nearly so.

"This organization will go into the conference with the determination to bring about harmony and unanimity in the selection of a candidate. We will not go to the conference prejudiced in favor of any one man or against any man. But we will lay down the broad principle that a Democrat should be selected as our standard bearer. There is plenty of good material. If we could do nothing else we could put all the names in a hat and select the first name by chance. In any event we should be sure to get a good candidate."

In reply to a question, Mr. Russell said the Greater New York Democracy had not seriously considered Ashbel P. Fitch as a candidate for Mayor.

COMMITTEE OF 107 TO MEET.

Members Consider Mr. Coler as Out of the Question as a Mayoralty Candidate.

The Campaign Committee of 107 appointed at the convention of the Citizens' Union will meet to-night at the headquarters, 34 Union Square East.

Secretary Thomas A. Fulton was busy yesterday, but he found time to tell a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that any reports of what might be done at the meeting were purely speculative. Mr. Fulton's office was littered with enrollment lists and he seemed particularly pleased with the numerical strength of the army of voters who have enrolled under the banner of the Union.

Members of the committee, while refusing to permit the use of their names, were of the opinion yesterday that Controller Coler is out of the question as a fusion nominee for Mayor and that of the six names suggested those of Messrs. George Foster Peabody, Seth Low, and Capt. F. Norton Goddard can be considered seriously. It is believed that other names will be added to the list for submission to the joint conference next Monday.

Mr. Peabody was visited by reporters, and he said, among other things:

"I only learned of the compliment paid me by reading the newspapers. If the list as published is correct I have only praise for all except myself, and I cannot take the selection of my name seriously until the causes are made clear to me at the meeting on Wednesday night. I think the name of Austen G. Fox might profitably be added for consideration. I am especially pleased that the name of John De Witt Warner is in the list, as he would make an excellent Mayor."

SEVENTH DISTRICT FRAUDS.

Investigation in the Fight for Republican Leadership Develops Additional Irregularities.

Proofs of fraud continue to develop in the fight for the Republican leadership of the Seventh Assembly District between Franklyn Miller and Joseph T. Hackett, and yesterday President Voorhis of the Board of Elections was served with an order issued by Justice Dugro, in the Supreme Court, to show cause why 604 names enrolled as Republicans in the supplementary lists should not be stricken from the lists. The order is returnable at 10:30 A. M. on Sept. 11.

It is based on contentions that 148 men whose names appear on the lists could not be found at the addresses given, that 404 of the names are forgeries, and that 112 are illegally filed on account of irregularities in the accompanying oaths. It is alleged that of these last 53 were sworn to by one Charles H. Kohler, and an affidavit of the City Clerk attests that no such name appears on the official list of notaries and Commissioners of Deeds.

Eli Sobel, a notary, disclaims forty-two of the enrollment blanks on which his name appears, but will not make affidavit to that effect, but B. F. Hillery, whose name is appended to the seventeen remaining blanks, swears that the acknowledgments were never taken by him.

About fifteen witnesses were examined in the criminal proceedings instituted by Mr. Miller, the present leader, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Mayo. Some denied that they had ever signed the enrollment blanks, but a majority declared that while they had signed them, they had not sworn to their signatures.

AN ANTI-HESS MEETING.

Small Crowd Attended It, and Some of Those Left.

A meeting of the regular organization and anti-Hess Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District was held in Mott Memorial Hall, on Madison Avenue, last night, to consider "the unjustifiable contest instigated by Charles A. Hess." Invitations were sent out and each recipient was requested to bring with him three enrolled Republicans. About 100 persons attended.

F. Bronson Winthrop presided. Remarks, consisting in the main of personal attacks on Mr. Hess, were made by McDougall Hawkes, Herbert Parsons, and others. Frank D. Sturges offered a preamble and resolutions which were adopted, in which the last paragraph read:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be empowered to appoint a committee of not less than five enrolled Republicans to draft an address to be issued to the enrolled Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, placing the issues of the present contest before them.

F. W. Gross was one of those invited to the meeting by the recipient of one of the letters. He has been strongly anti-Hess in the past, but he made a speech in which he took exception to the programme laid down by the Hawkes faction and then left the hall, and was followed by others. Mr. Gross said afterward that Mr. Hawkes's friends wanted pledges that he could not make as a consistent Republican.

SENATOR PLATT CONFIDENT.

He Returns to His City Quarters Improved in Health.

Senator Platt returned to his quarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. His sojourn at Manhattan Beach has been very beneficial, and his health is greatly improved.

The Senator is confident of an anti-Tammany victory, and believes the fusionists will agree on a winning ticket.

NO THIRD PARTY NEEDED, SAYS MR. W. J. BRYAN.

Nebraskan Does Not Believe that the "Cleveland Element" Can Again Control the Democratic Party.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—Promoters of the third party conference to be held in Kansas City in two weeks having stated that William J. Bryan was in sympathy with the movement, he was asked to-day concerning his attitude in the matter. He replied:

"I know nothing about the third party movement in Missouri, except what I have seen in the papers. If the third party is intended to influence Missouri politics, I do not see that it is needed, for the Democracy has shown no inclination to abandon Democratic principles, and, while the party adheres to Democratic principles, as set forth in the Kansas City platform, new parties are not needed to accomplish reforms.

"Mr. Cleveland's Administration drove many Democrats into a third party movement, but I am not willing to believe that the Cleveland element can again obtain control of the Democratic Party."

MR. BRYAN IS EXPANDING.

For $5 He Buys the Plant and Newspaper The National Watchman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—William J. Bryan has bought The National Watchman, a newspaper published in this city and formerly known as The Silver Knight Watchman. It is expected that he will merge it in The Commoner. The National Watchman is not printed here, and the subscription list is said to be its most valuable asset. There is no expectation that The National Watchman will continue to be published, or that Mr. Bryan intends to have more than one newspaper.

The consideration named in the bill of sale, which was placed on record to-day, is $5. The bill is signed by Edwin A. Newman, as President of The National Watchman Company.

NEW JERSEY GOVERNORSHIP.

Democratic State Convention to Nominate a Candidate Oct. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 3.—William B. Gourley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has issued a call for the State Convention, which will be held in Taylor's Opera House, Trenton, on Tuesday, Oct. 1, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and also of electing a new State Committee.

The total number of delegates to the convention will be 1,099, divided among the counties as follows: Atlantic, 28; Bergen, 63; Burlington, 42; Camden, 82; Cape May, 16; Cumberland, 33; Essex, 170; Gloucester, 20; Hudson, 172; Hunterdon, 29; Mercer, 57; Middlesex, 45; Monmouth, 57; Morris, 42; Ocean, 23; Passaic, 73; Salem, 18; Somerset, 24; Sussex, 21; Union, 57, and Warren, 27. Necessary to a choice, 549.

It is probable that ex-Mayor Garret D. W. Vroom of Trenton will be chosen as Temporary Chairman of the convention. The State Committee will meet at Trenton on Monday evening, Sept. 30.

S. HOWLAND ROBBINS DEAD.

Ex-Fire Commissioner Passes Away in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Samuel Howland Robbins, ex-Fire Commissioner under Mayors Grant and Gilroy, died at about 1:45 o'clock this morning in the Presbyterian Hospital, where he had been ill for some time. Mr. Robbins had had a complication of diseases and had been in poor health for some months. He was recently taken to the hospital, where he sank rapidly. His death had been expected hourly for the last two or three days.

Last evening it was said his condition was critical, although unchanged. He was conscious up to midnight. At that hour his strength failed rapidly, he lost consciousness, and just before 2 o'clock he died. There was none of his friends or family at the bedside at the time of his death. At the hospital it was said no one was in the room, his nurse having gone to another room to secure a restorative.

Mr. Robbins, the clubman and President of the Fire Commission of the City of New York under two administrations, was sixty years old, and was born in this city. He was the youngest son of the late banker, George S. Robbins. He married early in life and lived abroad for some years. On taking up his residence in this country he became a member of a number of clubs and became prominent through his wit and good fellowship.

Mr. Robbins always took a keen interest in sports. He was a polo player, a pigeon shot, a racing man, and a superior player at the whist table. Of recent years he was a golf enthusiast, and was often seen on the links.

On May 2, 1880, he was appointed Fire Commissioner by Mayor Grant. In 1893 he was elected President of the Commission, and retired the same year. He was reappointed by Mayor Gilroy in February, 1894.

Mr. Robbins was a veteran of the civil war, during which he served on Gen. Butterfield's staff. He was well-known in club life in Chicago and New York, and was a member of the Metropolitan, Union, Manhattan, and Jockey Clubs. His home in this city was at 20 East Twenty-seventh Street, and he had a country place at Lenox.

Mr. Robbins was President of the Board of Stewards of the National Steeplechase Association.

Death of Prof. Samuel Porter.

FARMINGTON, Conn., Sept. 3.—Prof. Samuel Porter, one of the most widely known teachers of the deaf and dumb in this country, died here at his home late last night at the age of ninety-one. The cause of death was gradual decline from advanced age.

Dr. Porter was a son of the Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., at one time President of Yale College. The son graduated from that institution in 1829, and for some time had enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest living graduate of the university but one.

A few years after leaving college he took up the instruction of the deaf and dumb at an institution in Hartford and continued teaching there until 1836. Then he became the editor of The American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb. In 1846 he went to New York and resumed his work of instructing mutes, and in 1868 he was made Professor of Mental Science and English Philology of Gallaudet College, (formerly the National Deaf-Mute College.) In 1884 he was made Professor Emeritus of the college and enjoyed that distinction at the time of his death.

CHICAGO ACCIDENT RECORD.

330 Deaths on Railroads, as Compared with 486 in Nine Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—In the matter of deaths from railroad accidents during the census year, as is made evident by Census Bulletin No. 83, Chicago's total is 330, the total in nine other large cities of the United States is 486. Compared with other cities Chicago represents a tremendous sacrifice of life.

City.	Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New York	3,437,202	113	11	124
Philadelphia	1,208,697	50	5	55
St. Louis	575,238	8	1	9
Boston	560,892	50	2	52
Baltimore	508,957	31	6	37
Cleveland	381,768	61	7	48
Buffalo	352,219	55	4	59
San Francisco	342,782	22	4	26
Cincinnati	325,902	52	4	56
Total	7,778,657	442	44	486
Chicago	1,698,575	304	26	330

The Disabled Wilson Liner Buffalo.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Wilson Line steamer Buffalo, Capt. Loveridge, which left New York Aug. 17 for Hull, and which, as before reported, was spoken Aug. 28 in latitude 49, longitude 13, with a broken shaft, expecting to be able to proceed on Aug. 31, passed Lizard Head to-day displaying the signal denoting that the vessel was not under control.

MISS EASTWICK SUBJECT TO HALLUCINATIONS

Mind of Woman Arrested for London Forgery Said to be Affected.

Her Brother Says that Since a Severe Illness She Has Imagined Herself Immensely Wealthy.

Marie Josephine Eastwick, the young Philadelphia woman who was arraigned in the Guildhall Police Court, London, Monday on a charge of having raised a certificate of Canadian Pacific stock from 5 to 1,000 shares, has two brothers living in this city, and is well known at the Waldorf-Astoria, where she lived with her father during the Summer of 1900. Miss Eastwick's brothers are Edward P. Eastwick, Jr., and G. S. Eastwick of the Eastwick Engineering Company, Limited, of New York, Havana, and New Orleans. The brothers have not received from their father or their elder sister, Hulda, both of whom were with Miss Marie, any particulars of their younger sister's arrest. All the information they have on the subject is what they have obtained from the cable dispatches in the newspapers.

Edward P. Eastwick, Jr., when seen yesterday, said his sister's act was clearly attributable to hysterical insanity, from which she had suffered periodically for three years past.

"Three years ago," said Mr. Eastwick, "my sister had a severe attack of typhoid fever. She regained her physical health, but has since been subject at intervals to hallucinations. The form which these hallucinations took was that she was an immensely wealthy woman and destined to make her mark as a financier. She did have considerable money of her own, left her by her grandfather on her mother's side, and I know that she did speculate in Wall Street while visiting in New York. But to what extent her speculations went none of us knows. My impression is that there were usually unfortunate. You see she was not insane to the extent that would justify proceedings to have her committed.

"In fact, before she left for Europe, about eighteen months ago, she was supposed to have been entirely cured. Yet her family felt the necessity of keeping her under watch for fear of a recurrence of her malady, and it was for this reason that both her father and sister remained with her. She had the very best specialists which this country affords, among them being Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia and Dr. Stern of the Hartford Retreat. They were both hopeful that there would be no recurrence of her hallucinations. It seems there was.

"Her act was clearly that of a crazy woman. I doubt very much that the forgery of the certificate was made with the skill which the dispatches state, but even so, if she had been sane she must have known that detection was inevitable, since there is a record easily accessible of every certificate of railroad stock in existence, and inquiry in such a transaction as she figured in was a mere matter of ordinary business precaution."

"Have you asked the State Department to interest itself in your sister's case?"

"No; I don't think that will be at all necessary. I think the English physicians who examine her will quickly ascertain that she was irresponsible. But, of course, if there should be any necessity for expert testimony from this country we will be able to furnish plenty of it from eminent specialists."

PRESIDENT'S DAY AT BUFFALO.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley Will Leave Canton To-day and Visit the Pan-American Fair To-morrow.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 3.—President and Mrs. McKinley attended the county fair this afternoon. It was children's day, and hundreds of little ones from all over the county were present. Preparations for the start for Buffalo in the morning and for a two weeks' trip made this a busy day at the McKinley home. The start for Buffalo will be made at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning over the Pennsylvania lines to Cleveland via Alliance. The train will be a special one, and it is scheduled to reach Buffalo at 4:55 to-morrow afternoon.

The President's party will consist of the President, Mrs. McKinley, maid and nurse, Misses Mary and Ida Barber of Canton, and Miss Sarah Duncan of Cleveland, nieces of President and Mrs. McKinley; Secretary to the President Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Latta, two of the executive stenographers.

On Thursday the President will take part in the exercises of President's Day at the Pan-American Exposition, which will include an address by the President. On Friday the President and party will be taken to Niagara Falls, and will return to the Exposition in the afternoon in time for a brief reception. The party will leave Buffalo about 10 o'clock Saturday morning and reach Cleveland about 8 in the afternoon.

In Cleveland the President will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick until Tuesday, when they will go to the home of Senator and Mrs. Hanna for the remainder of the week. The President will participate in the exercises incident to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. They probably will return to Canton on Saturday, Sept. 14, to remain a few days, after which they will return to Washington.

Tug Ran Down Rowboat; Girl Drowned.

The tugboat William H. Vanderbilt ran down a rowboat in the North River last night off Leroy Street. Susan Holmes, sixteen years old, of 110 King Street, was drowned, and her two companions, James Eagleton, eighteen years old, of 164 West Sixty-fifth Street, and Thomas Sherry, seventeen years old, of Fourth Street and Lukes Place, Brooklyn, were rescued by the crew of the tugboat. Pilot William Sandlovel, twenty-six years old, of 133 Sixty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, was arrested by the police of the Charles Street Station.

Train Kills a Congressman's Wife.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 3.—Mrs. S. S. Barney of West Bend, wife of Congressmen S. S. Barney of the Fifth District, and Mrs. W. H. Ramsey, Sr., of Port Washington, wife of a former State Bank Controller, were killed by a Northwestern train to-day one mile south of Port Washington station. The women were driving across the track and the train struck them.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, winds variable.

The weather will be generally fair to-day and Thursday east of the Mississippi River, except near the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, where local thunderstorms are probable. In the West the weather will be partly cloudy, with showers to-day in the Northwest, the Central Rocky Mountain region, and the extreme Southwest, probably continuing to-morrow over the two latter districts.

On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and mostly northeasterly, becoming variable; on the Gulf Coast light and variable, and on the Great Lakes light and variable, though mostly north to east to-day over the upper portion.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have light northeasterly winds, becoming variable, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	71	67	69
6 A. M.	70	67	68
9 A. M.	77	74	78
12 M.	83	76	83
4 P. M.	80	76	82
6 P. M.	78	73	76
9 P. M.	76	72	72
12 P. M.	74	71	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....74¾
Weather Bureau.....72
Corresponding date 1900.....76
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.69

The thermometer registered 67 degrees at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 78 degrees at 1:30 P. M. and the minimum 65 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

STRIKERS DESERT TO RETURN TO THE MILLS

One Hundred and Twenty-five Men Resume Work in Pittsburg.

Steel Trust Makes Gains In Several Plants—Mayor Black Issues a Proclamation to Strikers.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 3.—Developments today in the steel strike show decided gains for the manufacturers. The accession of thirty-two skilled men to the Star plant, the increased production at the Painter and the Lindsay & McCutcheon Mills, the defection from the strikers' ranks of seventy-five machinists and pipe cutters at the Continental Tube Works and fifty at the Pennsylvania Tube Works, the importation of twelve men to the Monessen steel hoop mill, and the installation of three mills on night turns at the Clark Mill last night all point to an early resumption all along the line, as viewed by the steel officials.

The Amalgamated officials, however, make the claim that everything is progressing satisfactorily, and say that much of the supposed advantage of the manufacturers is bluff and cannot be made good. As an instance they cite the Lindsay & McCutcheon plant, where the company claims to have as many men at work as it can accommodate and turning out merchantable product. The Amalgamated people claim that James Hurley, Vice President of the First District, visited the Lindsay & McCutcheon Mill to-day in the guise of a roller seeking work. He made an inspection of the mill, and according to his report there are thirty men at work, six of whom are skilled. The strikers also claim that at the Monessen plant the product turned out last week amounted to 250,900 pounds, whereas before the strike the daily output was 100,000 pounds.

The thirty-two men taken into the Star plant this morning came from Philadelphia and are said to be all skilled workmen. The coming of the new men was a complete surprise to the strikers and pickets, and when they saw a small army of workers, accompanied by another army of policemen, making for the main entrance of the plant, so great was their surprise that not a single picket made an effort to intercept them. They simply stood by and watched the largest body of imported men since the strike march into the plant to take their places.

When the whistle blew at the Continental Tube Works in this city this morning seventy-five machinists and pipe cutters entered the plant, and simultaneously fifty others returned to work at the Pennsylvania Tube Works, adjoining. General Manager Latshaw of the Pennsylvania Tube Company stated that when the machinists completed the new furnace the company expected to start the plant in full. He anticipated no trouble whatever.

Matters at McKeesport to-night are quiet and to all appearances unchanged. Strikers point to the fact that the machinists who were persuaded yesterday to leave the National Tube Works did not go in to-day as a victory for them. The much-talked-of start of the Demmler plant is still being discussed, and the attempt to start is now scheduled for the latter part of the week. The management claim that the only thing holding them back is adequate protection for the workers, a full complement of whom they say are ready to go in. Mayor Black is still holding back his final answer to the request for police protection, but to-night he issued a proclamation to "the workingmen of McKeesport." He says:

"The eyes of the country are on McKeesport.

"I have maintained all along that there would be no disorder, and still have confidence in the workingmen. Use no undue zeal in keeping men out of the Demmler mill, for I have heard it will be started this week.

"The venal Eastern press has exaggerated and distorted every trifling occurrence here into riot, and injured the town. Any violence would be the signal for application of the infamous principle of government by injunction and would divorce the support of loyal laboring men outside of the Amalgamated Association. Violence never won a strike. No right can be gained by lawbreaking.

"I feel no uneasiness, but issue this proclamation to keep you cool-headed. Use all caution possible to preserve order that the hot-headed element, if there be one, may be easily controlled.

"With the sanction of President Shaffer."

The report from Canal Dover is to the effect that although District Manager Cline promised yesterday that four mills would be fired up this morning, only one mill, a small thirty-four-inch sheet mill, was fired. The strikers claim this was caused by the desertion of nine of the non-union men who returned to Vandergrift, from which place they came last Sunday. Manager Cline would make no statement, except to deny that there were any desertions and to say that the situation was unchanged.

Amalgamated leaders in Pittsburg do not believe there will be any investigation of the charges made by Mr. Hickey at Milwaukee. Secretary Williams said to-day that if a committee should come here for the purpose it would not be received by the Amalgamated officials. President Shaffer, it is said, to-day received many indorsements of his course, and encouragement to remain firm.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Charles H. Bolce, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, is assigned to the Seventh Cavalry. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus for temporary duty, and, upon the completion thereof, will join his proper station.

First Lieut. Hilloe Olin, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, is assigned to the Thirtieth Infantry. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station.

Assignments in the Artillery Corps of officers recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 1:

First Lieut. George Hubbard, to the One Hundred and Ninth Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Preble for temporary duty, and, upon the completion thereof, will join his proper station.

First Lieut. Edward Hill, to the Seventy-seventh Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Monroe for temporary duty, and, upon the completion thereof, he will join his proper station.

Lieut. Col. Charles Morton, Eighth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will join his regiment.

Major Crosby P. Miller, Quartermaster, will proceed to San Francisco in time to assume charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department in that city, Oct. 1, to relieve Major Oscar F. Long, Quartermaster.

Transfers: Capt. Frank B. Andrus, from the Fourth Infantry to the Twenty-seventh Infantry; Capt. Herbert O. Williams, from the Twenty-seventh Infantry to the Fourth Infantry, Company G. Capt. Williams will remain on duty with the Twenty-seventh Infantry until Nov. 1, when he will join his proper station.

Transfers in the Fifteenth Cavalry: Capt. William T. Johnston, from Troop F to Troop G, Capt. Howard R. Hickok, from Troop G to Troop F.

The following-named officers are relieved from recruiting duty: Major Levi P. Hunt, Thirteenth Cavalry; Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, Twelfth Cavalry; Capt. Ralph Harrison, Second Cavalry; Capt. William T. Wilder, Eleventh Infantry; Capt. Elisha S. Benton, Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Herman W. Schull, Artillery Corps. Major Hunt and Capts. Cusack, Harrison, and Wilder will join their proper stations. Capt. Benton will join the Forty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, at Havana.

The following-named officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the army at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Sept. 16 to 20: Major William P. Kendall, Surgeon; Capt. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. William L. Geary, Commissary, in addition to his present duties, will relieve Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, Commissary, of his duties as Commissary of the camps at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Navy.

Commander C. H. Arnold is ordered to the New York yard.

Lieuts. R. D. Hasbrouck, C. Wells, E. L. Bisset, L. M. Nulton, and H. O. Stickney are detached from the Solace and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. F. H. Brumby is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. H. K. Benham is detached from the Bureau of Equipment and ordered to duty as Inspector of Equipment at the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company.

Lieut. G. S. Lincoln is detached from the torpedo station upon completion of his course and ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Ensign H. L. Collins is detached from the Solace and ordered home; he has two months' leave, at the expiration of which his resignation will be accepted.

Assistant Surgeon E. Thompson is detached from the Solace and ordered home to wait orders.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Admiral Remey, in command of the Asiatic Station, has advised the Navy Department that he is on a tour of the southern islands of the Philippines. As the Brooklyn is having her new battery installed, the Admiral temporarily has transferred his flag to the General Alava.

The transport Grant left Nagasaki Aug. 31 for San Francisco.

The transport Ingalls has arrived at Gibraltar.

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CHINESE BURNED TO DEATH

Three Lost Their Lives in an Early Morning Fire in Chinatown.

They Were American Citizens and Enemies to the Highbinders—Fire Started in a Restaurant.

There were all sorts of rumors afloat in Chinatown last night concerning the origin of the fire of the morning in 16 Pell Street, where three Chinamen lost their lives. The fact that seemed to lend color to some of the rumors was this: One of the dead Chinamen, Sing Que, was the most important witness against the highbinders indicted a year ago for the murder of Ah Fee, a member of the opposing organization, the Chee Kung Tong, or Chinese Free Masons.

Tom Lee, the leader of the Masons, was reported to be in secret conclave with his brother Masons, making arrangements for the sending back to China of the bodies of the dead men and deciding upon the steps to be taken in tracing the origin of the fire. The police of the Elizabeth Street Station, however, scouted the idea that the highbinders were responsible for the fire.

It was purely accidental, they said, and it was only a coincidence that a Mason witness against a Highbinder had perished. They said, however, that Won Got, head of the Highbinders, had visited the station house, where the bodies of the three Chinamen lay, he laughed quietly as he saw the dead foes of his order.

The white men who live in Chinatown and the neighborhood called attention to a peculiar fact concerning the dead men. There were before the fire of yesterday morning six Chinese voters in New York. The three Chinamen who lost their lives were of the six. And these three were followers of "Tom" Foley.

The fire itself occurred some time after 7 o'clock in the morning. The ground floor of the building, 16 Pell Street, is occupied by a Chinese grocer. Above it was the Chinese restaurant of Hung Far Low & Co. The two upper floors were used by the Masons. On the third were their meeting room and sleeping quarters. Above, on the top floor, was the Joss and a small sleeping room.

The fire started in the restaurant on the second floor and spread rapidly up through the building. Chinatown got its first warning of what was happening when Moy Man, a Mason, sleeping on the third floor, was awakened by the smoke and flame. He ran to a window at the front of the building.

"Fo Chu," he yelled.

In a moment a score of heads were stuck out of the windows of near-by buildings.

"Fo Chu," responded a chorus of voices.

Then a white man on the sidewalk translated for the benefit of the police.

"Fire!" he yelled.

Then pandemonium reigned in Chinatown. Out from the burning building Chinamen came climbing down the fire escapes to the street. Some of them got out through a projection running through to Bayard Street. Others, afraid to venture further, stood on the little iron balconies in front of the building wailing aloud.

Smoke got into the buildings adjoining on either side, and the tenants of these hurried out. Soon Chinatown's white women were on the streets in Chinese-American undress. A number of them, deserted by their Chinese spouses, remained in the buildings in a faint until carried out by the firemen later.

Just before the engines came a Chinaman appeared on the balcony of the third floor, and in spite of the shouts of those in the street below, leaped to the pavement. His body turned in the air and he struck on his head. He lay quite still. It was Sing Sue. When Truck No. 9 arrived its Lieutenant, George Ford, turned in a third alarm, as the fire seemed likely to spread through the flimsy neighborhood. Up the gaudily decorated front of the building Capt. John Howe led his men upon their ladders. As they climbed, firemen below played hose upon them, as the smoke and flame were coming from all the front windows.

The first entrance was made upon the fourth floor. In the joss house the men of the ladder stumbled across the bodies of two Chinamen. One of them lay with an arm stretched up to the shrine of the joss. The other lay with his face in six inches of water. These had evidently crept out from their bunks in a rear room.

It is believed that they were stupefied with opium or else they would have made their escape. Artificial respiration was tried by the firemen at first and later by an ambulance surgeon, but without avail. These two were Lee Chung Gong, fifty-two years old, and Sen Yu Ching, thirty-nine years old.

By the time the firemen had gotten the fire under control, practically the entire building was gutted. The gorgeous trappings of the Joss House were destroyed. The little niches where food was deposited for the feast of the gods had lost their ornaments, and the gaudy signs and banners on the building's front and in the hallway leading to the restaurant were torn and smirched. The entire damage was estimated at $8,000.

SUSPENSION FOR POLICEMAN.

Patrolman Walsh, Rockaway's ex-Chief, in Trouble—Arrested for Entering a Woman's Room.

Policeman Thomas Walsh of the Delancey Street Station was yesterday suspended from duty by Police Commissioner Murphy. He was arrested last Friday night in Rockaway, where it is alleged he entered the room of a young woman while he was intoxicated.

Instead of being arraigned before a Magistrate in Rockaway, the policeman was taken to Police Headquarters, Manhattan, where the case was laid before Commissioner Murphy. When the policeman entered the room of the young woman she became so frightened that she ran to the police station. Three patrolmen were sent to the house, and finding the policeman there they took him into custody.

At the Delancey Street Station last night the Sergeant on duty admitted that Policeman Walsh was suspended, but he said that he did not know the nature of the complaint.

Policeman Walsh was formerly Chief of Police of Rockaway. He became a policeman of this city when consolidation was effected. He lives at 238 Central Avenue, Rockaway.

American Woman Hurt in Switzerland.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Geneva says that in a railway accident at Neuveville, Canton of Berne, Monday, Miss Walther, an American, had her skull fractured and one of her legs broken.

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OUTING Yachting Number

THE September issue just out will tell you all you want to know about the *America's* Cup Races, Sir Thomas Lipton, English and American Yachting, and International Rifle Match Shooting. Besides, it will rejoice the heart of out-of-door people. :: ::

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the New York, Ontario and Western—President Fowler Optimistic.

The annual report of the New York, Ontario and Western for the year ended June 30 last was published yesterday. The income account had already been made public. Of dividend prospects, President Fowler says it is hoped that the position of the company is gradually approaching the time when some annual return on its share capital can be begun and continued. He does not, however, hold out much prospect of dividends in the immediate future. In explanation he says:

It is essential that the train loads shall be increased and the line further improved and its equipment augmented. With these objects in view, the track is being strengthened and heavier rails purchased and laid. Many light bridges are being replaced by heavier ones. Heavier engines have displaced lighter locomotives, and cars of greater capacity are being provided. The company's surplus earnings have been expended upon these and other additions and improvements and in loans to the coal companies, and it will be necessary for some time in the future to continue to some extent the policy heretofore pursued, otherwise gross earnings could not have been so largely increased, nor would occasion have arisen at this time for discussing the disposition of net earnings.

The property has steadily advanced from a condition which by many competent persons was considered almost hopeless a decade ago, to its present time, when the amount of the annual net earnings fully equals the sum of the gross revenue at that time.

Not only had the railway to be reconstructed and its equipment renewed, but its traffic had to a great extent, to be created and new sources of revenue found. Its disadvantages as to grades can probably never be fully overcome, except in the direction of strengthening the line for the heaviest motive powers in use, and such freight equipment as will enable the company to increase its train loads to something approaching the standard of its more favorably located competitors.

These statements are considered of special importance because recently there have been rumors to the effect that certain minority stockholders would endeavor to force a declaration of dividends on the common stock, the operation of the property being entirely in the hands of a voting trust.

Arthur L. Meyer Honored.

Arthur L. Meyer, who recently was elected to the Presidency of the South Shore Railway of Canada, was entertained at dinner by his friends at the Elberon Hotel,

NEW SAIL FOR SHAMROCK

Successful Trial with the Big Mainsail Used on the Other Side.

MORE HOPEFUL OF VICTORY

Based on Fact that the Challenger Was Built to Beat a Boat Ten Minutes Faster than the Columbia.

A picture that would gladden the heart of any sailorman and make a photographer leave his happy home, so to speak, was the Shamrock II. yesterday as she swept majestically along off the Highlands of Navesink at a seven-knot clip. Towering above her shapely green hull was the biggest mainsail and clubtopsail ever set upon a ninety-footer, and a pearly white balloon jibtopsail, with a sheen on it like a silken gown, that caught every breath of the light breeze.

It was a sail-stretching and sail-drilling spin for the challenger, and it proved a very satisfactory one of its kind.

Sir Thomas Lipton and his party left Newport after midnight on Monday, and the steam yacht Erin did not arrive at her Sandy Hook anchorage until 11:16 yesterday morning. Capt. Mathews brought her back outside Long Island, and they had good weather and smooth water all the way.

Under the direction of Navigator Hamilton, the crew of the Shamrock turned to early in the morning and began bending another mainsail, one that had been used on the other side in the yacht's trials on the Clyde, and which Sir Thomas declared was a better one than that used here for the past week. The sail was bent and hoisted by 12:30, and it is unquestionably a finely made and splendidly setting piece of duck. It has three battens in the leach, like the other, and it set perfectly on the head and luff.

Soon after the mainsail was set a big club topsail was mast-headed and after luncheon Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Jameson, Mr. Watson, who designed the yacht; Mr. Denny, who built her; Mr. Ratsey, who made her sails, and Commodore Hilliard of the Royal Clyde Club boarded the Shamrock from the Erin's launch.

At 2 P. M. the yacht slipped her mooring and filled away on the starboard tack in a light breeze from the east-northeast. A medium-sized jibtopsail was carried over the jib and staysail.

CHALLENGER'S SAILORS DRILLED.

Trimming sheets down flat after passing the point of the Hook, the Shamrock stepped off at an eight-knot clip at once, working her way out to sea with a fair tide under her lee. Three tacks brought her to the entrance to Gedney's channel, and it took her only nine minutes to sail its full length, one and one-eighth miles. As she came out by the last buoy the steam pilot boat New York saluted her with her steam siren. Going about to the port tack after clearing the channel, Capt. Sycamore kept the yacht going in the light breeze down the Jersey coast.

She was still on the port tack, carrying the same sail at 3:07, off Seabright, when she was put about, and a series of sail drills began. Seven men climbed out on the bowsprit, while twelve manned the balloon jibtopsail halliards. The small jibtopsail then came down. It was stowed on the bowsprit in about forty seconds. The next moment the ballooner in stops was being passed out and snapped on the stay, so that in less than four minutes after the orders were given, the great sail was set, and its sheet trimmed down. Manager Jameson watched every move made by the crew, and with Designer Watson noted critically the set of every sail.

At 3:25 the staysail and jib were taken in to allow the ballooner to draw, and at the same time the yacht was kept off for home. Under this sail she was doing about seven knots in the smooth water. The breeze was not over five knots in strength.

At 3:50 Capt. Sycamore jibed her to starboard, the ballooner came tumbling down on the bowsprit, to be caught by seven pair of hands and passed inboard in a jiffy. In a few moments a larger ballooner was sent up in stops, and broken out. It was a beauty, and no mistake.

Suddenly sixteen men grabbed the after end of the spinnaker boom and ran forward with it, while others hoisted the sail up to the masthead from the fore hatch. In just three and one-half minutes from the time the order was given the beautiful linen sail was set, its thirty cloths gleaming in the sunlight like silk.

This sail was evidently the same one that was set the other day. Mr. Jameson ordered it down after it had been set ten minutes, and the yacht was then hauled closer to the wind, and headed for Gedney's Channel. She made good time from there to her mooring in Sandy Hook Bay, where she made fast at 7:30 for the night.

Sir Thomas Lipton upon his return said: "It was a very satisfactory day's work, considering that we started so late. How do you like the new mainsail?" he asked. "We used it on the other side, and we think it is better than the other one. We were very cordially entertained at Newport yesterday by the New York Yacht Club members at Commodore Ledyard's house. Much as I should have liked to have seen more of Newport—for it is a very pretty place—I was unable to do so at this time. I don't think I ever saw such a fine fleet of steam yachts as those that came out to see the Constitution and Columbia race."

When asked what he thought of the race, Sir Thomas said: "We rather expected to see the Columbia win. The breeze was light, but I think the Shamrock would have done very well under those conditions. The Shamrock will go out again to-morrow about 11 o'clock in charge of Mr. Jameson."

Mr. Ratsey, who saw the two American boats sail off Newport, seemed quite pleased with the result. He is satisfied that the Columbia is the best boat of the two. "Our boat is ready to race to-morrow if need be," said he.

It was stated on good authority yesterday that the Shamrock's people, knowing that the yacht was built to beat one ten minutes faster than the Columbia, now feel positive that their yacht can win the Cup, since the Constitution has failed to defeat the older yacht.

CUP YACHTS DID NOT RACE.

Constitution's Sails Again Changed—Much Concern Over New Boat's Poor Showing.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—The Cup Challenge Committee of the New York Yacht Club decided not to send the Constitution and the Columbia out to race to-day as had been originally intended. There were two excellent reasons for this, the first being the probability of another day without any wind and the second that W. Butler Duncan wished to overhaul the Constitution thoroughly before she went to the line again. So surprised are all connected with the Constitution at the unsatisfactory showing she has made since she was hauled out for cleaning at Bristol, that a diver was engaged to-day to examine her bottom for obstructions to her speed. He spent a couple of hours under water and reported that he could discover nothing amiss.

Nat Herreshoff spent several hours aboard the Constitution altering her trim. The new mainsail, which was bent at Bristol when the boat was overhauled for these trial races, was unbent and the old mainsail, which she carried when she first came out, was substituted in its place. It will be recalled that this was the sail with which she gained her early victories, and it is hoped that with this she will perform more creditably on the morrow.

The Cup Committee does not wish to select the defender in a hurry. It wishes to have the question of superiority settled definitely. Therefore a race every day this week will in all probability be sailed. It is understood that Nat Herreshoff will be aboard in all the future trials.

INDEPENDENCE'S LAST SAIL.

Thomas W. Lawson's Yacht in Exhibition Race for Benefit of Boston Sightseers.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The yacht Independence practically went out of commission this afternoon, after she had raced over a course in Massachusetts Bay and beaten a fleet of fishermen ten miles on a twenty-five-mile course. The race was in almost ideal conditions, a twelve-knot breeze in a smooth sea. She went out to make good Mr. Lawson's promise to Boston people that he would race the Independence off this port. Fishermen and excursionists saw the yacht as she tried her speed against the best fishermen which go out of this port, and it was like a thoroughbred against a drayhorse.

In the early morning the Independence was towed out to Boston Light, where, casting off lines, she sailed back and forth for some time, dodging in and out about the big schooners which had a cloud of canvas set aloft. When the fishermen were started in their classes at noon the Independence went over last, but was in the lead in an hour, although the first-class schooners had nearly twenty minutes start of her. She had finished her race beyond the vision of the fishermen, owing to a light haze, while the first-class schooners were running for the second mark. Then the Independence sailed down the ship channel to Hull and was towed to her berth beside the tender Penokee, there to await the disposition of her owner, Mr. Lawson. It is believed she will be dry-docked for dismantling next week. Capt. Haff had her wheel during to-day's sail. Her crew handled the sails smartly, as if it were an actual race, and they showed the same gameness that was the feature of their work during the Newport series against the Columbia and the Constitution.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks, Beaten by Chicago, Now Repose in Last Place—Two Games in Brooklyn.

The loss of yesterday's baseball game to Chicago places the New Yorks in last place, a position toward which they have been swiftly drifting for the last two months. As the Cincinnatis failed to play, Chicago goes into sixth place, after occupying the last position for nearly four months. Curiously enough, the Chicagos started to better their average at the expense of New York by starting the New Yorks on their downward journey with five straight victories over them on the last Western trip.

Al Maul, at one time a successful pitcher, was tried by the New York yesterday. He was hit rather freely, but did not receive the best of support. Doyle's batting was the feature of the contest. Out of five times at bat he hit the ball safely each time, two of the hits being for two bases. McBride also batted strongly. A safe hit of his tallied a run in the sixth inning, and in the ninth inning he made a home run, but no one was on base at the time. The batting by the rest of the New Yorks was, as usual, rather weak with men on bases. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Hartzel, lf.	3	1	2	0	0
McBride, rf.	1	3	1	0	0	Green, cf.	1	0	4	0	0
V.Halt'n, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	Dexter, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	3	6	0	Doyle, 1b.	2	5	11	1	0
Strang, 3b.	0	1	0	3	1	Raymer, ss.	0	1	5	3	1
Murphy, 2b.	1	1	1	3	3	Childs, 2b.	0	2	0	6	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0	Hickey, 3b.	2	1	1	0	1
Warner, c.	1	0	4	1	0	Kahoe, c.	0	1	5	0	0
Maul, p.	0	0	2	0	5	Menefee, p.	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	4	10	27	18	4	Total.	10	14	27	10	3

Chicago	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	4	0	0	—10
New York	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—4

Earned runs—New York, 2; Chicago, 4. First base by errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 3. Left on bases—New York, 10; Chicago, 9. Bases on balls—Off Maul, 2; off Menefee, 2. Struck out—By Maul, 2; by Menefee, 2. Home run—McBride. Two-base hits—Murphy, Doyle, 2. Sacrifice hits—Raymer and Green. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Strang, 2. Hit by pitcher—Maul, 2. Wild pitches—Maul, 2. Passed ball—Warner. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN WON AND LOST.

The baseball teams of Brooklyn and St. Louis split even on a two-game series at Washington Park yesterday, Brooklyn winning the first. The local team obtained its victory by a fine rally in the fifth inning, when five base hits in addition to Dahlen's three bagger scored five runs. Donovan was in excellent form, and after the fifth inning scarcely a hit was made from his delivery. He also placed nine strike-outs to his credit.

The Brooklyns took the lead in the fifth inning of the second game by hammering Murphy's curves hard, and had the victory apparently safe up to the ninth inning, when the visitors bunched two doubles and three singles and won out. Scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	2	1	3	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	4	2	1	0
Donovan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Dolan, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	2	2	0	1	Kelley, 1b.	1	2	9	0	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0	Daly, 2b.	0	2	0	1	0
Schriver, 1b.	1	0	7	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	2	3	1	0
Padden, 2b.	0	2	1	1	1	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Ryan, c.	0	1	7	1	0	Farrell, c.	0	2	10	2	0
Powell, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Donovan, p.	2	2	0	1	0
*Nichols	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	3	8	26	8	2	Total.	8	16	27	8	0

*Batted for Powell in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—3
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	1	0—8

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hit—Padden. Three-base hits—Wallace, Dahlen. Home run—Dahlen. Stolen bases—Burkett, Heidrick, Kruger, Keeler, Daly. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Double play—Sheckard and Kelley. First base on balls—By Donovan, 3. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Daly. Hit by pitched ball—By Donovan, 1. Struck out—by Donovan, 9; by Powell, 5. Umpire—Mr. Nash. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	4	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	1	2	0	0	1
Donovan, rf.	3	1	3	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	2	3	3	1	Kelley, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	Daly, 2b.	2	1	1	1	1
Schriver, 1b.	0	3	13	2	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	1	3	5	1
Padden, 2b.	0	0	2	5	1	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0
Nichols, c.	0	2	6	2	0	Ahearn, c.	1	2	3	3	0
Murphy, p.	1	2	1	1	0	Newton, p.	1	1	0	4	0
						Kitson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	8	14	27	14	2	Total.	7	10	27	14	3

St. Louis	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Burkett, Schriver, (2.) Murphy, Sheckard, Dolan, (2.) Three-base hits—Wallace, Sheckard. Stolen bases—Donovan, Dolan. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 6. Double plays—Newton, Dahlen and Kelley; Wallace, Padden and Schriver, Schriver and Wallace. Sacrifice hits—Heidrick, (2.) Irwin. First base on balls—By Murphy, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Newton, 3; by Murphy, 2. Passed ball—Ahearn, 1. Wild pitch—Newton, 1. Umpire—Mr. Nash. Time of game—One hour and 40 minutes.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Davis, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	7	1	0	Clarke, lf.	1	1	5	0	0
Demont, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0	Beaum't, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Cooley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Wagner, ss.	2	1	3	3	1
Hurley, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Bransfld, 2b.	0	1	8	0	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	2	1	0	0	Ritchey, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0
Long, ss.	0	0	4	4	0	Leach, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Kittredge, c.	0	1	3	1	0	O'Connor, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Dineen, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Phillippi, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	2	8	27	8	0	Total	5	9	27	8	1

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Two-base hits—Hamilton, Wagner. Stolen bases—Davis, Bransfield. Double play—Long, Demont, and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 3; off Phillippi, 1. Struck out—By Dineen, 3; by Phillippi, 2. Time—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P.C
Pittsburg	65	41	.613	Boston	53	59	.473
Philadelphia	65	47	.580	Chicago	48	68	.414
Brooklyn	64	49	.566	Cincinnati	43	62	.410
St. Louis	61	53	.535	New York	43	63	.406

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.

American League Games.

At Detroit.—Washington, 4; Detroit, 2; (ten innings.

At Milwaukee.—Baltimore, 10; Milwaukee, 0; second game, Milwaukee, 6; Baltimore, 1.

At Cleveland.—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 0; second game, Cleveland, 4; Boston, 0.

At Chicago.—Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 2.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford.—Brockton, 5; Hartford, 1; second game, Hartford, 2; Brockton, 1.

At Worcester.—Providence, 19; Worcester, 3.

At Buffalo.—Montreal, 5; Buffalo, 4.

New York State League Games.

At Binghamton.—Binghamton, 6; Schenectady, 2.

At Albany.—Albany, 4; Troy, 3.

Local Cricketers in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The cricketers of the Livingston Club of Staten Island began their first match of their tournament at Manheim against the Germantown Cricket Club to-day, but owing to a heavy fall of rain shortly after luncheon the match was abandoned after the home team had scored sixty-one runs for the loss of eight wickets. Both Cobb and Kelly played with the visiting team, and it was their effective bowling that brought the rapid retirement of the Germantown batsmen.

EAGER FOR GOLF HONORS

One Hundred and Forty Players Want the Championship.

RECORD-BREAKING NUMBER

Fifty-five Clubs Will Send Representatives to the Big Atlantic City Tournament Next Week.

One hundred and forty golfers in the United States believe that they are entitled to the amateur golf championship of America. At least that is the inference when that large number enters for the annual National championship, which will begin next Monday at the Atlantic City Country Club. The entries were announced yesterday by Secretary Robert B. Kerr, and while the number is the largest that has ever been received for a National championship in this country, it is a record breaker at the expense of quality. If half the names were eliminated from the list the absentees would never be missed, for they will have no influence in efforts to pick the winner. Fifty-five clubs are represented, twenty-three being in the metropolitan locality.

An interesting fact, as illustrating the abundance of new names, is that only thirteen of the qualifying thirty-two for championship honors last year are entered again. These all ought to get in the ranks once more, as they are among the strongest of this season's entries. They are Champion Travis, Findlay Douglas, runner-up last year, champion in 1898, and this year's favorite; James A. Stillman, E. M. Byers, A. L. Norris, Charles H. Seeley, who won the Connecticut championship in July; A. G. Lockwood of Boston, Percy R. Pyne, Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Louis Livingston, Jr., John Reid, Jr., Allan Kennaday, the New Jersey champion, and C. T. Richardson. Chicago shows up well with fifteen players, including Charles B. MacDonald; William Holabird, Jr., whose golf has been the sensation of the West this year; Bruce Smith, Harold Smith, a Princeton sophomore; Phelps B. Hoyt, the new Western champion, and Walter Egan.

The junior element is fairly represented although the collegians are not as numerous as in some past years. Louis P. Myers, who won the Massachusetts championship last week, is entered from the Fox Hills Club, Staten Island, his home being in this locality. There are a number of prominent absentees, including H. B. Hollins, Jr., the veteran James A. Tyng, Herbert M. Harriman, Quincy A. Shaw, Robert C. Watson, Jr., William McCawley, Reginald Brooks, and J. G. Averell. The tournament will be a spirited one, the quality of the field shows no advance over last year, when the event was played at Garden City. The National Committee will meet to-day to make the drawings for the opening medal play round and fix the times of starting. The list of entries, by clubs, is:

St. Andrew's—John Reid, Jr., Archie Reid, Harry Holbrook, Walter T. Stern.
Nassau Country—Findlay S. Douglas, John R. Maxwell, Jr., H. C. Tappan, T. J. Hooper.
Dyker Meadow—Daniel Chauncey, Alfred L. Norris.
Westbrook—C. L. Tappin, E. S. Knapp, Louis Livingston, Jr.
North Jersey—Archibald Graham.
Montclair—Allan Kennaday, T. T. Reid.
Hillside—Frank E. Talmage.
Shinnecock—C. Tiffany Richardson.
Fox Hills—J. M. Ward, L. Gunther, Louis P. Myers, V. L. Gunther, M. M. Singer.
Brooklawn—H. H. Knapp, Stephen H. Patterson.
Crescent Athletic—James Rhett, W. B. Rhett, H. S. Bowns, J. B. Adams, C. B. Van Brunt.
Del. Delaware—Bokay, George T. Brokaw, H. V. Croker, Frank Blen, Jr., Frank Croker.
Baltusrol—Capt. T. M. Horn, C. M. Hamilton, F. O. Rhinehart.
Ardsley—Edward M. Dalley.
Fairfield—Ralph L. Carroll.
Garden City—Walter J. Travis.
Powelton—W. J. Evans.
Essex County, Orange—Charles W. O'Connor.
Wee Burn—Charles H. Seeley, George A. Jenkins, Wyllys W. Taylor.
Seabright—Fred W. Menzies.
Tuxedo—Granville Kane, Bruce Price.
Yountakah—Marc M. Michael.
Lakewood—W. H. Davis, Jasper Lynch, Frank M. Freeman.
Princeton—Percy R. Pyne, 2d.
Broome County, Binghamton, N. Y.—Charles M. Adams.
Jefferson County, N. Y.—J. S. Baird.
Oakley Country—James J. Thorp, C. F. Trenelli, G. Franklin Wallard, George E. Barnard, A. J. Wellington.
Allston—A. G. Lockwood.
Wollaston—Charles B. Cory.
Newport—James A. Stillman, Richard Peters.
Lenox—Samuel Frothingham.
Mineola—E. M. Byers, Oliver Perin.
Berkshire Country—A. W. Moss, A. F. Smith.
Point Judith—George J. Cooke, Charles Hitchcock, Jr.
Huntington Valley—Clayton P. Dixon, Arthur H. Hemington, A. Smith, William P. Smith.
Atlantic City—Sidney Carpenter, H. P. Dixon, E. A. Darby, A. H. Chadbourne, G. S. Patterson, R. L. Moore.
Merion Cricket—Rodman E. Griscom, H. Kennedy Hill.
Philadelphia Cricket—Charles A. Potter, Charles P. Lineaweaver, James I. Lineaweaver, Joseph S. Clark, William Findlay Brown, A. W. Tillinghast, H. W. Ferris.
Aronimink—I. G. Darby, Harrison Townsend.
Richmond—George A. Ormiston, H. C. Haines, W. C. Fownes, W. C. Fownes, Jr., C. B. Fownes, St. David's—George A. Krump, A. J. B. Gallagher.
Alleghany Country—John Morehead, O. D. Thompson, R. S. Horne, E. M. Byers, W. C. Carnegie, T. J. Loughlin.
Chicago.—Charles B. Macdonald, Fred R. Harlin.
Edgewater—J. E. Porter, W. S. Eyster, R. P. Nevin, Samuel Dalzell.
Rock Island Arsenal—John D. Cady.
Stokie Country—A. G. Bennett.
Glenview—Phelps B. Hoyt, F. D. Frazier, William Holabird, Jr.
Onwentsia—W. E. Egan, William Waller, Bruce D. Smith, Harold C. Smith.
Oil City—Dr. D. P. Fredericks, H. McSweeney.
Columbia, D. C.—Alexander Britton, L. W. Weaver, J. J. Wilber, J. W. McKinely, Dr. W. S. Harban, Dr. L. L. Harban.
Chevy Chase—William P. Hitt, F. Oden Horstman, O. McCammon, Hugo R. Johnstone, Fred O. Tyler.
Florida Country—M. B. MacDonald.
Mt. Anthony—Percy H. Jennings.
Wyoming Valley—A. O. Huntington.
Swannanoa, N. C.—William S. Brooke.
St. Louis Country—A. B. Lambert, R. McKittrick.

Watson Wins Club Championship.

Robert C. Watson, Jr., won the amateur championship of the Westbrook Golf Club, near Islip, L. I., in the annual competition on Labor Day. It was at thirty-six holes, scratch, and Watson only won by three strokes, scoring 173 to 176 for E. S. Knapp.

INDIANS ON THE GRIDIRON.

Practice Begins at Carlisle—An Eskimo a Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 3.—The Carlisle Indians made their initial appearance of the season on the home football field for practice this evening under Coach Warner's direction. The gridiron swarmed with candidates of mixed nationalities and physiques. A startling innovation appeared in the shape of a sturdy Eskimo lad of magnificent physical appearance, who is probably the first of his race to play football. Considering the heat the work was exceptionally hard, and including passing and falling on the ball, dummy tackling, and starting off from the line-up. The candidates numbered forty, and were all in the pink of condition.

There appeared to be a great dearth of giants of the Bemis Pierce type, but what was lacking in stature was compensated for in activity. Ruiz, the last year's substitute quarterback, works like a mass of steel springs, and Palmer, an old man, has brightened up wonderfully. Warner is, of course, worried over the possibility of some of his best men going back on him at the last moment, but thinks he will pull through with the development of new material. The prize game of the year with Cornell in the stadium at Buffalo will receive his best endeavors.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 3.—South Lake Linden suffered a fire loss last night of $50,000. Fire protection was inadequate.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 3.—The plant of the Lehigh Foundry Company at Fullerton, Penn., was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $50,000; insurance partial. The structure was new and was fully equipped, and 140 men were employed. The company will rebuild.

HANCOCK, Mich., Sept. 3.—Fire to-day destroyed the sawmills of the Armstrong-Thilman Company here. The loss is $100,000; partly insured. In addition to the buildings burned, the entire Summer's cut of hardwood, pine, and fine shed lumber was destroyed.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The grocery shop of Thomas Burns was destroyed by fire this morning. Surrounding property was also damaged considerably. The loss is placed at $15,000, with about $7,000 insurance. The fire is believed to have started from a defective electric light wire.

SHOOTING AT SEA GIRT.

District of Columbia Riflemen Take the Honors in the Team Matches.

The rifle shooters who represent the National Guard of the District of Columbia are simply running away with the team matches at the Sea Girt (N. J.) rifle ranges so far. Yesterday they added two more victories to their credit by winning the inter-State regimental and company matches. In the regimental match they were closely followed by the team from the Thirteenth Canadian Infantry and the Twelfth Regiment of New York. Each of these teams had a total of 540, but the Canadians, having made the better score at the larger range, secured second place.

The Canadians' score at the 500-yard range was an extraordinary piece of marksmanship. Private Skedden made a "possible," and he was closely followed by Major Mason and Lieut. Ross, each of whom scored 49. Major Mason had not shot in two years and entered simply to make up the team.

In the company team match there were eleven entries. The first team of Company A, Sixth Battalion of the District of Columbia, won this even with the score of 308. B Battery of Boston, Mass., was next with 291, and the First City Troop of Philadelphia was third with a total of 285.

The special match arranged for Monday and Tuesday of next week will be decided on a handicap basis, an allowance being made for the marksmen using military rifles.

GOLF CLUB MURDER CLUE.

Police After Two Men Who Asked Way to Clubhouse Late Saturday Night—Another Arrest.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 3.—A third man is in custody in connection with the murder of David Scott and John Stevens, at the Siwanoy Country Club, early on Sunday morning. He is Thomas Williams, a negro cook, who lives in Williamsbridge. He was arrested at 11:30 o'clock to-night by Detective Lynch and brought here. The detective is now out looking for another man whom he expects to secure before morning.

The police have learned that at 11 o'clock Saturday night two negroes made inquiry in this city as to how they could reach the golf clubhouse. The police say they obtained an excellent description of these men, but refuse to disclose the source of their information.

Wana Simms and Peter Buckenhoff, the men previously arrested on suspicion, were arraigned before the Coroner to-day and remanded.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Horace G. Burt, President of the Union Pacific Railway, Omaha; George W. Elkins, Philadelphia; ex-Congressman James Kerr, Pennsylvania, and J. A. Chanoge, London.

HOLLAND—Richard Talbot, Tuxedo; Russell B. Beale, New Zealand; Russell Bellamy, Newport; C. H. Elmendorf, Santa Fé, and the Rev. Dr T. De Witt Talmage, Washington.

IMPERIAL—H. C. Porter, San Francisco; Thomas Bruce, Philadelphia; E. R. Blagden, St. Louis, and E. A. Olivera, Buenos Ayres.

CAMBRIDGE—S. von Schoeler, Hamburg, and Heywood Cutting, Bay Shore.

GRAND—L. P. Rivers, Boston; G. H. Tackaberry, Buffalo, and Judge D. Macmillan, Canada.

GILSEY—Pope Sturgeon, St. Louis, and W. H. Jennings, Buffalo.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. P. Gorman, Jr., Maryland; James L. Norris, Washington; Capt. John N. Bofinger, St. Louis; ex-Gov. John T. Richards, Maine, and Gen. George S. Batchellor, Saratoga.

VICTORIA—Harold McCready, Pittsburg; M. B. Craig, Jacksonville, and C. N. Harry Barge, Deputy Governor, Curacoa, S. A.

HOFFMAN—F. G. Andrews, Richmond; Enrique Soler y' Baro, Havana; H. S. Gioler, Honduras, and J. A. Marsh, San Francisco.

ALBEMARLE—R. C. McCormick, Seattle; Commander J. M. Hemphill, United States Navy, and Col. Henry May, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Harlan Page, Philadelphia; C. H. Duell, Commissioner of United States Patents, Syracuse; William D. Sloane, Lenox, and Martin A. Knapp, Commissioner of Labor, Washington.

PARK AVENUE—Capt. George W. Burr, United States Army, and J. Cox Wallington, Bermuda.

NETHERLAND—Maurice Wendell, Chicago; C. Lymington, Detroit; J. J. Crowley, Detroit, and James P. Boyd, Albany.

MURRAY HILL—D. R. Scott, Glasgow; J. G. Morgan, Winnipeg, and J. S. Foote, Omaha.

ASTOR—J. T. Peddle, Canadian Rifle Team, Montreal, and B. H. Kidder, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Goll & Frank Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Kissinger, gloves and hosiery; 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; J. Gilhooly, laces, ribbons, notions, and leather goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. E. Weber, laces; Broadway and Tenth Street; Holland House.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. M. Findlay, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Shepard Co., Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Normandie.
Drewry, Hughes & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Drewry, white goods and woolens; 89 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Well, L. & Brother, Huntsville, Ohio; W. H. Well, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Whitney, ribbons; R. MacDonnell, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks, suits, and waists; 52 Franklin Street; Rossmore Hotel.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. L. Carter, laces; Rossmore Hotel.
Olson, S. C., Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. Vetter, furs; 258 Church Street; Criterion Hotel.
Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Grove Brown, flannels; Hotel Navarre.
Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, notions; 89 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Horne-Stewart Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. E. Stewart, furnishing goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Miller, Daniel, Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Easter, dress goods and woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Frank, William, & Co., New Haven, Conn.; M. W. Frank, ladies' furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Johnson & Lorimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; C. L. Johnson, silks and dress goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Muneer, muslin underwear, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
White, H. C. Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fletcher, notions and small wares, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Ury & Mendelsohn Brothers, Gloversville, N. Y.; G. Ury, cloaks; Holland House.
Burrows & Sanborn, Lynn, Mass.; C. S. Sanborn, carpets, cloaks, suits, waists, and muslin underwear; Holland House.
Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; G. F. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; W. F. Malley, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, jewelry, stationery, art goods, and trimmings; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery and ruchings; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Kline, Epplihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; F. M. Rieser, silks and dress goods; Holland House.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks; 52 Franklin Street.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; S. R. Jonup, boys' clothings; Hotel Vendome.
Robeson, F. K., & Brother, Champaign, Ill.; F. K. Robeson, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Haskett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Drysdale, hosiery; Hotel Navarre.
Shillito,

The Wanamaker Store

Store will close daily at 5 o'clock until September 16th.
On that date usual hours of business will be resumed.

The Wanamaker Store

That Book Disappointed Me So!

This was the verdict of a reader of one of the new books!

This means to us, that if ever this store is not as good as its advertisements, our readers will be disappointed.

This business is a New Book every morning!

The daily advertisement is the title on the cover of the book. The goods inside the store correspond to the contents of the book—the real thing.

Turn through the chapters, or sections, of the store and you will not find yourself disappointed with the title or because the author's work inside is not up to expectation.

This store will never wittingly over-advertise itself, because of the loss of your good opinion if you were disappointed by your personal examination of our goods and work, in comparison with our writings.

The first volume of the Autumn days is the

Volume of New Fall Merchandise

1st Article—The New Silks for Autumn
2d Article—The Fall and Winter Blankets
3d Article—First Contributions from China
4th Article—Timely Suggestions for School Children
5th Article—Paris Mourning Millinery
6th Article—New Fall Dress Goods
7th Article—An India Rubber Paradox

John Wanamaker

The September Sale of Children's School Supplies

The annual sale of stationery supplies for school children is a Wanamaker event that is awaited as expectantly, and has become as much of a fixture as the coming of September and the opening of the schools.

And deservedly—for this Sale of School Supplies fulfilis an important mission—the pruning down of the necessary expenses of sending the children to school that are frequently a matter of care and thought for the parents.

It means the best, and only the best, for no "seconds" nor cheapish and trashy articles are tolerated. Prices, too, are what you pay elsewhere for inferior goods.

Here are details—prices won't mean much until you examine the quality that goes with them:

Composition Books and Pads—
These books are made especially for us, of a grade of paper not to be found elsewhere at the same price.
Size 6x8 in., with flexible press-board covers, 36 leaves, 4c each; 48 leaves, 5c each; 60 leaves, 6c each; 72 leaves, 7c each; 96 leaves, 8c each.
A special group of composition books, 15 varieties, for 2c each.
Students' Reversible Note Books—convenient, easy to refill, and will not scratch desk; ruled or unruled. 100 sheets of paper, 7¼x4¼ in., 20c; 8¾x5¾ in., 25c; 6½x8⅝ in., 35c; 8½x10¾ in., 45c
Block Pads of Pen Paper, in six sizes, 80 sheets each, from 1c to 10c.
Manila Pads, 72 leaves; 8x10 in., 3c; 8x13 in., 5c.
News Tablets, 6x9in., 100 sheets, 2 for 5c.
Pen Tablets, 5x8 in., 65 sheets, 5c.

School Bags—
Of English waterproof, in various designs, with shoulder strap; made with gusset; some with outside pocket.
12 in., 50c and 85c. 14 in., 70c and 90c
13 in., 60c and 90c. 15 in., 80c and $1.
Single Cloth School Bags, 25c.
Double Cloth School Bags, 75c, with rings.

Pencil Boxes—
In rolling pin or cartridge shape, 3c and 5c
Natural wood, with sliding tops, 5c, 10c, 15c and 20c.
Double; extra large; 25c.
School Companions, of paper mache, highly finished; all with hinge cover, in fancy designs, 20c.
Imported Hardwood Boxes, 30c.
Imported Black Mahogany Boxes, fancy tops, 50c.
Imported Louis XV. Boxes, fancy tops, 40c
Imported Cedar Boxes, with lock and key, 40c.

Slates—
Cloth-bound slates, single, 5x7 in., 6c; 6x9 in., 8c; 7x11 in., 10c. Double, 5x7 in., 15c; 6x9 in., 20c; 7x11 in., 25c.
Antiseptic Slates, 6x9 in., 5c.
Silicate Book Slates, 3 leaves, 5x8 in., 5c.
School Companions, in shape of large pencil, 15c.
Blackboards, with revolving roll of studies; can be converted into a desk, $1.50.
Faber's Erasers. 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c.
Colored Crayons, 1c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 25c box.
Pen Wipers, 2c.
Mechanical Drawing Sets, 25c.
Moore's Folding Lunch Box, made of tin, japanned, 25c.
The Wanamaker Fountain Pen, 14-k gold, pen guaranteed, $1.
Numeral Frames, hard wood, 100 balls, 25c; 144 balls, 35c.
Faber's Drawing Sets, 35c, 45c, 50c, 75c.
Tollner's Combination Carryall, made of hardwood; combining a pencil, box, strap and ruler measure, 12c.

Commercial Stationery Store, Basement.

Mourning Millinery
A Showing From Paris

All Paris, and consequently all the world, always awaits with interest for the latest outgivings of Mangin Maurice concerning correct styles in mourning millinery. For Mangin Maurice has come to be recognized as the leading expert and specialist in such matters.

We are showing a collection of her productions—Bonnets, Toques and Turbans, which, with all their sombreness, carry the distinctive *cachet* of their origin in their style and individuality. The collection is well worth your seeing.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Accessions Among the Tailor-Made Suits

Although September has scarcely more than made its first bow, the collection of Women's Wraps, Tailor-made Suits and Skirts is already so complete as to constitute an exhibition of fashions in dress that strongly bespeaks your interest.

Every incoming steamer brings new recruits to swell the list. So crowded are the quarters that many of the handsomest and newest arrivals must remain in forced seclusion until we can find space to tell you of them and show them to you.

This word of general advice: If you wish to see styles in Fall Wraps, and gowns of every description that are authoritative, it is unsafe to overlook the Wanamaker showing.

Hints of a few new-comers:

At $16.50—Of canvas material, made with single-breasted, tight-fitting Eton jacket; flounce skirt, percaline-lined.
At $25—Of lady's cloth, in blue and black; prettily trimmed with tailor folds of material; rows of stitching and braid.
At $34—Of broadcloth; black and brown; made with tight-fitting, double-breasted Eton jacket; skirt made with scalloped flounce and drop silk lining.
At same price, a suit of zebiline; blue and black; made with double-breasted walking jacket; silk-lined throughout.
At $35—Of camel's-hair homespun; brown and blue; made with stylish fly-front jacket and flaring gored skirt; silk-lined throughout.
Other prices up to $127.

Second floor, Broadway.

Dress Suit Cases at $5
That Are Unmatched

These are far and away the best dress-suit cases that you can buy in New York today at their price. And this extremely low price is made possible for us only by the large quantity in which we purchase them.

They are carefully made of genuine heavy cowhide leather, with hand-sewed steel frames; lapped ends; heavy leather corners; brass locks and buckles; leather straps on ends and straps inside of cover and case. Sizes 22, 24 and 26 in.

Five Dollars Each

Basement.

Rare Opportunities Among the Autumn DRESS SILKS

The possibilities afforded by this rich gathering of bright, beautiful, new Autumn Dress Silks, to women who are planning Fall and Winter costumes, for themselves or others, broaden out vastly upon closer consideration.

Take, for example, this splendid group of All-silk Satins, in a variety of the most-wanted shades, and representing price-savings of from *a quarter to a half* of regular prices:

At 70c, value $1—All-silk Satins, in twelve street and evening shades, including ivory white; mostly odd colors.
At 90c, value $1.25—Colored Satin Duchesse, in nineteen light and medium art shades; excellent quality and good colors.
At $1.15, value $1.50—Satin Duchesse, in twenty colorings, such as pale pink, light blue, green and odd street shades.
At $1.25, value $2.50—Rich Duchesse Satins, in four light shades only.

Rotunda.

But they are only specimens taken at random from the collection. Every sort told of yesterday is still in ample supply today, in spite of your evident eagerness to satisfy your silk-needs early.

These are new-comers, opened for the first time today—

At 65c, value $1.50—Brocaded Gros de Londres; neat patterns in street colors.
At 65c, value $1.50—Figured Lustreuse, in self-color designs, for entire dresses; street shades only.
At 60c, value 75c—Colored Taffetas, in a complete line of street and evening shades, including white.
At 70c, value $1—Colored Surahs, mostly in light shades, 24 in. wide.

Then these:

At 50c, value $1—Canalae Striped Taffetas, in two colors; quarter inch plisse stripes edged with black canalae stripe.
At 50c, value 85c—Fancy Taffetas, black warp, shot with cardinal or navy blue, forming self-colored allover figures.
At 55c, values $1.25 to $1.50—Striped and Fancy Silks of many kinds and colors, including a variety of clan plaids on fine quality poplin grounds.
At 60c, value 75c—Glace Taffetas, in twenty-seven combinations of color, for waists or petticoats as well as for linings.
At 65c, value 90c—Fancy Striped Changeable Taffetas, in six splendid street shades, with neat lace stripes in white.
At 80c, value $1.35—White Ground Warp-printed Taffetas, for evening waists, with neat raised dots in light colors forming stripes about ¼ in. apart. Five colorings.
At 75c, values $1.25 and $1.50—A splendid variety of fine quality Plaid Taffetas; some have satin cross stripes; others have neat canalae and hemstitched cross bars on white grounds. Among the former are reds, greens, blues and black and white; excellent for waists or children's dresses.
At 85c, values $1.35 and $1.50—Rich Fancy Taffetas; a ground work of raised satin dots, shading from light to dark; separated by quarter-inch stripes, edged with black and white canalae stripe. Also Rich Brocaded Gros de Londres, with narrow braided stripes of black and white.
At $1.10, value $1.65—Rich Black Brocaded Silks, with graceful scroll designs of self-color brightened here and there by a poppy bud in color. Five combinations.

New Fall Dress Goods

These splendid dress goods were intended by their importers for this year's Fall business and are in newest styles and colorings. They are three for which there will be a great demand this season. These:

French Satin Prunella at $1 a yard—
One of the most popular cloths of the season. It has the weight and high finish that men tailors like, because it shows off their skill to best advantage on the completed garments. In the following colors: Navy Blue, Brown, Castor, Green, Garnet, Gray, Reseda, Old Rose, Cadet Blue; 45 inches wide. Imported to sell at $1.50 a yard.

Silk-warp Henrietta at $1 a yard—
A fabric that is to be extensively used this season. Its lustre and clingy nature render it well adapted to the coming season's styles. In these colors: Navy Blue, Gray, Green, Castor, Brown and Old Rose. Imported to sell at $1.50 a yard.

All-wool Black Cheviot at $1 a yard—
This fabric promises to be in greater demand this season than ever before. It is therefore a rare occasion that enables you to secure it at two-thirds its actual value. The goods were well shrunk and sponged before they came to us, and are ready for immediate use. 50 inches wide. Made to sell at $1.50 a yard.

Note. The importer of these goods, whose name is well and favorably known, desired to turn them into cash quickly, as he decided to give up the wholesale end of his business after placing orders, here and abroad, for his Fall stock of goods. First choice among this stock was offered us, hence we secured these three splendid fabrics at a third below what they cost him, and are able to offer them to you at

Two-thirds Their Regular Value

as above prices indicate. This is an unusual and important opportunity to happen just at this time, when the air is full of Fall dressmaking plans.

Rotunda, facing Broadway, and Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Overshoes and Forethought

In this unique sale of Rubber Overshoes we have provided the means to enable you to exercise that excellent quality—forethought—in fortifying yourself now against the coming winter's storms.

Thirty-five thousand pairs of new, perfect rubbers—at least, there were that many yesterday. Each pair bears the name that is to be found on the most stylish goods made by the rubber trust.

There are women's light rubbers for protection against the September rains. There are overshoes, strong and sturdy, for children's school wear. And rubbers, light and heavy, lined or unlined, for casual shower or Midwinter blizzard.

And all of them, without distinction, are marked

At Exactly Half Prices

Isn't it worth your while to exercise a little prevision now, and make such a saving on overshoes you will assuredly need later?

Men's Rubber Shoes—
37c, instead of 75c—Men's self-acting low cut overshoes.
37c, instead of 75c—Men's high cutstorm overshoes.
50c, instead of $1—Men's cloth wool-lined storm overshoes.
45c, instead of 90c—Men's cloth wool-lined Alaska overshoes.
62c, instead of $1.25—Men's fine light-weight wool-lined Arctics.
$1 instead of $2—Men's high cut three-buckle Arctic overshes.

Women's Overshoes—
20c, instead of 40c—Women's light-weight footholds.
25c, instead of 50c—Women's storm rubbers.
25c, instead of 50c—Women's plain croquet and sandal rubbers.

Women's Overshoes—
37c, instead of 75c—Women's wool-lined storm overshoes.
75c, instead of $1.50—Women's 8-button cloth wool-lined overshoes.
87c, instead of $1.75—Women's extra high cut overshoes, with buckles and bellows tongue.

Boys' and Girls' Overshoes—
50c, instead of $1—Boys' one-buckle wool-lined Arctics.
20c, instead of 40c—Girls' plain or storm overshoes.
17c, instead of 35c—Children's plain or storm overshoes; heavy and light weights.

This Sale of Blankets

All over the Union, mills—the best of them—have competed with each other for the privilege of being represented by this output—in the September Sale of Blankets.

Their eagerness and the tremendous size of the stock we planned to accumulate—fifty thousand pairs of blankets—gave us a powerful lever with which to move prices in our favor.

We were keenly awake to your interests, and pushed our advantage to the uttermost. You see, and profit by the result—blankets, inexpensive or of the most luxurious quality; one pair or fifty, as you choose, at prices which even the largest wholesale buyers would find it hard to secure.

New items of importance are added to the sale to-day—Bedspreads and Down Comfortables. Both, as to quality and low-pricedness, are worthy to be included in the gathering.

Down Comfortables—

England and Ireland were, until recently, the chief sources of supply for Down Quilts, but we are no longer dependent upon them. We have the most expert quilt maker that could be secured, and have put at his disposal the latest improved machinery. Most of the Comfortables in this sale are made in our own factory. Result: A saving to you of one-third:

At $3.75 each—Covered both sides with figured sateen; filled with pure odorless goosedown; size, 72x72 in.
At $5 each—Covered both sides with best American sateen; designs neat and handsome as the choicest French prints; sizes 72x72 in.
At $10 each—Covering, printed China silk one side, plain other side; size 72x72 in.
At $12 each—Best quality printed silk one side, plain other side; size 72x72 in.
At $12.50 each—Wool filled; plain silk both sides; colors to match your room; size 72x78.
At 75c each—Silkoline Comfortables, figured one side, plain other; filling of good clean cotton.

Bedspreads—
At 55c each—Honeycomb White Bedspreads, Marseilles patterns.
At 75c each—Crocheted White Bedspeads, heavy Marseilles patterns.
At 85c each—Crocheted White Bedspreads, fine 'long yarn; Marseilles patterns.
At $1.20 each—Crocheted White Spreads, all most as good as a Marseilles, in handsome Marseilles patterns.
At $1.85 each—Marseilles Bedspreads, fast black, in good selections of patterns.

White Blankets—
At $2.50 a pair—The Wistar, for single beds; good and warm; soft finished; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs. $3 a pair—Same, for double beds, 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.
At $3 a pair—The Sterry, for single beds; white wool filling, cotton warp; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs. $3.75 a pair—Same, for double beds, 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.
At $4 a pair—The Northern Pacific, for single beds; all wool warp and filling; 64x80 in.; 4 lbs. $5 a pair—Same, for double beds, 72x84 in.; 5 lbs. $6 a pair—Same, for extra size beds, 80x90 in.; 6 lbs.
At $5 a pair—The Jefferson, for single beds; fine wool in warp and filling; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs. $6 a pair—Same, for double beds, 72x82 in.; 5 lbs. $7.50 a pair—Same, for extra size beds, 76x84 in.; 6 lbs.

Red Blankets—
At $3.50 a pair—The Belmar, for single beds; fine all-wool warp and filling; 62x74 in.; 4 lbs. $4.25 a pair—Same, for double beds; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.
At $4 a pair—The Chester Valley, for single beds; selected wool in warp and filling; 64x80 in.; 4 lbs. $5 a pair—Same, for double beds; 72x84 in.; 5 lbs. $6 a pair—Same, for extra size beds; 80x90 in.; 6 lbs.

Gray Blankets—
At $2.50 a pair—The Wyndmor, for single beds; wool filling, cotton warp; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs. $3 a pair—Same, for double beds; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.
At $3 a pair—The Rough Rider, for single beds; all-wool filling and warp; 62x74 in.; 4 lbs. $4.25 a pair—Same, for double beds; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.
At $3.50 a pair—The Valley Forge, for single beds; fine wool filling, cotton warp; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs. $4 a pair—Same, for double beds; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs. $4.50 a pair—Same, for extra size beds; 76x84 in.; 6 lbs.
At $4 a pair—The Ashland, for single beds; all-wool warp and filling; 64x80 in.; 4 lbs. $5 a pair—Same, for double beds; 72x84 in.; 5 lbs. $6 a pair—Same, for extra size beds; 80x90 in.; 6 lbs.

A Companion to the Blanket Sale
TABLE LINENS Sharply REDUCED

This stirring news of decisive reductions on fine Table Linens, coupled, as it is today, with the vitally interesting offerings in the closely allied group of Blankets, makes a two-fold occasion of the utmost importance to the woman who has plans for Autumn house-equipment. Each is complementary to the other, and in both it is possible, here and now, to effect radical economies that are decidedly worth while.

These Table Linens are all taken from our own stock; which in itself is sufficient proof of their worthiness. And in spite of the fact that prices on Linens are steadily advancing, these prices are in some cases less than the actual cost of importation; in all cases less than our previous low prices for the same linens.

At $1.50 dozen—Hemmed White Huckaback Towels; 18 x 37 in. Only 150 dozens in this lot, at a price which is less than they could be imported at to-day.
At $1.25 and $1.50, from $2 and $2.50—Fringed Table Cloth, with borders in yellow or salmon. Two sizes, 66 x 88 in. and 66 x 103 in.
At 50c yard, regularly 60c—Bleached German Drill Table Linen; the kind that gives excellent wear. 1,500 yards, which, at this new low price, will go quickly. This linen is particularly well adapted to the uses of restaurant and hotel keepers.
At 65c yard, from 80c—Bleached Scotch Damask, in floral patterns; 72 in. wide.
At 95c yard, from $1.25—Three hundred and fifty yards of Belgian Damask; a beautiful quality of linen, in a few designs we are going to discontinue.
Also some Pattern Cloths, of a splendid quality of linen, in three handsome designs. To close them out quickly, we mark them at the following little prices: 2 x 2½ yards, at $2.50, from $3.75; 2 x 3 yds., at $3, from $4.50; 2½ x 2½ yds., at $3.75, from $5.50; 2½ x 3 yds., at $4.50, from $6.50; 2½ x 3½ yds., at $5.25, from $7.50; 2½ x 4 yds., at $6, from $8.50.

Fourth avenue.

CHINA and GLASS
An Ever-Changing Showing

Yesterday's activity in this sale of China and Glass offered astounding proof of the readiness of the New York public to grasp at offerings that are of real advantage to them. All day long we were kept busy filling up the gaps that were constantly appearing among the collection. Great as was your demand, it impinged but slightly on our vast resources.

This morning finds a new, even more attractive showing awaiting you. Many new pieces are here, particularly among the Fancy China and Bric-a-Brac, of which we had no space to tell you yesterday.

Values are just as great, selection is as unlimited, and facilities are as perfect for your easy serving as they were yesterday.

To-day's chapter of the story follows:

Bric-a-Brac—
A splendid showing of pieces of bric-a-brac just opened, is on the counters for the first time today. The assortment includes many fine pieces which are marked at one-half to two-thirds regular prices: 50c to $15, regularly $1 to $25.
A beautiful line of Fancy China just opened: Vases, Comb-and-Brush Trays, Cake Plates, Celery Trays, Bread Trays, Salads, etc., one-half to two-thirds regular values.
Comb-and-Brush Trays, $1.50; regularly $2.50.
Vases, $2; regularly $3. Cake Plates, $1.75; regularly $2.50.
Condensed Milk Jars, $1.25; regularly $2. Salad Bowls, $1.50; regularly $2.25.
Hair Receiver, 60c; regularly $1.
Fine Plates, richly decorated:
$6 doz., from $12; $9 doz., from $15; $12 doz., from $22; $16 doz., from $24; $18 doz., from $30 and $36.

Dinner Sets—
At $5.50; worth $8.50—English porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; complete for 12 persons; 2 good underglaze decorations.
At $9; worth $14—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; flower decorations and all pieces gilt, including soup tureen and 3 large platters.
At $10; worth $16.50—Same decorations and shapes; 112 pieces.
At $10; worth $16.50—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; all over floral decorations; all pieces gilt, with soup tureen and 3 platters.
At $14; worth $20—American porcelain dinner sets; 113 pieces; embossed shapes; flower decorations and all handles heavily gilt.
At $15; reduced from $21.50—Fine English porcelain dinner sets in a flow blue border pattern, illuminated with gold; all handles gold traced; 113 pieces.
At $15; reduced from $21.50—Fine English porcelain dinner sets in an underglaze blue border pattern, with double gold lines and handles heavily gilt.
At $13.50; worth $22.50—Fine Austrian china dinner sets; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; pretty flower decorations and all handles gilt; embossed shape.
At $15; worth $22.50—French china dinner sets; 101 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; flower decorations and all handles gilt.
At $16.50; worth $25—Theodore Haviland dinner sets; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; fine border decorations and all handles gilt.
At $22.50; worth $37.50—Theodore Haviland dinner sets; 113 pieces; scroll border decorations on embossed shapes; all handles gold stippled.
At $32.50; reduced from $42.50—Limoges china dinner sets; 102 pieces, in 2 handsome border decorations; heavily gilt.
At $60; reduced from $85—Limoges china dinner sets; 124 pieces; beaded shape, handsomely decorated in flowers and gold.
At $100; reduced from $120—Chas. Field Haviland dinner sets; 118 pieces; 2 border decorations; one with blue bands and one with green.
At $120; reduced from $175—A fine Chas. Field Haviland dinner set; border decoration, with a filigree circle of gold around border; solid gold handles; 125 pieces.
At $185; reduced from $280—A Cauldon china dinner set; large rose border decoration; heavy gold band; 125 pieces.
At $175; reduced from $250—A fine English china dinner set; 125 pieces, in a rich enamelled pattern.

Basement.

Cut Glass—
Bowls, 8 in., $3, worth $5; $4.50, reduced from $6.50 and worth $8; $4.50, reduced from $7.50.
Nappies, 8 in., $3, regularly $5; $4, reduced from $6; 7 in., $3, reduced from $4; 9 in., $5, reduced from $7.50.
Celery Trays, $2.75 and $3, regularly $3.75 and $5; $4, reduced from $6.
3-pint Tankard Jugs, $8, reduced from $12. Ice Tubs, $4.50, reduced from $6.
Sugars and Creams, $4.50 and $5, reduced from $6.50 and $7.
Handled Olives, $1.50 and $1.75, regularly $2.50 and $2.75.
Water Bottles, $2.75 and $3, reduced from $4; $3.25, regularly $5.
Water Tumblers, $6 and $7.50, reduced from $8.50 and $10 dozen; $2.75, regularly $4.50 dozen.
Flower Vases, 8 in., $1.50, regularly $2.50; 10 in., $2, regularly $3.50; 10 in., $2.50, reduced from $3.50; 9 in., $4, reduced from $6; 14 in., $12, reduced from $16.
Jelly Dishes, 7 in., $2.50, reduced from $3.50.
Ice Cream Trays, 18 in., $20, reduced from $27.50.

Fancy China—
Chop Dishes, $1.25 each, regularly $1.85.
Chop Dishes, $1.75 each, reduced from $2.50.
Chop Dishes, $3 each, reduced from $5.
Salad Bowls, 75c each, regularly $1.25. Salad Bowls, $1 each, regularly $1.75.
Salad Bowls, 50c each, regularly 85c. Salad Bowls, 85c each, reduced from $1.50.
Celery Trays, 50c each, reduced from 75c. Celery Trays, 75c each, regularly $1.25.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, $1.15 each, reduced from $2.25.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, $1.65 each, reduced from $2.50.
Ramikins and Plates, $4 dozen, reduced from $6.
Ramikins and Plates, $3 dozen, regularly $5.
Ramikins and Plates, $8 dozen, reduced from $12.
Ramikins and Plates, $10 dozen, reduced from $15.
Cake Plates, 75c each, regularly $1.25. Cake Plates, $1 each, reduced from $1.50
Fern Dishes with linings, 65c each, reduced from 85c.
Fern Dishes with linings, 85c each, reduced from $1.25.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1 each, reduced from $1.50.
Condensed Milk Holders, with Plate, $1.25 each, regularly $2.
Covered Muffin Dishes, 75c each, reduced from $1.
Covered Muffin Dishes, $1 each, reduced from $1.50.

A complete line of Fancy China in yellow flower decoration; gold border and gold tracings.
Plates, $5 dozen, reduced from $8; $4, reduced from $7; $3.50, reduced from $6; $3, reduced from $5.
Salads, $1.25 each, reduced from $2.
Celery Trays, $1 each, reduced from $1.50.
Pudding Sets, $3.50 each, reduced from $5.50.
Chop Trays, $1.75 each, reduced from $2.75.
Cracker Jars, $1.50 each, reduced from $2.25.
Olive Dishes, 35c each, reduced from 50c.

Fancy China, at 50c each, values up to $1.25.
Tea Cups and Saucers, Bouillons, Coffees and Saucers, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Plates.

Fancy China, at 25c each, values up to 75c.
Tea Cups and Saucers, After dinner Coffees, Bouillons, Olive Dishes, Sugars and Creams, and Plates of various sizes and styles.

Flannelette Wrappers
In Autumn Styles

These early days of September have brought with them a chilly touch in the air, suggestive of cooler days to come.

Time to lay aside the thin, hot-weather wrapper in favor of one that will temper the snap of these cool mornings.

New styles in flannelette wrappers are here—light, yet amply warm and attractive to a degree. You'll be pleased with the showing

$1—Of flannelette, in stripes; yoke front trimmed with two rows of braid; fitted back; flounce on skirt.

$1.25—Of flannelette, in figures and dots; full front trimmed with braid forming yoke effect; bretelle over shoulder trimmed with braid.

$1.50—Of flannelette, in stripes; full front; bretelle over shoulder trimmed with braid; double box-plaited back; flounce on skirt.

$1.75—Of flannelette, in stripes; yoke front trimmed with braid; scalloped ruffle over shoulder; fitted back; flounce on skirt.

Many other styles in light and dark colors, up to $2.75.

Second floor.

The Campbell Piano

Never could as much be said truthfully of any other piano at $180 as we can say truthfully of the "Campbell." The reason is, that we made a long, exhaustive search after a good, low-priced piano, for which we could stand sponsor, before we succeeded in finding one that came up to our demands.

That piano is

The Campbell Piano at $180

The price includes a piano stool. The case is walnut, mahogany or oak. The keys are ivory—seven and one-third octaves. The mechanism is perfect,—the tone unmatched at the price.

The price, $180, is the cash one; but it may be paid in deferred payments—the balance being carried at an interest charge of 4 per cent. per annum.

Fifth floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GAY BOY AND DUBLIN WON

Post Favorites in Stake Events Were First to Finish.

FATALIST'S LONG STRUGGLE

Filly Raced a Mile and a Quarter Lapped with Astor and Won at Sheepshead Bay.

For a day following two big holiday crowds, the racing at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday was uncommonly good and the attendance remarkably large. Favorites won in five of the six races.

If starting price betting is considered, the horses at the shortest prices won straight through, for the one non-favorite, as far as the public was concerned, that got to the winning post first actually started as one of three equal favorites, that being Josepha, running in the colors of David Gideon in the opening race. Josepha was quoted at as good as 50 to 1 in the first betting, but backed by Mr. Gideon and her stable following, she started with 4 to 1 the best on offer against her at starting time, and, racing in front nearly all the way, won in a romp by five lengths, with Octoroon second and Emma A. M., third. After the race there were stories of a great plunge by her owner, who is said to have won a great sum. Mr. Gideon stated later, however, that he actually got on but $80 at the odds of 40 to 1, and, while he backed the filly fairly well, had won nothing like the amount credited to him.

Two stake races held places of equal prominence on the card, and both of these went to the choices, both heavily backed by the clubhouse element, Clarence H. Mackay's Gay Boy capturing the Partridge Stakes, and the Goughacres Stable's (owned by B. F. Clyde) Dublin, an added starter, taking the Flying Handicap. Both also were ridden by Jockey "Patsy" McCue, who thus carried away the honors of the day, though Michaels also rode two winners, both in purse races, Red Path and Fatalist. Gay Boy broke in front and, though outrun for the first quarter of a mile by Sun Shower, hung on second until the filly tired a bit, and then took command and, galloping in front for the remainder of the distance, finished first in a big gallop, by two lengths, while Flora Pomona, coming from behind, beat out Sun Shower by a head for the place. The riding of Mounce on Peninsula in this race came in for some criticism, but Mounce explained what seemed to be a lethargic effort by stating that he had to steady his mount on the last turn to prevent interfering with other horses.

In the race for the Flying Handicap, Dublin was well up to the last turn, where he went to the front, and, with the most speed at the end, won after a little shaking up by a length, with Reina second and Paul Clifford third.

One of the prettiest races of the year was that for the mile and three quarters, selling, last on the card, though the three horses started for it. Fatalist was the favorite at odds on, and raced lapped with Astor for almost all the distance, both horses running under a pull into the last quarter, where they settled into racing. Fatalist then having the most speed, and drawing away steadily, winning at the end by a length and a half, while the third horse, Belgrade, was beaten nearly a furlong. In the second race Red Path and Satire were equal choices at post time, and had the race between them into the last furlong. Satire leading to that point, where Red Path closed and, with the speed of the lot in the final strides, was first by half a length from Bowen, who closed at the end and beat Satire by a head for second place. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; special weights; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. David Gideon's Josepha, 110 pounds, by Goldfinch-Bavaria, (Booker,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by five lengths; August Belmont's Octoroon, ch. f., 110, (Mounce,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by three lengths from T. Murphy's Emma A. M., b. f., 110, (Cochran,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:05 1-5. Tiptoes, Lady Tom, Tiddler, Adelaide Prince, Anna Handspring, Miss Uncas, Nissequogue, Musidora, Dunwell, Destitute, Bessie McCarthy, Matterhorn, and Queen's Messenger also ran. Value to the winner, $680. Octaroon and Dunwell equal favorites at 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 each. Winner trained by W. O. Sculley.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600 in 1901; selling allowances; seven furlongs on the main track. T. Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Redpath, ch. g., 4 years, by Gay Boy, g. g. Or-Red Girl, 108 pounds, (H. Michaels,) Rayon d'Or-Red Girl, 108 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, won handily by a half length; Charles H. Smith's Bowen, b. c., 3, 107, (J. Woods,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from A. Taber's Satire, b. c., 3, 107, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:29 3-5. Mirine, Dr. Riddle, Speedmas, Missionary, Politician, Barbara Frietchie, Kalif, Connie, Queen's Carnival, and Nanine also ran. Value to the winner, $820. Redpath and Satire equal favorites. Winner trained by W. McDaniels.

THIRD RACE.—The Partridge Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the turf. Clarence H. Mackay's Gay Boy, b. c., by St. Savior-Orlle, 117 pounds, (McCue,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by two lengths; J. W. Schorr & Co.'s Flora Pomona, b. f., by Florist-Fanny Willoughby, 112, (H. Woods,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head, from J. Dunn's Sun Shower, ch. f., by Applegate-Sunny Slope, 104, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Numeral, Peninsula, Bonnie Lad, and Pretorius also ran. Value to the winner, $2,230. Gay Boy the post favorite. Winner trained by C. F. Hill.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs on the main track. The Goughacres Stable's Dublin, br. c., by Athelstone-Wild Honey, 118 pounds, (McCue,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 2, won handily by a length; A. Featherstone's Reina, ch. f., by Esher-Reflection, 104, (O'Connor,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second, by two lengths from William C. Whitney's Paul Clifford, blk. g., by Lissak-Trousseaux II., 105, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:12 4-5. Outlander, Alard Scheck, King Pepper, Demurrer, Isia, Lucent, and Candle also ran. Value to the winner, $1,700. Dublin the post favorite. Winner (an added starter) trained by T. J. Healey.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, handicap; one mile. Newton Bennington's Kilogram, b. c., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or-Lady Kildbrook, 110 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; J. E. McDonald's Belle of Troy, ch. m., 5, (Mounce,) 7 to 1 and 11 to 5, second by three lengths from Green & Morris's Bedeck, ch. c., 3, 118, (McGinn,) 9 to 2 and 15 to 10, third. Time—1:39 2-5. Sam Phillips, Musette, and Ethics also ran. Value to the winner, $895. Kilogram the post favorite. Winner trained by F. Burlew.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and three-quarters. J. B. Doerr, Jr.'s, Fatalist, ch. m., 4 years, by Kismet-Jaiza, 93 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 10 and out, won cleverly by a length and a half; George Roth's Astor, b. g., 6, 98, (J. Martin,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 2, second by a furlong from J. E. Widener's Belgrade, b. c., 4, 98 (Miles,) 9 to 2 and even, third. Time—3:06 3-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,040. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Monroe Doctrine, 155 pounds; Holland and Matt Simpson, 152 each; Gould, 145; Cheesemite and The Driver, 140 each; Pincher, 138; Captain January and Conquer, 135 each; Musician, Miss Mitchell, Kufa, Heroics, and Somper Ira, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—Margraniate, 112 pounds; Bold Knight, 111; Young Dixon, Wait Not, and Dr. Riddle, 107 each; Wild Pirate, 104; Alsike, 102; Blueaway, 101; Maltster, 97; Annie Thompson, 95; Pleasant Sail, 88; Ante Up, 86; Barbara Frietchie, 84.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; seven furlongs on the main track. Smart Set, 120 pounds; Hyphen, Dixieline, Sir Oliver, Goldsmith, Nasturtium, Flywheel, Cunard, and Golden Cottage, 115 each; Endurance by Right, 112; Barran and Heno, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dolphin Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong. Watercolor, 131 pounds; Vitellius, 114; Antolight, 105; Little Daisy, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity Course. Cast Iron, St. Holarion, Ibold, and Setauket, 112 pounds each; Lexation, 109; Goldaga, 106; Illuminate and Major Tenny, 104 each; Lieschen, 103; Major Daniels, Graden, and Rocky 102 each; Chicadee, Miriam Bedell, Hot, Ruff, and Balyah, 99 each; Cassville, 97; Ohio Girl and Tenogra, 94 each. Also eligible to start as others are withdrawn, Fontenex and Ischium, 99 each; Trump, 102; Thoth, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong on the turf course. Kinnikinic, 124 pounds; Bellario, 111; Louisville, 109; St. Finnan, 104; Agnes D., 99; Golden Grain, 97.

Grand Circuit Harness Races.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—The Grand Circuit meeting at Charter Oak Park was opened to-day by the races in the 2:30 class for trotters and pacers, respectively, and in the 2:19 class for trotters. The purses in each were $3,000. There was an attendance of 2,500, and the day was ideal for racing. In the 2:30 trot there were five starters, Country Jay being a strong favorite over the field in the auction pools at $100 to $30. Country Jay won in straight heats. Summary:

The 2:30 class, trotting, purse $3,000, mile heats, best three in five:

Country Jay, ch. g., by Jay Hawker-Parkville, (Macy)	1	1	1
Kosy, b. m., by John Carlisle-Fancy Bess, (A. P. McDonald)	2	2	4
Hamward, br. h., by Hambrino-Louisa, (A. McDonald)	3	3	2
Poindexter, b. h., (Elyserone)	5	5	3
Iva Dee, b. m., (driver not given)	4	4	5

Time—2:13¾; 2:13; 2:15¾.

The 2:30 class, pacing, purse $3,000, divided, best three in five:

New Richmond, gr. h., by Brown Hal-Jewess, (Benedict)	2	3	1 1 1
Terrace Queen, ch. m., (Shaffer)	1	1	3 2 2
Tommy Mc., b. g., (driver not given)	3	2	2 2 3

Time—2:10¼; 2:13; 2:14; 2:15; 2:14.

The 2:19 class, trotting, purse $3,000, divided, mile heats, best three in five:

New Simmons, b. m., by Simmons-Neva, (Price)	1	1	1
Helen Grace, ro. m., (Andrews)	2	2	3
Erba, gr. m., (Winnings)	4	3	2
Baron Belt, br. g., (Shank)	3	5	4
Re-elected, gr. h., (Macey)	7	4	6
Limerick, br. h., (McClary)	5	6	5
Quoddy Girl, b. m., (Kelley)	6	dis.	

Time—2:12; 2:13¼; 2:15.

Two American Jockeys Won.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Sterling Balm (Maher) won Champion Breeders' Biennial Foal Stakes, (of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each for starters only, for two-year-olds,) distance, five furlongs, straight, at the Derby Summer meeting to-day.

Frank Ash (J. Martin) won the Friary Nursery Plate, (handicap, of 250 sovereigns, for two-year-olds,) distance, seven furlongs, straight.

LOCAL CANOE RACES.

Annual Camp and Regatta of Knickerbocker Canoe Club.

The annual camp and Fall regatta of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club, which began on Saturday at Egg Beach, on the Hudson River, apposite Mount St. Vincent, ended on Monday, most of the men returning that evening. There were twenty-five men in camp the entire time, in addition to a number of visitors.

The regatta was held on Monday, and though the sailing races were postponed because of unfavorable conditions of wind and weather, the paddling events were well contested, and afforded good sport. There were nine starters in the single paddling race, which was won by Commodore L. S. Stockwell, who also won the same race in the Spring regatta on Memorial Day. In the double paddling race five crews started, and Commodore Stockwell and F. P. Keller proved the winners. The winning canoe in both cases was the Laura, formerly owned by George Foster, which, although one of the oldest of the club fleet, is still the fastest paddling canoe in local waters.

The postponement of the sailing races was a severe disappointment to a mug-hunting Yonkers canoeist who last year sailed across the river, entered the principal sailing race and won the cup, and then sailed back as soon as he had secured the prize. He turned up on Monday to repeat the performance, but had his trouble for his pains. The postponement races will be sailed off the Knickerbocker Canoe Clubhouse, foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, probably next Saturday or Sunday. Summary:

Paddling, Single Canoes, Double Blades.—Won by L. S. Stockwell; R. H. Kretzmer, second. Only starters.

Paddling, Double Canoes, Double Blades.—Won by L. S. Stockwell and F. P. Keller; W. H. Harrison and B. F. Cromwell, Jr., second.

Tournament.—Won by Moore and Bain, Undercliff Canoe Club; Cromwell and Harrison, Knickerbocker Canoe Club, second.

Automobiles Will Race.

After considerable misunderstanding on the subject, followed by the positive announcement by the Automobile Club of America that the proposed races at Buffalo, including the 100-mile road race from Buffalo to Erie, would not take place, the latter action was rescinded at a meeting yesterday of the club's Board of Governors, and Secretary S. M. Butler announced after the meeting that the races would take place as originally intended during the week of Sept. 16 to 21.

Yearlings Sold at Auction.

The yearling thoroughbred horses of the Kingston stud, the property of Mrs. James B. Ferguson, and the yearlings bred by Col. "Jack" Chinn, both of Kentucky, were sold by auction in the sales paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay yesterday in the presence of a large crowd. The bidding was spirited for the choice lots, and prices straight through were fair, though several fillies were sent out of the ring without a bid. The prize of the offering was the bay colt, a full brother to the fast three-year-old Black Fox in A. Featherstone's stable, the yearling going to L. M. Myers, acting for John Daly, for $2,500. The sales for $500 or more were as follows:

PROPERTY OF KINGSTON STUD.

Bay colt, by St. George-Marie Jansen, by Kingfisher; L. M. Myers	$2,500
Gray colt, by St. George-Una B., by Monarchist; B. Morris	2,100
Chestnut colt, by St. George-Wenowit, by Masetto; J. E. Seagram	1,100
Chestnut filly, by St. George-Ethel Thomas, by Himyar; J. Warter	1,000
Black filly, by St. George-Fan Fare, by King Arthur; J. Warter	600
Chestnut colt, by St. George-Levee, by Lever; M. F. Dwyer	950
Chestnut colt, by Prince Royal-Lonely, by Vanderlocken; B. Schreiber	600
Bay colt, by St. George-Nervine, by Kantaka; M. F. Dwyer	1,500
Bay filly, by St. George-Palmetto, by Virgil; W. H. Jackson	500
Chestnut filly, by Prince Royal-Sallie McAllister, by Zorilla; J. H. Carr	1,000
Chestnut colt, by Brutus-Distinction, by Uncas; J. J. Markiem	550

PROPERTY OF J. P. CHINN.

Bay colt, by Russell-Galena II., by Hayden Edwards; W. Donahue	1,100
Bay filly, by Russell-Emily, by Reel; W. Donahue	500

More Races for Swimmers.

The Pawnee Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Bath Beach Swimming Club will hold a series of swimming races at W. C. Shields's Avon Beach Baths, near Captain's Pier, Bath Beach, on Saturday, Sept. 14. The distances will be 50, 100, 220, 440, and 880 yards. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be given. In addition Mr. Shields has offered a medal for a ladies' race, open to all.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:29	Sun sets...6:28	Moon rises.10:16

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:46	Gov. Isl'd....	H. Gate....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....	Gov. Isl'd..12:10	H. Gate....2:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 4.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Esperanza, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Southwark, Antwerp	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton		

THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.

Buffon, Brazil, Argentina, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Bermuda	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:30 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Andes, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 P. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Campania, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Canadian, Liverpool		
Canova, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull		
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Naples	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ireland, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Maraual, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minneapolis, London		11:00 A. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Gibara, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

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TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 18 and up to Sept. 17, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Umatilla, due at New York Sept. 17, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered mail matter is directed via Seattle.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 17 and up to Sept. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 15. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 4.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 24.
Briardale, Huelva, Aug. 21.
Hildur, Curacao, Aug. 19.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Sept. 3.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Aug. 27.
Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 29.
Nord America, Naples, —.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Aug. 20.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 24.
Yang Tsze, Hamburg, Aug. 8.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.

Colorado, Hull, Aug. 24.
El Norte, New Orleans, Aug. 31.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 4.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 29.
Dunstan, Para, Aug. 25.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 5.
La Savole, Havre, Aug. 31.
Membland, St. Lucia, Aug. 31.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.

Albano, Havre, Aug. 24.
Boston City, Swansea, Aug. 24.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Aug. 26.
Celtic, Liverpool, Aug. 30.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 6.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Aug. 3
Umbria, Liverpool, Aug. 31.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 8.

Archimede, Genoa, Aug. 24.
Critic, Dundee, Aug. 25.
El Valle, Naw Orleans, Sept. 3.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Sept. 7.
Marquette, London, Aug. 29.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 29.

Arrived.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Cuppers, Genoa, &c., Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:05 P. M.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, St. Lucia, &c., Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 P. M.

SS Saginaw, Hals, Georgetown, S. C., Aug. 29 and Wilmington, S. C., 31st, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Vigsnaes, (Nor.,) Johannesen, Banes Aug. 28, with fruit to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Mae, McDonald, Pensacola Aug. 27, with mdse. to A. H. Bull & Co.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Concho, Evans, Galveston Aug. 28 and Key West 31st, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Andes, (Ger.,) Porter, Fortune Island, &c., Aug. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 3, 9:30 P. M., west, seven miles, clear.

Sailed.

SS Servia, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Georgic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Prins Willem, (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS Advance, for Colon.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Arapahoe, for Charleston, &c.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Gruffydd, (Br.,) for Norfolk.

Spoken.

Ship Ancalos, (Br.,) Fulton, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken Aug. 10 in lat. 17 south, lon. 28 west.

Ship County of Caithness, (Br.,) McLeod, from Clyde for New York, was spoken Aug. 30 in lat. 50, lon. 11.

Notice to Mariners.

CHINA SEA.—Discovery of a Dangerous Reef to the Eastward of the Great Yangtze Bank—The following Hydrographical Note by Lieut. Commander W. [illegible]yne, commanding H. B. M.'s surveying vessel Waterwitch, is hereby circulated for general information:

Hydrographical Note. H. M. S. Waterwitch, Shanghai, Aug. 1, 1901.—A coral patch on top of a volcanic pinnacle rising abruptly from the bottom lies in lat. 32° 7' 15" N., lon. 125° 11' E.; it ends about ¼ mile N. and SW., direction, and is about 60 yards wide. The least depth obtained is 18 feet, but less water probably exists. From the SW. extreme of the patch for a distance of ½ mile in a SW. by S. direction extends a rocky ledge, the least water obtained on which was 17 fathoms. Very heavy overfalls and tide-rips were seen on the patch, and they extended about ½ mile N. E. and 1 mile SW. The shoalest spots are apparently at the extremes of the patch; at the NE. extreme the sea, in breaking occasionally, and it was probably break all over the patch with a moderate sea running. The overfalls and tide-rips should be visible from a ship for at least a mile, and, with a favorable light, the light green color of the coral patch should be seen plainly, the same distance. There are depths of 27 to 30 fathoms, sand and mud, at a distance of about ¼ mile all around the patch, except where the rocky ledge extends, so the lead will give no warning until within the limit where the bottom becomes volcanic rock, sand, and broken coral. This patch is probably identical with "Costa Rica" Breakers, reported 1868; "Socotra" Rock, June, 1900; "Chiyuen" Shoal, September, 1900; "Bombay" Discolored Water, October, 1900. Tidal streams run very strong over and in the vicinity of the rock, and they are of a rotary nature; the stream was running south 2 knots an hour when the Waterwitch was close to the patch.

W. G. LYNE, Lieutenant Commander.
By order of the Inspector General of Customs.
W. FERD. TYLER,
Deputy Coast Inspector.
Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, Aug. 2, 1901.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York via Cherbourg and Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 4:15 A. M. Sept. 4.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York for London, passed the Lizard at 4:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, (from Hamburg and Boulogne,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 8:40 A. M. to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamieson, from New York for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 12:40 A. M. Sept. 4.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Tweedie, sld. from Huelva for New York Sept. 1.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Oesselmann, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 7 P. M. Sept. 1.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McDougall, from New York for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York for Marseilles, &c., arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettemeyer, from New York, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 9 A. M. yesterday.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, (from Bremen,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 10 P. M. Sept. 1.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York for Venice, &c., passed Sagres Sept. 1.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Duchessa di Genova, (Ital.,) Capt. Carbone, from New York, arr. at Genoa Aug. 31.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Capt. Schierhorn, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Aug. 31.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Aug. 31.

SS Maracaibo, Capt. Crockett, from New York via Porto Rico, arr. at Curacao at 4 P. M. Sept. 1.

SS Loange, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Aug. 24.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) Capt. Bleecio, (from Trieste, &c.,) sld. from Algiers for New York Aug. 28.

SS Lowther Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, (from Yokohama, &c.,) sld. from Algiers for New York Aug. 30.

SS Nassovia, (Ger.,) Capt. Nepperschmidt, sld. from Stettin for New York Aug. 29.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundell, sld. from Christiania Aug. 29.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, sld. from Christiansand for New York Aug. 29.

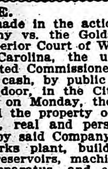
SS Stordard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, sld. from Dantsic for New York Aug. 29.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dressler, sld. from Flushing for New York Aug. 31.

SS Zulia, Capt. Terrill, sld. from Curacao for New York at 8 P. M. yesterday.

He who has a **Sparklets** bottle need never wait for a cooling drink. There are no reservations to this statement, for they can be used anywhere. Are easy to carry, always ready and very cheap.

If you have a bottle not in use, bring it to our store, 1127 Broadway, and let us put it in order for you without charge. You will need it very soon.



COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.
Branch Store at 28 Broad Street.

Campania, Liverpool ... 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:00 A. M.
Canadian, Liverpool .....
Canova, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay.... 7:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow.. 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull .....
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg ..... 12:00 M.
Havana, Havana .....10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Naples .. 9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Ireland, Copenhagen .....11:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans. ..... 3:00 P. M.
Maraual, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.....10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Minneapolis, London ..... 11:00 A. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Gibara, &c.....12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela ..... 9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*9:30 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland ..10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp.....
Trinidad, Bermuda ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
*1:30 P. M.

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1901

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: C. E. Alioth, Boulevard du Theatre.

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TWELVE PAGES.

COMMISSIONER MURPHY'S DEFIANCE

Commissioner MURPHY plainly relies on the apathy of the business men of this city and on their ignorance of the affairs that most intimately concern them. Otherwise he would not dare to insult them with the bald assertion that the injury suffered by business interests is due to "the statements of the press." Nor would he dare to make such sweeping claims as to the excellence of a department which is notoriously paralyzed and demoralized by corruption.

Unfortunately, Mr. MURPHY has too much ground for his confidence in the indifference of the class he addresses through the President of the Merchants' Association. There are as yet but few signs that the members of that class are aroused to their duty. A certain number of them are working actively and intelligently in the Citizens' Union. Certain others have been co-operating with the Committee of Fifteen and with the Parkhurst society in exposing the relations of the police with the criminal classes. There is little evidence of general interest in the tremendous issue to be presented at the coming election among the respectable men who ought to be united and vigorous in securing the right settlement of that issue. Even those who are engaged unselfishly and faithfully in the work are extremely liable to have as their reward the reputation among those who should back them of being "professional reformers," or of "mixing in politics." As a body the business men of New York have only too much justified the feeling of contempt for their intelligence and for their conscience on which Mr. MURPHY so cynically relies.

We trust, however, that Mr. MURPHY will yet be proved to err greatly, and that the respectable business men of the city will show that they know their town better than he assumes that they know it, and that they are ready to do much more for it than he now thinks that they can be goaded to do. Certainly if anything could arouse them it must be the impudence of the Commissioner's attitude. It is not the mere appearance of scandalous statements in the newspapers that harms, or can harm, New York. It is the truth back of those statements. Take the case of the patrolman, O'NEILL. Col. MURPHY, as a soldier, and even as a Police Commissioner, knows that the undisputed facts in that case could not occur in any well-disciplined force, controlled by honest officers. His First Deputy, DEVERY, sitting as his representative for the trial of patrolmen, was openly defied by O'NEILL, who denounced the administration of the department in important regards as corrupt, and declared that he would not submit to the sentence passed upon him. The statements and implications of this patrolman were either true or they were untrue. Had they been untrue they would have been grossly offensive, and their author ought to have been, and would have been, immediately subjected to trial and ultimately to severe punishment. Instead of this the Commissioner, the head of the force, accepting the man's statement that he had not charged DEVERY with specific acts of corruption, cancels DEVERY'S own orders as to the assignment of the patrolman, and treats him with marked consideration. He thus leaves unremoved and entirely unregarded the stain on the department inevitable from the plain history of the facts. Why? Because he did not dare to probe the matter.

Nor is this case the only one or the most significant showing the rottenness in the department. It merely happens to be the latest and the freshest in the public mind. Mr. MURPHY needs no extraordinary memory to recall a long series of even more sinister character. This case involves only the payment of money by policemen to secure favors or avoid persecution from their superiors. The records of the Police Department ought to be, as the files of the newspapers are, full of the history of other cases involving the purchased immunity of lawless men and women, protected by those in authority in the department, or by the politicians who control those in authority. Mr. MURPHY is not ignorant of the trap into which his subordinates fell in the matter of "tipping off" gambling places on the eve of a raid. He must be aware of the scandalous whereabouts of one of his Captains when a raid on a disorderly house took place. He is acquainted with the facts in the case of the ward man, BISSERT. He has—or he ought to have—read the reports and statements of the Tammany Committee of Five, who went so ingloriously into retirement so soon as they had shown some disposition to do what they were professedly appointed to do. He must have read the accounts published in this and in other papers of the existence and methods of the syndicate that deals in protection to gambling. Above all, he cannot have been in constant and intimate intercourse with the officers of the department and with the politicians of Tammany Hall without acquiring information as to the real condition of the police which makes his present attitude at once ridiculous and discreditable.

The plain truth is that the letter of Mr. MURPHY to the President of the Merchants' Association is in effect a defiance. He denies or ignores the facts, safe, as he assumes, in the difficulty of securing legal proof of notorious conditions, and asserts that his department is essentially sound and clean. That is the attitude of Tammany. The organization intends, in the language of its kind, to "put up a bluff," which it hopes will deceive or discourage the honest men of the city. We believe that it will fail. We believe that the people of the city will see the truth and act on it, and that Tammany will be brought before a tribunal where full justice will be meted out to it. But that can only be if the now inert mass of respectable men can be aroused to do their plain duty and to do it fully.

"PRUSSIAN IMPERIAL MANNERS."

Under this title we were making, the other day, some remarks about the treatment of Prince CHUN by the German Government, which we regret to find were resented by a number of our German readers. But really the story, as it was told, and told in detail, and told with apparent official sanction, from Berlin, was not at all a pleasant story. Prince CHUN is not, that we have ever heard of, personally blamable at all for the anti-foreign outrages, culminating in the murder of the German Minister. He was very likely chosen expressly upon that ground, upon the ground that he was not a "persona non grata," to comply with the exaction of the German Government that a Prince of the royal Chinese blood should proceed to Berlin to apologize for the murder. But, when one gentleman has occasion to apologize to another gentleman, or to a lady, the party aggrieved and apologized to, if worthy of the respective designation, does not "rub it in," does not make it hard, but makes it easy for the eater of humble pie to swallow his unpleasant, however salutary, meal. This is a very rudiment of behavior. As reported, Germany did show a distinct disposition to "rub it in." And this was attributed to the personal insistence of the Kaiser.

That was really the most unpleasant thing about the matter. As a "junker" and the chief of junkers, the Kaiser has doubtless the tradition that Prussian official manners are good. That is a question upon which Prussian officials and all the rest of mankind widely differ. But that the Kaiser should show himself not possessed of the instincts of a gentleman was, we confess, a shock and almost a blow to us. Everybody who has watched him must agree in wishing to like him, just as everybody in this country must agree in liking the Vice President of the United States. The New Yorker who went to the inauguration of last March upon the ground that he really had to go and "see TEDDY take the veil" expressed a sentiment widely felt. And the two men are likable for the same reasons. They have in common that impulsiveness and combativeness and chivalry which give each of them, in the language of Mr. KIPLING,

> Knowledge sure that he endure
> A child until he die.

To have either of them commit an act of cold-blooded ungentlemanliness would pain all his acquaintances.

But it now appears that the Kaiser did not do this thing. Or if he did he has repented it. He did not undertake unnecessarily to humiliate an envoy whose errand made him already an object of sympathy. He has kicked aside all the trammels which proceeded from the attempts of his underlings to find out what would most disgust and humiliate a Chinese gentleman, for the purpose of forcing him to do it. He has ordered that Prince CHUN should be treated like a gentleman who has a painful duty to perform, and who is to be facilitated in the performance of it by having his host help him to eat his humble pie as quietly and unobtrusively as possible, and even turn his head away during the process of deglutition. In short, he has behaved like a gentleman. And we trust that our affronted German readers will agree that we can recognize a gentleman when we see him, even though he have the peculiarity of being King of Prussia and German Emperor.

THE DREAM OF AERIAL FLIGHT.

Since the days when Daedalos and Ikaros escaped from the labyrinth of the Minotaur by means of wings which carried them far from the inhospitable Island of Crete and the futile wrath of King Minos, the dream of aerial flight has possessed for dreamers with a mechanical bent a peculiar fascination. That Ikaros fell into the sea from the melting of his wax wings and was drowned has been accepted as an incident rather instructive than deterrent. He should have known better than to use wax for his wings. Even with these crude appliances Daedalos got away from Minos all right, and 50 per cent. of success in a first attempt at high flying was an exceedingly good average.

In modern times MONGOLFIER established the fact that for a limited time and under certain restricted conditions gravitation could be neutralized, and a man might cause himself to be carried to great heights by attaching himself to something enough lighter than air to lift a certain amount of dead weight. Then came the era of flying machines and dirigible balloons, through which we have not yet passed. It was generally believed that in aluminium, so extremely light and so relatively strong, we had found a material capable of being wrought into a self-lifting mechanism, but somehow the aluminium flying machine would not fly any better than the iron one, and without the balloon to hold him up man's safest place thus far has been on land or on the water. This might seem to be merely incidental to the slow process of evolution if it were not that everything thus far attempted in the way of aerial navigation has assumed a mathematical impossibility as its starting point and a mechanical paradox as its objective.

The learned Dr. SIMON NEWCOMB, astronomer and mathematician of Washington, contributes to McClure's an answer to the question, Is the airship coming? which does not contain much encouragement for the capitalist who has declined automobile investments because convinced that the dirigible balloon or the flying machine was imminent. He thinks that before much headway can be made in the construction of the flying machine we shall have to find out why matter gravitates. This done, it will be necessary to ascertain how the hitherto unchangeable force known as the attraction of gravitation may be regulated and controlled. It will then probably be necessary to solve the problem of the interaction between ether and matter—provided, of course, it has not by that time solved itself. Prof. NEWCOMB does not say so, but one may infer from what he does say that to acquire the necessary information on these points will involve an excursion into the fourth dimension of space. There are some things which the human mind, working in three dimensions, seems to be incapable of grasping—for example, squaring the circle, trisecting an angle, and constructing a cube having double the solid content of a given cube. Why these things, which seem simple enough, lie just outside the pale of mathematical demonstration we need an additional dimension to enable us to understand.

Prof. NEWCOMB thinks that the measurably dirigible balloon may be within the scope of inventive genius, but does not believe that it can be made a practical vehicle for any purpose. The flying machine he considers out of the question with the materials now at the command of the mechanician. Even with the kind of materials needed to make a small one, on the scale of a watchmaker's experiment, the most triumphant success in operation would not warrant the promise that like results could be attained on a larger scale. His explanation of this is so lucid and convincing, even for one with only the most rudimentary knowledge of mechanics, that we have pleasure in quoting it: "Let us make two flying machines exactly alike, only make one double the scale of the other in all its dimensions. We all know that the volume, and therefore the weight, of two similar bodies are proportional to the cubes of their dimensions. The cube of two is eight. Hence the large machine will have eight times the weight of the other. But surfaces are as the squares of the dimensions. The square of two is four. The heavier machine will therefore expose only four times the wing surface to the air, and so will have a distinct disadvantage in the ratio of efficiency to weight."

Flying by mechanical means always was and always will be a fascinating study of the mechanician, but the pleasure he derives from it is ever likely to be in inverse ratio to his knowledge of mathematics. The magic carpet of the Oriental fairy tale had a distinct advantage over anything in the line of modern invention in that it was frankly impossible and charmed the fancy without inviting disappointment as the result of calculation.

CHINESE LOOT.

The Evening Post reminds us that the Metropolitan Museum is about to be enriched, not only by the "spoils of time," but by the actual spoils of war, if that can be called war which "Christendom" has been waging from Tien-Tsin to Peking, and, centrifugally, in the form of raids, around the latter capital.

"This our Nation" has been as guiltless as any in the matter of looting, and these objects of art have all been bought and paid for by an American representative. We can read our title quite as clear to them, as The Post suggests, as most museums which amount to anything can to any of their treasures. Doubtless the collection in the world which is historically and artistically the most valuable is that of the Elgin Marbles, so called, in the British Museum. It was of this collection, when it was newly made, that MACAULAY said scornfully in his review of MITFORD'S "History of Greece": "Her temples have been subjected to the successive depredations of Romans, Turks, and Scotchmen." We all know what happened when "BONAPARTE'S banditti" were turned loose in Spain and Italy. The churches and the houses were ransacked not only officially, for the benefit of France, as, to do him justice, BONAPARTE always did his own looting, but for the personal benefit of the French commanders. It was Marshal SOULT who had a picture in his private collection to which he said that he attached a sentimental value, because it had saved a man's life, and, being pressed for an explanation, explained that he knew the owner had concealed it and had informed him that if he did not produce it in ten minutes he would hang him.

There is, at the Château of Fontainebleau, one of the most interesting Chinese museums in the world, and one of the most disgraceful to the French Nation. Every object in it has evidently been carefully culled and chosen. And no wonder. It was, in fact, the museum of the Summer Palace in Peking, and was the French share of the loot of that edifice forty-three years ago. Nothing quite so barefaced and cold-blooded as that looting, by French and British, has been done during the recent operations in and around Peking. It was the kind of spoliation which Roman Pro-Consuls used to make:

> Return, return in glory,
> And bring in triumph home
> The spoils of thirty cities
> To deck the shrines of Rome,

or words to that effect. The Christian religion has not by any means extirpated the practice of looting works of art. But the standard is higher than it was a generation ago. And as for our coming Chinese treasures, we can contemplate them without too much shame.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Almost every day," declares Commissioner MURPHY, in his letter to the President of the Merchants' Association, "we have accounts of rescues of saving of lives by police officers from drowning, from fires, from runaway horses, from the street railway cars, but not a word of commendation is given to the policeman or to the department. A few kind words may be said of the individual policeman, but it is passed and never mentioned afterward." These statements fairly bristle with self-contradiction, since the Commissioner both asserts and denies that displays of heroism by members of the police force receive recognition whenever they occur, which is, as he says, "almost every day." What are the "accounts" to which he refers if they are not such recognition? What the Commissioner tried to express apparently was a feeling that the evil deeds of the police are oftener and longer topics of discussion than their good deeds. His resentment of this unquestionable fact is merely a variant of the old complaint that the newspapers have little space for the good citizen who goes quietly along, doing his duty and attending to business, while they have much of it for the transgressor of the law and the creator of excitement and sensations. That charge has been answered so often that nobody has a right to repeat it, and yet many people do, for many people forget that their grievance is not against the newspapers, but against the very nature of things, which makes the exceptional the interesting, and, for instance, renders the derailment of a train a piece of news, while the uneventful reaching of its destination by that same train, something that excites neither attention nor comment. As for the policemen, when they save life at the risk of their own they are invariably praised, and not ungrudgingly, though in a way these acts are only the performance of duty and the earning of salary. The act of heroism, however, is not a continuing act, like participation in a system of corruption, and therefore it is not, as is the latter, a subject for prolonged discussion.

—Again the news comes that the United States Government has made a definite offer—this time $4,300,000—for the Danish Islands in the West Indies. As usual, the news comes from Copenhagen—that is, from the would-be seller, and not from the would-be purchaser. The minute amount of interest these reports excite here is an amusing feature of the situation. Our Government may have some good reasons for wanting to get possession of St. Thomas and St. Croix, but they are very mysterious reasons, and it seems as though the task of proving that the reasons balance $4,300,000 ought not to be left for performance after the purchase has been effected. The islands are all right, as little islands go, but we are already pretty well stocked up with wares of that sort. Of course it would be a kindness to Denmark to take these particular islands off her hands, but philanthropy of that description is not very fashionable among nations. However, if the folks at Washington want to complete their collection, nobody will object to any great extent. Doubtless we can take care of a few more bits of land. The actual taking, it must still be borne in mind, will depend on the action of Congress, which is not at present in session.

REV. MR. SCHNATZ'S OPINION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be about time to write an editorial about "Manners" of THE NEW YORK TIMES? Your editorial on "Prussian Imperial Manners" is an insult to every German reader. It is born of hatred for the German race, especially the closing remark about a "Mr. Dooley's" opinion. Such writing on your part is exceedingly uncharitable, it is bad "manners," it is untrue, it is unwise. Do you consider it wise to insult every reader of your paper who happens to be of German extraction? THE TIMES has done this same thing repeatedly. For this reason I have seldom bought and read THE TIMES.

Why cannot THE TIMES seek to be fair to all nationalities, as are The World and The Journal and other papers?

PAUL H. SCHNATZ,
Pastor Martha Memorial Reformed Church.
New York, Aug. 31, 1901.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your articles in reference to the Helen C. Brush will case, which appeared in your issues of Aug. 30 and 31, I am mentioned by name in connection with the statements that I am a partner of Mr. George W. De Lano, the attorney for the proponent of the Brush will, and also, in substance, that I am a "Christian Scientist."

My attention has been so frequently called to these statements as to have become an annoyance.

The facts are, first, that I am not, and never have been, a law partner of Mr. De Lano, and have no business connections with him; and, second, I am not a "Christian Scientist," and have no faith whatever in any of their tenets as far as I know them.

As you published the errors which call this forth, I trust you will also publish this correction. ALBERT C. AUBERY.
New York, Sept. 3, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Keeps Them Busy.

Katie—That floor walker makes me tired.
Hattie—Me, too.
"Just because he stands around he thinks he ought to make us do the same."—Yonkers Statesman.

Nay, Not So.

PhyNis—And if I were poor wouldst thou yet marry me?
Tityrus—Fain would I not. I do love thee too much, that I could endure for thee to starve to death, sweet maid.—Harlem Life.

The Nicest Man He Knew.

Mamma (who is expecting the minister)—Willie, we will have a very nice old gentleman to tea this evening, and you must be very good while he's here.
Willie—Why, is he Santa Claus?—Philadelphia Press.

Almost Saw Her.

"I think I haven't seen you for more than a year," remarked the caller, shaking hands with Tommy.
"Nome," said Tommy, "but I come mighty near seeing you down town the other day. I saw somebody that looked almost exactly like you."—Chicago Tribune.

WE REAP WHAT WE SOW.

A. H. Hinman in Worcester Gazette.

There are loyal hearts and spirits brave,
With souls that are tried and true;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the same will come back to you.

Give love, and back to your heart will flow
The love that your heart most needs;
Show faith and trust, and hearts will show
Their faith in your words and deeds.

For life is a mirror in which are shown
The deeds and lives we live;
Then give of our best to every one,
And the world will as freely give.

NEXT YEAR'S REALTY TAX

State Board Equalizes Values in the Counties of the State.

Greater New York Will Pay Over 65 Per Cent.—Values of Real and Personal Property Increased $225,618,926.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—The State Board of Equalization met to-day and equalized the value of real estate in the several counties of the State for the basis for the State tax levy during the fiscal year which commences Oct. 1. The total valuation of real and personal property on which such tax will be levied is $5,686,921,678, as compared with $5,461,302,752 for the current fiscal year. The board equalized the real estate valuation in each county of the State as follows:

Counties.	Assessed Value of Real Est.	Deducted from Assessed Value of Real Est.	Added to Assessed Value of Real Est.
Albany	$93,252,197	$8,753,395	.....
Allegany	13,774,071	438,073	.....
Broome	32,147,071	1,443,052	.....
Cattaraugus	23,071,810	2,165,704	.....
Cayuga	30,904,560	1,387,241	.....
Chautauqua	35,700,385	7,664,358	.....
Chemung	23,981,087	.....	232,376
Chenango	14,692,613	467,286	.....
Clinton	6,147,300	.....	2,242,314
Columbia	22,220,713	1,904,587	.....
Cortland	12,702,345	1,753,808	.....
Delaware	13,146,329	757,527	.....
Dutchess	40,808,991	184,906	.....
Erie	279,421,584	.....	11,005,506
Essex	10,033,254	1,278,522	.....
Franklin	9,893,727	444,108	.....
Fulton	12,653,319	402,427	.....
Genesee	20,044,677	90,823	.....
Greene	11,861,586	217,743	.....
Hamilton	3,690,163	792,225	.....
Herkimer	23,861,191	5,333,106	.....
Jefferson	33,136,057	4,920,951	.....
Kings	651,388,900	.....	25,655,890
Lewis	9,869,872	934,335	.....
Livingston	23,309,083	.....	225,864
Madison	17,928,549	.....	706,147
Monroe	141,999,097	16,545,915	.....
Montgomery	23,571,811	432,708	.....
Nassau	22,495,862	.....	1,965,203
New York	2,369,997,504	.....	130,112,812
Niagara	42,095,810	5,384,203	.....
Oneida	54,025,970	7,583,804	.....
Onondaga	116,298,937	19,595,279	.....
Ontario	26,822,526	1,545,586	.....
Orange	36,970,065	.....	2,029,655
Orleans	14,706,053	1,207,532	.....
Oswego	24,215,312	779,133	.....
Otsego	19,316,744	514,416	.....
Putnam	6,824,362	560,281	.....
Queens	104,427,872	12,168,069	.....
Rensselaer	72,492,317	6,804,708	.....
Richmond	42,723,924	.....	2,345,541
Rockland	16,239,213	2,069,338	.....
St. Lawrence	35,064,845	5,911,168	.....
Saratoga	23,716,694	.....	576,865
Schenectady	17,282,806	.....	167,471
Schoharie	10,890,321	1,270,003	.....
Schuyler	8,132,625	112,577	.....
Seneca	13,976,946	976,670	.....
Steuben	52,558,074	3,793,708	.....
Suffolk	46,171,599	6,374,891	.....
Sullivan	5,661,194	254,119	.....
Tioga	12,382,536	713,515	.....
Tompkins	15,750,318	1,293,841	.....
Ulster	26,402,688	2,521,394	.....
Warren	7,614,933	887,302	.....
Washington	16,906,179	974,179	.....
Wayne	22,492,570	.....	547,090
Westchester	171,709,573	36,883,633	.....
Wyoming	15,353,515	245,130	.....
Yates	10,124,574	322,823	.....

Under the equalization made each county will pay the following percentage of State taxes during the next fiscal year:

Albany, 1.644; Allegheny, .267; Broome, .590; Cattaraugas, .405; Cayuga, .574; Chautauqua, .546; Chemung, .450; Chenango, .288; Clinton, .167; Columbia, .406; Cortland, .217; Delaware, .248; Dutchess, .512; Erie, 5.310; Essex, .170; Franklin, .186; Fulton, .243; Genesee, .403; Greene, .232; Hamilton, .052; Herkimer, .373; Jefferson, .563; Kings, 12.615; Lewis, .161; Livingston, .465; Madison, .361; Monroe, 2.377; Montgomery, .466; Nassau, .459; New York, 50.295; Niagara, .884; Oneida, 1.061; Onondaga, 1.808; Ontario, .497; Orange, .756; Orleans, .290; Oswego, .469; Otsego, .379; Putnam, .122; Queens, 1.706; Rensselaer, 1.289; Richmond, .898; Rockland, .265; St. Lawrence, .578; Saratoga, .456; Schenectady, .337; Schoharie, .195; Schuyler, .147; Seneca, .253; Steuben, .551; Suffolk, .766; Sullivan, .099; Tioga, .228; Tompkins, .290; Ulster, .479; Warren, .135; Washington, .323; Wayne, .442; Westchester, 2.662; Wyoming, .262; Yates, .187.

The Board of Equalization received from the State Board of Tax Commissioners a report on the valuation of property, which says, among other things:

The entire assessed value borne upon the assessment rolls of 1900 of this State as reported to this board is: Realty, $5,093,025,771; personality, subject to State taxation, $93,895,907; total, $5,686,921,678, an increased total of $225,618,926 over last year. The increase in realty assessment results largely from the special franchise valuations certified to the local rolls of 1900 by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. The sum of these special franchise valuations was $170,140,857, an increase of former local assessment of the same properties in use in the streets and public places. This $170,140,857, deducted from the $281,432,712, reported increase in realty assessment, leaves $111,291,855 as the increase made by the local assessors, mostly upon new buildings and betterments. The increase of assessment in this State in 1900 over 1899 was made wholly upon realty. The increase upon property in this form was $281,432,712, but is diminished to an apparent gain of $225,618,926 by the loss of $55,813,786 in personal assessments.

The disproportion between the assessment of realty and personalty has advanced from 7½ to 1 to 8½ to 1. Retention upon their rolls by local assessors of personal assessments annually becoming a task more and more difficult of achievement. Neglect or laxity of local assessors is not to be inferred as accounting, to any large extent, for this condition. Non-residence, deduction for alleged indebtedness, shareholdings in properties supposedly assessed at distant "home offices," savings bank sanctuary, and legally exempt securities are the main avenues through which fugitive personalty makes flight.

New Tax Law Brings in $1,407,995.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—Controller Knight reports that the total receipts from the operation of the new law taxing trust companies are $1,407,995. The period in which the tax for the first year was to be paid expired Sept. 1. The amount of taxes collected is $7,995 in excess of the sum estimated would be collected under the statute for the first year of its operation.

A BRITISH WORKER'S VIEWS.

One of the Party Studying American Conditions Says They Will Lead to a Revolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Thomas Graham, one of the party of visiting British craftsmen, went yesterday with his companions to Glen Echo to attend the celebration of Labor Day by the local organizations. He compared the celebration here with the "demonstrations" in England, where, as at Leeds last year, there were thousands of men, with eighty bands, in a procession four or five miles long.

"I believe," he said, "that the labor struggles of the American workingman are just commencing. There seems to be a tendency—at least, I think so from what I gathered from the remarks of the principal speaker at Glen Echo to-day—for laborers to trust entirely to their organizations to bring about a betterment of their conditions. We have advanced beyond that, and look to legislation by Parliament. We are now working for a bill for eight hours a day, and have already secured many reforms.

"America, being such a wide field for labor and the workers being so far separated from each other, and there being such a mixture of various nationalities, your labor struggles are going to be more bitter even than ours. In fact, I fancy that this very struggle of your labor interests will bring about a revolution, instead of the economic evolution that we like so much in England. I believe that if the American workers had the public with them they might defeat capital, but not otherwise.

"As far as I can gather, the syndicates at the top get all they can from the general public, and the labor syndicates at the bottom are endeavoring to obtain their share of the plunder that capital gouges from the general public. If your laborers would organize to fight not only for themselves, but for the public good, the public would then step to their assistance and the capitalists would be rendered helpless."

LAWTON TOWN LOTS, $291.

$736,000 from Sale in Newly Opened Reservation Will Be Spent on Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The General Land Office has been informed of the completion of the sale of town lots in the town of Lawton, in the newly opened part of Oklahoma, which finishes the Government sale in all the towns in that section. In Lawton there were 1,420 lots sold, the receipts amounting to $414,845, making the total receipts from the sale of town lots in the towns of Lawton, Anadark, and Hobart $736,083. The highest average price—$291 per lot—was obtained in Lawton.

The money has been placed in the Sub-Treasury in St. Louis to the credit of the Secretary of the Interior, as trustee for the three towns. Under the law it will be devoted to improvements in those towns and in the surrounding country.

UNITED STATES AS THE DICTATOR OF AMERICA.

German Papers Find Alarming Indications in Mr. Roosevelt's Speech at Minneapolis.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Several papers comment to-day upon Vice President Roosevelt's reference in his speech at the Minnesota State Fair to the part the United States should play among the great nations.

"One sees how leading American politicians demand an extension of the sphere of power of the United States," says the Vossische Zeitung. "One sees this purpose more sharply emphasized in the opposition offered to European influences. One sees also how the United States claim domiciliary rights in the internal and external affairs of all American countries.

"If, therefore, a conviction exists that the North Americans are ready at any time to go far beyond their rights and duties, mixing in the affairs of weaker American countries, there is no cause for wonder. If people outside of the United States are really in error regarding the intentions of the United States, the Americans have themselves to blame. Mr. Roosevelt spoke quite in the well-known tone."

The utterances of the Vice President are interpreted by the Vossische Zeitung to mean that the United States will use its forces against any American country designing to attack another, and that the Washington Government will "mix itself in matters with which, according to international law, it really should have nothing to do."

In conclusion the Vossische Zeitung says:

"We know of no European country that is trying to secure territorial extension anywhere in America, unless it be Great Britain, which is insisting upon the observance of treaty rights in connection with the Nicaragua Canal. The only country in the world now following a policy of expansion in America is the United States. The Americans think fit, for domestic political reasons, to show distrust as regards Europe, whereas Europe has better grounds for observing the plans of the United States with a reasonable distrust."

The Berliner Tageblatt says:

"The speech of the American Vice President is a reassertion of the Monroe Doctrine in the jingo sense, and shows how widespread in the United States is the chimera of European powers seeking territorial expansion in the Western hemisphere."

The National Zeitung, which says that "the speech may be treated lightly, as Mr. Roosevelt delivers it often," adds:

"After Secretary Hay has clearly defined the policy of the United States with reference to isthmian troubles, Mr. Roosevelt's remarks amount, more or less, to a repetition of the declaration of the leader of the foreign policy of the United States."

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"Mr. Roosevelt claims for the United States the rôle of arbiter and dictator of all America, whereas no European power shows the slightest disposition to interfere."

BRITISH UNIONS THREATENED.

Employers Beginning Suits for Damages Against Them Under the House of Lords Decision.

SWANSEA, Wales, Sept. 3.—A commotion was caused at to-day's session of the Trades Union Congress here by the action of some employers in endeavoring to recover damages, under the House of Lords' decision of July 22 last, from labor organizations for picketing by their members.

A writ was served on a delegate from Blackburn yesterday restraining him and the members of the Blackburn branch of the Weavers, Winders and Warpers' Association from picketing Banister & Moore's works, where a strike is now in pregress. Damages and costs are claimed.

Besides this suit, the Taff Vale Railroad is suing the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants for £20,000 damages incurred as a result of the strike of 1900.

These suits will be strenuously defended, but their seriousness puts in the shade almost every other topic of discussion. President Bowerman to-day devoted the principal part of his address to this topic, declaring that union funds were threatened with demolishment, and that the position was intolerable. He said the Parliamentary Committee favored an alteration of the constitutions of the unions, with the object of minimizing their liability to action.

The Chronicle to-day supports this view, maintaining that no association of workingmen can long stand against such litigation, and that if the decision regarding picketing is final any unscrupulous capitalist will have his employes at his mercy, and the working classes will sink back again into an unorganized and impotent crowd.

The House of Lords' decision of July 22 reversed the decision of the Appeal Court dissolving the injunction rendered August 30, 1900, by the High Court of Justice. This injunction forbade officials of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants to "watch and beset" railroad station and approaches with a view to inducing nonunionists to refrain from taking the places of strikers.

The House also held that it was not the intention of the Legislature to prevent a trades union from being sued if, through its officers, it was guilty of illegalities.

BOERS' SAVAGE MEASURES.

De Wet Said to Have Threatened to Shoot Captured British—Unarmed Scouts Murdered.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—"De Wet has issued a proclamation," says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Cape Town, "that he will shoot all British troops found in Orange River Colony after Sept. 15."

The Colonial Office published last night a dispatch from the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, received Sept. 1, announcing that the Boers on Aug. 28 captured two unarmed British scouts near Haareekloof and shot them in cold blood.

The Daily Telegraph, in the course of an editorial to-day on the South African situation, says:

"There is nothing to prevent Lord Milner from recognizing a Government chosen from among the Boers who have already submitted, and from arranging with them the terms of a general surrender. After such a formal peace had been made every man taken with arms would be liable to be shot as a rebel."

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 3.—It is reported that Commandant Myburg has issued an order directing that all armed colonials captured after Sept. 15 are to be shot.

Capt. Wallis, with a patrol of twenty-five men, from Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony, was taken in ambush near Meiring's Poort. He and two men escaped; three others were killed and four wounded, and the rest, who surrendered and took the oath of neutrality, were released.

A well-mounted force of Boers has looted Barrydale, in the Swellendam district, 140 miles from Cape Town.

Scheeper's commando passed close to Montague, 150 miles from Cape Town, yesterday and had a slight brush with the local scouts. The Boers had spare horses and were apparently well equipped. A column has gone in pursuit.

DR. KRAUSE REMANDED.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Dr. Krause, ex-Governor of Johannesburg, who was taken into custody in London on Monday night, was charged at the Bow Streeet Police Court yesterday morning with high treason in the Transvaal under the fugitive offenders' law and was remanded for a week without bail.

No evidence except as to Dr. Krause's arrest being offered, Sir George Lewis, on behalf of the prisoner, asked if any deposition against his client in support of the charge existed. Prosecutor Muir replied that there was, of course, information against the accused in Cape Colony. The police here, he said, had acted upon telegraphic instructions.

The police testified that Dr. Krause, when arrested, looked at the warrant and remarked, "The charge is absurd."

KITCHENER REPORTS PROGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria yesterday, says:

"Since Aug. 26 the columns report 19 Boers killed, 3 wounded, 212 made prisoners, and 127 surrendered, and that 194 rifles, 27,560 rounds of ammunition, 1,700 horses, and 7,500 head of cattle have been captured."

Li-Hung-Chang Very Feeble.

PEKING, Sept. 3.—Li-Hung-Chang is becoming more and more feeble, and it is apparent to all his visitors that it is not probable he will ever be able to act as Chairman of the Council of State.

SCHLEY'S DUTY TO HIMSELF.

It Is Believed that He Will Personally Challenge Rear Admiral Howison—Sampson to Attend.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Rear Admiral Schley, it is understood, must personally challenge the right of Rear Admiral Howison to act with Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham, retired, on the court of inquiry. This is understood to be the conclusion of his counsel, but, the Rear Admiral having performed that duty himself, it will become the business of his counsel to argue the proposition that a biased peer is not entitled to be a judge.

No assistant has thus far been assigned to Capt. Lemly, Judge Advocate General, and but little time remains in which a special assistant could be equipped with intimate knowledge of the controversy. The skill of Judge Wilson is so well known that it is not doubted that alone he would prove a trying antagonist to any other lawyer in the District, while assisted by men so thoroughly acquainted with the case as Attorney General Rayner and Capt. James Parker, who has studied every detail of the controversy most minutely, the defense is acknowledged to be an aggregation of no ordinary ability.

A Rear Admiral who was in Washington to-day on his way home from a seashore visit said that he was amazed to find how great is the interest in the coming inquiry. People, he said, talked of nothing else, "and," he added, "the talk is all one way. There is no doubting on which side popular interest is fixed." He did not say which side that was.

According to an official of the Navy Department, friends of Rear Admiral Sampson say that he is determined to attend the Schley court of inquiry; that he expects to testify, and to that end is taking unusual precautions to insure being in good physical condition.

Acting Secretary Hackett has granted permission to Lieut. Wells, Flag Secretary to Rear Admiral Schley, to examine the official records of the Navy Department bearing upon the issues in the West Indies campaign and to make copies of such papers as he desires to use at the court of inquiry.

DEATH FOR FILIPINO BANDITS.

Thirteen Murderers Get the Extreme Penalty—One Native Liberated by Gen. Chaffee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The outrages committed by armed guerrillas and bandits against innocent Filipinos continue to be rigorously dealt with by the authorities in the Philippines. The records in about twenty cases were received at the War Department to-day. They show that the death penalty was inflicted upon thirteen murderers by military commissions, and that five offenders were sentenced to hard labor of from fifteen to thirty years.

In the case of Simplicio Geromilla, who was sentenced to be hanged by a military commission of which Lieut. Col. Swigert was President, for acting as a leader of an armed band of insurgents and firing upon and killing two American soldiers, although at the time living under the protection of the military authority of the United States as an amigo, Gen. Chaffee disapproved the sentence and ordered the prisoner liberated. Gen Chaffee says in his indorsement:

"The finding cannot logically be sustained. The killing of the soldiers in an engagement with a regular detachment of the public enemy is not murder, but a natural consequence incidental to a state of war. It is not contended that the accused himself did the killing, and as these American soldiers fell in battle, he can only be held on the theory that he was one of a band combined together for the commission of murder, which theory does not meet the facts proved. The accused is doubtless guilty, and could have been convicted of being a war traitor, in that while living within the lines of United States occupation he aided and abetted the enemy, but for this offense he was not tried, and the reviewing authority may not substitute one finding for another."

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

W

SMART GOWNS AT THE NEWPORT HORSE SHOW

Threatening Weather Fails to Diminish Attendance.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson's Tandem Team Stars and Stripes Takes Blue Ribbon and Society Applauds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—The second day of the horse show was not so satisfactory as to weather conditions as the first, but there was nearly as large a crowd in attendance. Half an hour before the show began there was a heavy rain which lasted fifteen minutes and threatened to cause a postponement, something the Newport horse show has never encountered. The storm, however, cleared and the sun was shining when the first class was called. There were several little showers during the afternoon. The threatening weather did not keep down the attendance, and the boxes and grand stand were filled with a fashionable gathering. Storm cloaks covered many of the smart gowns, but some of the smartest were disclosed by the removal of the cloaks and waterproofs, as the women entered the Casino grounds, so that they appeared in their full glory as they entered the boxes. There were many very handsome gowns, including the following:

Mrs. Alexander Clarke, a pale pink taffeta with white satin bands, white hat and boa.

The Misses Mills, in white dotted and tucked mulle, with lace insertions, over pink and blue taffeta, respectively.

Mrs. George Keppel, pale blue foulard with insertions of cream lace.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney, cream lace, princess robe, with large white hat with white plumes.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, white muslin, embroidered with pink dots.

Mrs. E. S. Willing, mauve gray foulard, trimmed with black lace.

Mrs. J. Hude Beekman, white muslin, over pink silk, small white hat, trimmed with tiny pink roses and black velvet.

Mrs. George Crocker, blue liberty satin, with insertions of white lace, bordered with velvet flowers, black hat.

Miss Emma W. Rutherford, pale gray crepe, tucked with lace insertions, hat of gray tulle, silver spangled and white tips, gray marabout boa.

Mrs. Richard Irvin, gray and white organdie, trimmed with black lace, black tulle boa, and black hat.

Mrs. F. O. French, black organdie, dotted with white and figured with mauve, with insertions of black lace.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, white lace with appliqué of lavender satin, gray feather boa, black hat.

Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, white lace with ruffles, white hat with mauve flowers.

Mrs. Joseph Widener, pale blue mulle with insertions of cream white lace.

Miss Anna Sands, dull blue organdie with insertions of white lace, toque with pink roses and black velvet.

Miss Natica Rives, white organdie figured with pink, Eton jacket, with lace and ruffles, edged with lace.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, cream-colored batiste over apricot satin, yellow apricot sash, small cream-colored hat, with black velvet.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson, cream white cloth strapped with same material.

Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, figured organdie trimmed with white lace and lavender moire ribbons, white hat with full lavender ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Charles A. Childs, white satin, slashed, over cream-colored lace.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, plain white pique skirt, plain white muslin blouse, over pale yellow silk, yellow parasol, white hat with wreath of flowers.

Miss Gladys Brooks, white embroidered linen, large white hat.

Miss Kathleen Neilson, white taffeta silk, bolero jacket with lace collar, large white hat trimmed with pink roses and white tulle.

Miss Evelyn Blight, white pique, plain sailor hat.

Miss Alice Blight, simple ruffled white muslin, elbow sleeves, large black hat.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, white embroidered cloth, with Irish lace flounce, and round hat of coarse red straw laden with deep red ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, princess gown of ecru pongee laid in narrow vertical tucks, with bodice and skirt, close-fitting stitched corselet with girdle of same.

Miss Edith Cushing, white pique skirt with straps of the same, embroidered white blouse, white straw hat trimmed with pale blue satin ribbons with pink roses under the brim.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, white mulle and lace.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, pale blue mulle, lightly trimmed with cream lace, pale blue hat with lavender satin ribbons, white tulle boa.

Mrs. Ogden Mills, figured white Swiss muslin trimmed with lace, white boa.

Mrs. Maturin Livingston, black and white striped foulard with black lace insertions and trimmings, black hat trimmed with ostrich tips, black tulle boa.

Mrs. Janney of Baltimore, black foulard stapped with white and trimmed with folds of white satin, black hat.

Miss Norman, flowered bodice of white and red, skirt of white mulle over dull red taffeta, the overdress trimmed with black velvet ribbons.

Mrs. S. D. Schenck, black net with black lace insertions over white taffeta, large black hat.

Miss Natalie Schenck, pale and deep pink-striped organdie, with insertions of cream lace, white straw hat trimmed with white.

Mrs. William P. Thompson, thin white material with insertions of cream lace over pink silk, large white picture hat.

As on the opening day, the classes which attracted the greatest attention were those in which the Summer residents of Newport had entries. The first of these was that for saddle horses, in which Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's Filigree won fourth prize. In the class for gig horses Alfred G. Vanderbilt's T. G. T. and Perry G. I were entered, but did not win a prize. In the class for road teams Perry Belmont's team won first, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's second, and William H. Mayer's team third. Mr. Vanderbilt drove a fine team of grays and bays cross matched. In the harness tandem Frank J. Gould's Sandringham and Burlingham won first, and in the next class hitched as a pair the victoria won second prize. In this class the award of the blue ribbon to Mrs. Frederic Neilson's pair, Stars and Stripes, was received with applause from the boxes. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's pair took third and William P. Thompson's pair fourth in this class.

Miss Neilson had a close contest in the ladies' single horse and trap class with Miss Marion Lawson's glorious Black Venus, and after a second run about the ring the judges gave the latter the blue ribbon and Miss Neilson's the red. Miss Gladys Vanderbilt drove her brother's entry in this class and took third prize.

The summary of the day's awards are as follows:

Class 39—Hunters and jumpers, open to all.—First, Ralph Pulitzer's Richardson; second, Clarence Moore's Thunder; third, Mrs. Thomas W. Pierce's Rifle; fourth, Ralph Pulitzer's Inspiration.

Class 5—Brougham horse.—First, Thomas W. Lawson's Glorious Red Cloud; second, Thomas W. Lawson's Glorione; third, Eben D. Jordan's Wollaston; fourth, Strauss & Hexter's Chesterbrook.

Class 36—Ponies under saddle.—First, Mrs. R. F. Carmen's Florodora; second, Miss Doris Lawson's Gorgeous Woman in Black; third, Miss Dorothy Jordan's Scarlet Letter; fourth, Miss Sadie Jones's Robin.

Class 2—Runabout horses.—First, Arnold Lawson's Glorious Whirling Cloud; second, Mrs. R. F. Carman's Donner; third, Strauss & Hexter's Ringing Bells; fourth, Miss Hidalgo's Perfection.

Class 33.—Ladies' saddle horses.—First, Mrs. C. H. Malcomb's Lady Bonnie; second, Miss Mary Deering's Natalie; third, R. D. Evans's Octoo; fourth, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's Filigree.

Class 4.—Gig horses.—First, Arnold Lawson's Glorious Whirling Cloud; second, Frank J. Gould's Burlingham; third, Lehman Strauss's Daveida; fourth, Charles T. Proctor's Model Artist.

Class 24—Road team shown before a coach or body break.—First, Perry Belmont's team; second, A. G. and R. C. Vanderbilt's team; third, William H. Mayer's team.

Class 22—Harness tandem.—First, Frank J. Gould's Sandringham and Burlingham; second, Charles T. Proctor's Model Artist and Florodora; third, Arnold Lawson's Glorious Whirling Cloud and Glorious Thunder Cloud.

Class 28.—Victoria and pair.—First, Mrs. Frederic Neilson's Stars and Stripes; second, Frank J. Gould's Sandringham and Burlingham; third, Alfred C. Vanderbilt's Cinderella and Sinbad; fourth, W. P. Thompson's Artful and Foxy.

Class 25—Ladies' single horse and trap, lady to drive.—First, Miss Marian Lawson's Glorious Black Venus; second, Miss Neilson's Blondie; third, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's U. G. I.; fourth, Miss Hidalgo's Perfection.

Class 8—Pair of horses, for demi-mail phaeton or victoria.—First, Frank J. Gould's Sandringham and Burlingham; second, T. W. and A. Lawson's Glorious Thunder Cloud and Glorious Red Cloud; third, Eben D. Jordan's Westerly and Western Star.

Class 10.—Horses over 11 and under 15.2 hands, for dealers only.—First, John Doyle's Independence; second, Charles T. Proctor's Model Artist; third, Strauss and Hexter's Ringing Bells; fourth, Strauss & Hexter's Bow Bells.

ENTERTAINING AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—The entertainments to-day were principally dinners, although there were a number of small luncheons before the Horse Show. The chief event, however, was the dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Vinland, in honor of their daughter, Miss Twombly. This is the first time in several years the handsome villa on the Cliffs has been opened for a large entertainment, in fact, the first since the Twomblys purchased the estate of Louis L. Lorillard. The cotillion which followed the dinner was led by Robert L. Gerry, with Miss Twombly.

Miss Leary gave the first of a series of dinners to-night, entertaining fourteen guests. American Beauty roses were used for the decorations, both on the table and for the drawing room, where they were placed in vases. Each guest received a bouquet of jessamines.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater entertained twenty-four guests at Hopedeen in honor of Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe. The table decorations were in white and green.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King entertained at dinner at the Shields cottage, the table decorations being of white Japanese hydrangeas and maiden hair ferns in silver pieces.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a ladies' luncheon at Crossways in the afternoon for thirty-eight guests. American Beauty roses were used for the floral decorations.

Dinners were also given to-night by Mrs. H. A. Johnson, Mrs. W. H. Sands, Mrs. Robert T. Garrett, Mrs. C. C. Moore, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and James V. Parker.

The Ingersole estate on the Cliffs, known as The Reefs, and adjoining the estate of George A. Fales and Hollis Hunnewell, has been sold to Robert N. Carson of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

The Rev. Hugh Black of St. George's Church, Edinburgh, Scotland, is the guest of Robert C. Kerr at Bateman's.

Miss Georgiana G. King has rented of Mrs. John Austin Stevens her cottage on Rhode Island Avenue for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont left for New York to-night, accompanied by Controller Bird S. Coler of New York, who has been their guest, and to-day occupied their box at the Horse Show.

George D. King, C. V. Fornes, and C. Wilson of New York are at the Stevens villa. Edward C. Potter of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

An entertainment is to be given at the Casino Theatre next Monday morning under the patronage of Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. H. C. Hasbrouck, Mrs. Francis J. Higginson, Mrs. S. B. Luce, Miss Rosa Grosvenor, Mrs. J. J. Hunker, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Mrs. W. B. Franklin, Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, and Mrs. N. E. Mason, for the benefit of the building fund of the Newport Young Men's Christian Association, in recognition of the work done by the local association in providing suitable lodging rooms for the sailors of the United States Navy while ashore here.

LADIES' TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Miss Busk Wins the Cup Given by Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—The finals in the ladies' lawn tennis tournament were played at the Casino this morning between Miss Busk and Miss Nora Iselin, the former winning. There was a large gathering of society people, who had come to the Casino with the expectation of seeing a good match, and they were not disappointed. It was an interesting contest from beginning to end, lasting five sets, and ending in victory for Miss Busk only after the score had been brought to deuce.

The plays were brilliant and called forth frequent applause from the spectators. Miss Busk won the first two sets by close scores, and then Miss Iselin braced and won two sets quite easily. The deciding set was vigorously contested, and was finally won, 7—5, by Miss Busk, the match lasting fully two hours. Miss Busk therefore takes the silver cup offered by Mrs. John Jacob Astor. The summary is as follows:

Finals, Ladies' Singles—Miss Busk beat Miss Nora Iselin, 6—4, 8—6, 2—6, 3—6, 7—5.

IN THE SHOPS.

Jackets are made after the Norfolk style with very satisfactory results. They are tight-fitting, reaching just to the waist line, and pointed slightly back and front. There is a yoke from which a stitched plait in graduated width extends to the waist in the back, while in front there are two stitched plaits, one on either side. The yoke is pointed once in the back, with two points in front, and has a slightly pointed opening at the throat. The turnover collar is of velvet and the lapels of the material of the suit. This is very likely of mixed goods, brown or blue, and with a plain skirt flaring slightly at the lower edge. The jacket is buttoned simply with bone buttons.

⁂

Buttons in many instances are of the material of the gown or possibly of silk the color of the material. But there are all sorts and kinds of buttons. Some very pretty buttons on one of the new gowns are of filigree silver. Buttons when of the material of the gown are not simply covered molds, but more elaborate than this, the edge of gold or steel, as the case may be. A stylish long coat of dark red is finished with buttons of the material of the garment, set in these fancy metal frames. The effect is excellent. On one new frock of a dark material the buttons are of porcelain, flowered, ball-shaped and set in metal frames. The cloth-covered buttons are large, as a rule, and flat. A blue gown has fancy mold covered, rounded buttons of rather large size, covered in a fancy design with silk. They are used in the trimmings, while on the white vest are small crystal buttons. It is evident that buttons will play an important part in the season's fashions.

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A good effect is given to a gown of black velvet by a vest and sleevelets of a pink-flowered white silk.

⁂

In bodices of jackets having the Norfolk effect, where there is no opening at the throat a narrow vest is set in of lighter goods than the material, white with gray, possibly. This is simply buttoned down the front and finishes in a point, or may be founded a little below the waist line. The choker is of velvet, the material of the vest being carried up into the collar in front. A narrow band of the velvet in this case finishes the waist in the back and is carried around the edge of the vest on either side in front, the ends pointed or rounded and finished with three small buttons. This gives a finish to the jacket and the vest, continuing a little below it, it has the edge simply turned in.

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Where velvet is used on the collar of the gown there may or not be velvet cuffs. In the long or three-quarter length coats there are frequently turned-back cuffs to the flaring sleeve, with the velvet set on, showing the edge of the cloth as in the collar. Or in the jackets the flare of the sleeve over the hand has a band of velvet upon it, or it may be entirely plain.

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Velvet ribbons will undoubtedly be used much for trimming. One gown is trimmed with many rows of a light red-brown velvet in a narrow width, a reminiscent style and color.

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There is a tendency to extra width in collars of the material or of velvet or fur on coats. These have the effect of the high turnover collar, are fitted high and close around the throat, but flare a little below the neck line, being perhaps pointed in the back slightly. These are better suited to some women than the more jaunty, high, straight collar.

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The shops show many new things in hats, but there is nothing certain in regard to styles at this early season. Many women visiting New York and leaving for their homes in the South and West purchase the early styles to take away with them. There are also women who like these first hats and make flying visits to the city, lay in a stock, or get one or two to put aside for later wear. They believe, what is true, that the early styles are not duplicated and will never become, as later styles may, that bête noir of the well-dressed woman, popular. Business is as yet comparatively dull, and these early hats are made with perhaps more care than the later ones.

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One beautiful hat in one of the shops is of a rich plum-color velvet, trimmed with flowers of the same shade. Some of the soft fur felts are to be seen, and, of course, ostrich feathers.

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Very attractive felt hats trimmed for the Fall are to be had for a fraction less than a dollar. They are stylish and suited to the young woman. She can wear them for a time if she likes to discard her summer togs early, or if they have become too dragged to please her, and her purse is yet too empty, or she does not care to invest in more expensive millinery at this early date.

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The thick, soft felts for children come in the shape of the Leghorn hats they wore during the summer, and are trimmed in the same simple and becoming way. There is a band of ribbon around the crown and two ends hang at the back. A gray hat is trimmed with black and white-striped ribbon and other hats with brighter colors.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It was livelier in social circles yesterday than on Labor Day. A number of men came back from the resorts and from house parties, and there was a general bustle about the clubs. The Bar Harbor season is breaking up, and every day there are departures.

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Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger has gone to Tuxedo, where she is the guest this week of Mrs. Nicholas Fish. Mrs. Cruger will return to her Washington home early in the season.

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At the Church of the Holy Communion to-morrow afternoon there will be a very pretty wedding, in which the contracting parties are members of old New York families. The bridegroom is Anthony Schuyler, now Storekeeper of the United States Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., and the son of the late Rev. Anthony Schuyler, for many years rector of Grace Church, Orange, N. J. The bride is Miss Mary Thompson Oberteuffer, the daughter of the late Reece M. Oberteuffer of this city. The best man will be Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., and the ushers Henry de Meli and F. H. Ruch of this city. The ceremony will be performed by the bridegroom's brother, the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler of Trinity Church, New Jersey.

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The ships sailing for Europe to-day have light passenger lists. On the Germanic are booked Mrs. John Stewart, Russell M. Johnston and Miss C. V. R. Johnston, Arthur P. Howard, and J. C. M. Paton. On the St. Louis, for Southampton, are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Hough, P. F. Kobbe, Jr., Herman Kobbe, and Miss M. A. Kobbe of this city, and Mrs. H. A. Delano and Wesley Delano of Buffalo.

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The lists, however, for the ships coming this way are larger. The White Star Line has two ships in this week, both of which may arrive to-day. They are the Celtic and the Majestic. On the Celtic is Bruce Ismay, who will only remain over on this side for the day. Mr. and Mrs. A. Cassatt of Philadelphia and the Misses Cassatt, C. C. Cuyler and Miss Cuyler, Miss MacTavish of Baltimore, who comes over for a short visit, and who will return to Rome; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Marean, Mrs. H. D. La Monte, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Nichols, Sir Henry Primrose, Gov. and Mrs. F. W. Robbins, Douglas Robbins, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. and Mr. B. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Whitney, and Lady Sarah Wilson, the aunt of the Duke of Marlborough and one of the most notable women in London society.

⁂

On the Majestic, due also to-day, will be Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Donnell Iselin and Miss Adrienne Iselin, who have been away for over six months and who have made quite a tour of the European watering places; Mr. Leland Stanford, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Whitney, Miss Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Welsh, J. B. Tiffany, Miss Sturges, Miss C. Grace Hay, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Norris and the Misses Norris, Mrs. Munro and the Misses Munro, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bright, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Crowninshield, W. H. Parrish, Howard Conkling, and Mrs. Travis Cochran.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Junod are at Gais, Switzerland, for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Henri Barbey and the Misses Barbey will come to Paris shortly, after a stay in Switzerland at their château. They are due in New York in October. Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller will sail on Wednesday for this country.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Stickney are spending the Summer at New Bedford, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. James Hooker Hamersley are at York Harbor, Me.

⁂

Mrs. Alfred P. Dix of 822 Madison Avenue, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Mildred Dix, are at the Profile House, White Mountains.

VAUDEVILLE AT BAR HARBOR.

Summer Visitors Give an Entertainment at the Marlborough.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 3.—Society people doing vaudeville turns made the affair given at the Marlborough to-night the most unique of the season. It was called a "Vaudeville Evening," and was arranged by Miss Violet Whelen and Mrs. Charles S. Whelen. Well-known society people appeared as song and dance artists, prestidigitators, chorus girls, and Irish comedians. The music room at the Marlborough was arranged for the occasion. A stage was erected at one end, the walls and ceiling were hung with oak leaves and banked with fir trees. Japanese lanterns hung from the rafters, and all kinds of theatrical posters and sketches were made to lend realistic effect to the scene.

The opening act was a harp solo by Miss Catherwood. The Misses Gurnee recited Hans Breitmann's ballads. A Quaker quintet, dressed to represent demure Quaker maidens when looked at from one side, and gay golfers from the other, was the hit of the evening. It was danced by Miss Griggs, Miss Emily Taylor, Capt. Sweetnam, Capt. Cosby, and M. de Bildt. Miss Whelen and Harold Tappin danced a Spanish fandango. Louis Von Gaertner performed marvelous tricks with cards.

A harp and mandolin duet by Miss Davis and Miss Catherwood followed. Then there were two recitations by Mrs. Whelen and Miss Gurnee. Beni Georges sang a Mexican ballad and Miss Whelen led out a Florodora sextet, composed of M. S. Greenough, Miss Miller, Mr. Von Kaathoven, Miss Tappin, and Charles Whelen.

Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Seely, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Perin, Charles Lowe, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland, Miss Rogers, Mr. Beall, Mr. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Miss Gregory, Miss Hoskins, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Miss Beasley, Miss Barney, Miss Ripley, Miss Keyser, Miss Lawrence, Miss Hare, Miss Stone, Mr. Sears, Capt. Bush, and Mr. Cochran.

A delightful musical evening was given by J. P. Bass. Later there was a dinner, at which the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pendleton, Miss Kate Venner, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Wilson Bissell, Miss Barney, Miss Sturgis, the Misses Patterson, and Parke Godwin.

VETERAN OF TWO WARS DEAD.

H. H. Oberle, Who Served in the Mexican and the Civil Campaigns Dies in Brooklyn.

Hubert H. Oberle died at his home, Ocean Boulevard and Sherman Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. His death was caused by fatty degeneration of the heart. He was born at Strasburg, Alsace-Lorraine, in 1828, but while still a child was brought to this country by his parents. When he was twelve years old he became a drummer boy in the United States Army. He was discharged in May, 1845, but re-enlisted the following October and became a part of the army of the invasion of Mexico. He took part in all of the principal battles of the Mexican campaign. After this Oberle saw service against the Indians.

He entered the Union Army during the civil war, and after his regiment was defeated at St. Augustine Springs he burned the flags. The Confederates, on discovering this, ordered him before a court-martial. Two of the members of the court decided to hang him. The other two voted for his acquittal, and the presiding officer cast a deciding vote against his punishment.

In 1866 Mr. Oberle became a member of the Brooklyn police force, and for a long time was assigned to duty at the Wall Street Ferry. In 1886 he resigned from the city police and became a park policeman. Mr. Oberle was the father of twenty-one children. Two brothers of his were killed while in the service of the United States.

A Theatrical Man Paralyzed.

While alone in his offices in the Knickerbocker Building, in Broadway, yesterday afternoon W. G. Smyth, a partner of Frank L. Perley in theatrical enterprises, was paralyzed. Henrietta Crosman, the actress, in passing from the office of her husband, Maurice Campbell, in the adjoining room, saw Mr. Smyth lying by his desk. Mr. Campbell and others then took him to the Theatrical Managers' Club at 141 West Forty-first Street, where he had another seizure. He was removed finally to his home, 340 Manhattan Avenue, where it was said last night that his whole left side was paralyzed, perhaps permanently.

For Joseph Miller's Funeral, $10.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $10 from "Walter" to help defray the expenses of the burial of Joseph Miller of 572 East Sixteenth Street. The money has been turned over to the family.

MR. HACKETT AS DON CAESAR.

Opening of the Season at Wallack's Theatre.

Don Caesar de Bazan bids fair to be talked about as much as a new fashion in drinks or gowns this Fall. But a week ago he made himself known at the Criterion Theatre in a version of the old familiar drama, this time revamped with some skill by Gerald du Maurier, and last night he came forward once again in a rewriting of the old play by Victor Mapes, a very young dramatist with something yet to learn.

This second version of the drama is called "Don Caesar's Return," and it was constructed to afford a vehicle for the display of the skill of Mr. James K. Hackett. The performance of last evening was witnessed by a numerous and demonstrative audience, armed plainly with a valiant determination to make the thing a success, whether it was so or not. But it is a pretty well-known fact now in this town that the verdicts of first-night audiences are wholly without value. They have got themselves discredited by their sameness. With a first night assembly there is no such word as fail, but the box office has a cold method of reversing sometimes the decisions of the lower court.

It may be that Mr. Hackett's new venture will delight the publics of those numerous other towns which regard this as the only provincial city in the United States. It is to be hoped that this will prove to be the case. The general public cares little for the internal squabbles of the theatrical world, but Mr. Hackett is trying to fight the most powerful theatrical combination in the country, and there would be congratulations if he succeeded and sympathy will await him if he fail.

It must be confessed that so far as New York is concerned it did not look last night as if the actor was on the high road to a triumph. Mr. Mapes's version of the play is a tolerably good working one. It has no special distinction, and it is without that cleverness of dialogue which marks the version on exhibition further up Broadway. It, however, provides at least one episode of far greater excellence than any in the other, namely, the strong scene between Don Caesar and his wife at the end of the third act. But in other respects it is neither better nor worse. It perhaps fails to bring out the passion of Don José for the Queen quite so clearly as the Du Maurier version, and thus makes the plotter's motives less clear. But it will do—or, rather, it would do—were the leading rôle one suited to the best display of Mr. Hackett's abilities.

Therein lies the fault. Habitual playgoers have not now to learn that Mr. Hackett is not a successful comedian. His gayety is forced, his laughter is hysterical rather than infectious, his assumed lightness of demeanor easily degenerates into awkwardness, and his attempts at airy elegance produce but a cumbersome swagger and some very bad elocution. With these limitations and indications in his technical equipment, it is wonderful that he should have selected the gay and gallant, debonair, reckless, light-hearted Don Caesar for his part.

He was last night ill at ease, indeed, till he came to the serious scene at the end of the third act, and then he was transformed into an interesting personality. For he has at least the outward aspect of earnestness, and his face and figure lend themselves easily to the denotement of serious thoughts and emotions. It was after this act that the audience elected to make its most jubilant demonstration, and the actor was forced to deliver the customary speech of thanks. But none the less thoughtful auditors must have gone away at the end of the play with the conviction that the part was ill-suited to Mr. Hackett, and that he would ere long be forced, if he desired to delight his New York admirers, to seek some other vehicle than Don Caesar de Bazan for his art.

A good company assisted the principal actor in the performance, yet it cannot be said that, outside of Mr. Wilton Lackaye's interpretation of the villain, there was any thoroughly satisfactory piece of acting. Mr. Lackaye commanded warm praise for the dignity, the continence, and the firmness of his interpretation. It was the work of an accomplished actor. Mr. Theodore Roberts was no more than a good routinier in the rôle of Don José, while Mr. Le Moyne had little opportunity as the senile Marquis. Miss Kahn acted Maritana with plenty of sincerity, but her extraordinary mannerisms of voice and inflection marred the impersonation most distressingly. A young woman named Fernandu Eliscu had a sad experience with the rôle of the devoted boy, Lazarillo.

Carlos I.	Wilton Lackaye
Don José	Theodore Roberts
(By permission of William A. Brady.)	
Don Caesar de Bazan	Mr. Hackett
Sangrado	Thomas A. Hall
Benuto	George Le Soir
Lazarillo	Fernandu Eliscu
Marquis of Gonzalo	W. J. Le Moyne
Pedro	Egbert Case
Captain of the Guard	Herbert Carr
Diego	Edward Donnelly
A Boatman	Ira A. Hards
A Judge	Theodore Hamilton
Second Judge	John E. Mackin
Court Officer	Hale Hamilton
Captain of the Alcazars	Sidney Price
A Herald	William Lamp
Queen of Spain	Maude Roosevelt
Marquise de Gonzalo	Virginia Buchanan
Maritana	Florence Kahn
Antonia	Charlotte Walker

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Oscar Eagle, the general stage manager for Liebler & Co., is in Boston, where he will superintend E. J. Morgan's opening in "The Christian."

The Veteran Zouave Association of this city has secured a large block of seats at the American Theatre for this (Wednesday) evening, September 4, to see "Under Two Flags."

Miss Maud Hoffman, for several seasons the leading woman with E. S. Willard, has been engaged for the heroine of "The Cypher Code" with John E. Kellerd, at the Fourteenth Street Theater, which will open September 20.

John Dunsmure, for the last two seasons the basso of the Bostonians, has been engaged by Kirke La Shelle for the leading part of the Duke of Burgundy in "Princess Chic." He will play the opposite role to Marguerite Sylva, the prima donna of the company.

Next season John W. Cope, who is playing successfully the part of the big ranchman in "Arizona" at the Academy of Music, will probably join the ranks of the stars, appearing in a new play of which he is the author. The scenes of the new drama are laid in the far West in one of the "wide-open" border towns.

The Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, opened the regular season with the Madison Square Theatre success, "On and Off." The house was crowded and the audience was pleased with the show, as evidenced by many curtain calls. Several new members are added to the company this season. "Pudd'nhead Wilson" will be the attraction next week.

"Shenandoah," Bronson Howard's popular war drama, will be given a special and elaborate production at the American Theatre next Monday night with Jessaline Rogers as Gertrude Billingham and James E. Wilson as Kercheval West. It is said by the management that nearly one hundred men and thirty horses will be used in the scene showing Sheridan's ride.

Sousa's Band, fifty-five strong, left yesterday for Pittsburg, where they will dedicate the new music hall of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition. The band will then journey to the Indiana State Fair, and will return to New York for a farewell concert at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday, September 22, before sailing for London for a three months' tour of Great Britain and Ireland.

Ever since Chauncey Olcott became a star manager Augustus Pitou has furnished him a new play every alternate season, but his present tour in "Garrett O'Magh" is such an extraordinary success that in all probability no new drama will be required in at least two years. Just now the popular comedian is filling an engagement in St. Paul, where hundreds of people are being turned away nightly.

"Winchester," Edward McWade's war play, which scored a success at the American Theatre last spring, will be presented in this city again, September 30, at the Grand Opera House, with Margaret May in her original part of Virginia Randolph. Since last season the management has had entirely new scenery prepared for the play. In the last act Miss May, as the heroine, on horseback will ride a sensational race for the life of the hero, introducing her thoroughbred horse Mazeppa, which she personally trained for use in "Winchester."

Supposed Pauper Left $1,400 in Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 3.—It has developed that Mrs. Anne Brady, who died here suddenly on Friday last, had at the time of her death about $1,400 on deposit in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York. The Rev. John P. Callaghan, rector of the Church of Our Lady Help of Christians, East Orange, defrayed the funeral expenses to save her from the Potter's Field. Mrs. Brady's son, John Brady, has been located in Hoboken. He had not heard of his mother's death.

FUNERAL OF GEN. LUDLOW

The Body Borne to Trinity Church with Imposing Ceremony.

A LARGE ESCORT OF TROOPS

Thousands Watch the Sad Procession as It Passes Through the Busy Financial District.

The funeral services over the body of Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, United States Army, who died of consumption on Friday last at Convent Station, N. J., were held yesterday at noon in Trinity Church, this city. The body, accompanied by the relatives, arrived at the Hoboken station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at 11 o'clock in the morning and was met by the military escort, consisting of nearly 800 officers and men of the Engineers and Coast Artillery, gathered together from the various posts near New York. The coffin, the mourners and military escort following, was put on a special ferryboat, and, arriving at Barclay Street, the line of march was formed.

The funeral procession moved up Barclay Street to Broadway and thence to the church. The line was in command of Col. John I. Rodgers of the Fifth Artillery, who rode at the head of the column, accompanied by his staff, consisting of Capts. W. P. Newcombe and Brooke Payne and Surgeon E. P. Wolfe. Directly preceding the command was a line of harbor police, in command of Capt. Elmer Smith. Then came the headquarters band from Governors Island playing Chopin's "Dead March." Following marched Companies I, K and L of the Engineer Corps, from Fort Totten, about 150 men from the Engineer Corps, two battalions of coast artillerymen, one battalion each from Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth.

The long line of soldiers, marching with bowed heads, was succeeded by the body, borne on a caisson drawn by five horses. The coffin was hidden by the folds of the national flag and upon it rested the chapeau of the dead soldier. Immediately behind came a riderless horse. The animal was led by an orderly. It was covered by a black velvet cloak and carried upon its back the saddle, the sword and the boots and spurs of its master. The great crowds which thronged the sidewalks along the line of march and looked down upon the cortège from the big office buildings en route bared their heads at sight of this mute story of the ending of an illustrious military career.

Following the caisson were the carriages containing the pall bearers. These were Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, United States Engineer Corps; Brig. Gen. Eugene Griffen, United States Volunteers; Col. William M. Black, United States Engineer Corps; Col. C. G. Treat, Col. J. W. Reilly and Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble.

After the pall bearers came the mourners, chief among whom were Mrs. Ludlow, the widow of the General; Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, his brother, and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Jr., his daughter, with her husband and two young sons. There were also a considerable number of the military friends and associates of the dead man. Maj. Gen. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, had general charge of the funeral arrangements, but was not in the procession.

The unusual sight of a military funeral drew together a tremendous crowd along the line of march on lower Broadway. Police Inspector Cross, with Inspector Brooks and all the Captains of the precincts south of Fourteenth Street, with 500 policemen, kept perfect order.

When the head of the procession reached the church the line broke, and the soldiers formed on either side of the street. Down this aisle the caisson bearing the coffin passed, while the band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The body was met at the vestibule of the church by the Rev. Edward H. C. Goodwin, Post Chaplain at Governors Island and Vicar at St. Cornelius's Chapel, who officiated at the service. Preceded by the verger, crucifer, acolytes, and honorary pall bearers, the body was borne up the aisle by eight non-commissioned officers from Governors Island, under the command of Capt. Robinson. The Chaplain read the burial service, and then the choir sang "Alleluia, Alleluia," and "Hark, Hark, My Soul." After the service the bugler stepped up to the coffin and sounded "taps."

The service ended, the funeral cortège re-formed and proceeded down Wall Street to Water Street, and thence to the Long Island Ferry at James Slip, where a special ferryboat was in waiting. Business on Wall and Water Streets was stopped while the procession was passing, and hundreds of flags, half masted, were hung from the windows of the great buildings in the financial district.

At Long Island City the funeral party boarded a special train for Fresh Pond, L. I., where the body will be cremated. The ashes will be taken to Oakdale, L. I., for burial in the churchyard of old St. John's Church beside those of Gen. Ludlow's father and mother.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edwin Seymour Chapin.

Edwin Seymour Chapin, at one time Jay Gould's special partner and in recent years the head of the Stock Exchange house of E. S. Chapin & Co., died yesterday morning from acute pneumonia at the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach. He had been ill but a short time.

Mr. Chapin was born in this city on Aug. 26, 1837. For many years he was paying teller of the American Exchange Bank, leaving that institution to become a member of the Open Board of Brokers which was merged with the New York Stock Exchange in 1869. He continued a member of the Stock Exchange throughout his life, and but one member of the Open Board survives him.

In 1873 Mr. Chapin became a member of the firm of Osborn & Chapin, which was prominent in many big brokerage deals. When that firm was dissolved he formed the firm of E. S. Chapin & Co., in which the late Charles A. Osborn and Clement J. Trowbridge were special partners. This firm continued until 1885, when the special partners retired, and Mr. Chapin organized a new partnership under the name of E. S. Chapin & Co., his brother, Albert K., being his partner.

Mr. Chapin was prominent as a broker in the time of the gold panic of 1869, and the Northwestern "corner" of 1873. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Racquet, Union League, and Cuttyhunk Clubs and the New York Yacht, and Larchmont Yacht Clubs, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. F. G. Evans.

The Rev. Moses Harvey.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 3.—The Rev. Moses Harvey, the well-known historian and scientist and discoverer of the famous devil-fish now in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, died this morning.

Moses Harvey was born in 1820 at

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Copartnership Notices.

New York, Sept. 2, 1901.
THE FIRM OF R. H. THOMAS & CO. IS THIS DAY DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT.
Respectfully,
R. H. THOMAS & CO.,
71 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership under the firm name of R. H. THOMAS & CO.
Yours respectfully,
R. H. THOMAS.
W. H. D. LASHER.
OSBORNE HALSTED.
FRED. O. BEACH.
Special.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
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CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

'TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

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$10,000 International & Great Northern R. R. 1st Mtg. 6% Bds., 1919.
For account of whom it may concern.
162 shs. Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen County.
20 shs. United States Mortgage and Trust Co.
2 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
47 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
60 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
7 shs. Natl. Bank of the Republic.
2 shs. North American Trust Co.
95 shs. Momand Light Co.
$775 Bond and Mtg., Clara B. Graham on property 100x100 on North Side Bay Ridge Av. 100 feet west of 14th Av., B'klyn, (Hypd.)
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100 shs. New York Realty Co.
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THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,000,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins, James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman, James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. - H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Meetings and Elections.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.

A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.

The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE **St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,**
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

The Pacific Coast Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pacific Coast Company will be held at the office of the Company, 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of three Directors, to be elected for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 16th day of September, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 10th, 1901.

HAMILTON H. DURAND, Secretary.
September 3d, 1901.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 9, and reopened on Friday, October 4.

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

Dividends.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND—NO. 9.
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, September 3d, 1901.
A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 9) of ONE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 17th, 1901.

Cheques will be mailed.

J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois.
Coupons due September 1st, 1901, from the Prior Lien 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York.

RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA, HAVANA, Sept. 1, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received in this Office, up to 2 P. M. Sept. 16, 1901, for supplying in Ports of Cuba, as called for, between Nov. 1, 1901, and June 30, 1902, 16,200,000 Pounds OATS, 10,300,000 Pounds HAY, quantities to be subject to variation of twenty per cent. For details and blank forms apply to Depot Quartermasters, New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans, and to undersigned: CHAUNCEY B. BAKER, Chief Qr. Mr.

COAL FOR ALASKA GOLD FIELDS

Tidewater Company Plans Also to Deal in the Mineral in the Philippines and Siberia.

T. D. Bradford, President of the Tidewater Coal Company, which was recently incorporated to take over the soft coal mining properties of the firm of Tibbey & Bradford at Unga Island, Alaska, was authority yesterday for the statement that the company was formed not only to continue the business of the old firm, but to greatly extend the shipment of coal to the Nome district and other goldfields in Alaska, and to make a bid for the soft coal trade in the Philippines, as well as Siberia, through the new steamship line designed by James J. Hill to operate between Seattle and Vladivostok, the eastern terminus of the transsiberian railway.

"This line of steamships," Mr. Bradford said, "must stop at some point between Seattle and Vladivostok. Mr. Hill is now building the steamers at Bridgeport, and by the time he is ready to begin their operation, we expect to be able to offer by far the best advantages of an intermediate port. Then we are 400 miles nearer Manilla than is Seattle.

"As for the need of coal in the Nome district, the present price of coal there is around $75 a ton, which is prohibitive for many purposes. The Yukon for miles back has been stripped of wood, so that the only large supply is of driftwood. The tundra in the Nome district is a sedimentary deposit, with a surface of vegetation. During the Summer it undergoes an eighteen-inch thaw, becoming a quagmire. For ten feet down the tundra is frozen, and is rich in gold. We expect to get coal for heating purposes there for $30 a ton, and thus open up 300 miles of coast goldfields."

Eastern Soft Coal Combination.

The proposed Eastern soft coal combination, with which the names of Judge Gary, E. J. Berwind, and Mr. Edenborn have been associated, is said to be under way. The further statement is made that over $16,000,000 of bituminous coal properties have been examined as prospective constituent factors in the combination.

Australian Gold Imports.

Lazard Frères of this city, agents of the London, Paris, and American Bank, Limited, of San Francisco, have been advised that the bank will receive gold from Australia as follows: Steamship Ventura, due at San Francisco yesterday, £150,000; steamship Sierra, due on Sept. 23, £250,000.

Currency for Crop-Moving Purposes.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $100,000 to New Orleans for crop-moving purposes. A small consignment of silver dollars for the payment of negro cotton pickers was also shipped.

To Lay Stock Exchange Cornerstone.

Formal invitations were issued yesterday for the laying of the cornerstone of the new Stock Exchange building on Monday next at 4:30 o'clock. Because of the limited space only members of the Exchange have been invited. The Building Committee consists of President Rudolph Keppler, Vice President R. H. Thomas, J. T. Atterbury, R. P. Doremus, Ernest Groesbeck, H. G. S. Noble, and Joseph S. Stout.

Laundry Machinery Trust.

A Pittsburg trust in the manufacture of laundry machinery was reported in Wall Street yesterday. About 96 per cent. of the manufacturers are said to have assented to the terms, which involve $8,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares and $8,500,000 of common stock.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 3	503,433
To date this year	202,904,076
Corresponding date last year	76,433,962

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 3	$2,040,500
To date this year	$726,334,920
Corresponding date last year	$723,874,420

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	⅞	Laclede Gas	2
Am. Linseed pf	¾	Mexican National	½
Canada South	½	Mo., K. & T.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	¾	Pressed S. Car	¾
Chi. & N. W.	4	St. Law. & Ad.	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Diamond Match	1	Twin City R. T.	1⅝
Kan. City South	½	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Kan. City So. pf	1⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅞	Manhattan	2¼
Am. Car & Fdy	⅞	Met. Street Railway	1½
Am. C. & F. pf	½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Smelting	1⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Sugar	2¼	Missouri Pacific	2½
Anaconda Copper	½	National Lead	⅜
At., T. & S. F.	2½	New Cent. Coal	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	N. Y. Central	1⅞
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Brooklyn R. T.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Canadian Pacific	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	Norfolk & West	1½
Chi. & Alton	⅞	North American	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	2	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2⅜	People's Gas	1½
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅞	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Reading	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Col. Southern	½	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Consol. Gas	1⅛	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	2½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	2	Southern Pacific	1⅞
Dist. of Am. pf.	1	Southern Railway	½
Erie	1¼	Stand. R. & T.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅜
Erie 2d pf.	1⅞	Texas & Pacific	1½
Evans. & T. H.	⅜	Union Pacific	1⅝
Great North. pf.	1½	U. S. Leather	½
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅜
Int. Paper	⅝	U. S. Steel	1
Iowa Cent. pf.	¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	2⅝
Kan. & Mich.	1	Wabash	⅝
Lake Erie & W.	1⅜	Wabash pf.	⅞
Lake E. & W. pf.	3	West. Union Tel.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	1⅜		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At. & Dan. 1st	2	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Balt. & O. sub. ctfs., 4s	1	St. Paul & Nor. Pac. 6s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Uneasiness in respect to the probable developments in the local money market was the moving factor in the decline of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The unfavorable bank statement of Saturday, showing a decrease in surplus reserves of over $6,000,000, and an increase in loans of more than $7,000,000, had depressing effect on the rank and file in the Street and tended to discourage them from further extending their market commitments until such time as the monetary outlook may become more certain. At the same time there seemed to be a disposition on the part of the market leaders to "test" the market—that is, to see whether or not it took stocks readily and naturally—and whether, left to itself, it would be disclosed that good stocks were in demand.

Be this as it may, the market, contrary to all expectations, and much to the disappointment of many bulls, at the opening showed no aggressive strength, but, instead, tended lower. For a time, however, there was no definite trend of prices, but after the first half hour the movement became unmistakably downward and continued so practically all day, with only intermittent rallies. This was due not so much to selling of long stock—for on the decline little stock came out—but rather to the aggressive tactics of the professional element, who worked persistently to bring about a sharp decline. All told, about 500,000 shares of stock were dealt in during the day, with declines quite general to the list. Among the more conspicuous were: Atchison, 2⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 1⅜; Canadian Pacific, 1; St. Paul, 2; Rock Island, 2¾; Delaware and Hudson, 2; Erie, 1¼; Erie first, 1⅛; Erie second, 1⅞; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅝; Missouri Pacific, 1⅞; New York Central, 1¾; Nickel Plate, 1½; Pennsylvania, 1½; Reading, 1¼; Southern Pacific, 1⅞; Union Pacific, 1⅝; Amalgamated Copper, 2; American Cotton Oil, 1½; American Smelters, 1⅜; American Sugar, 2⅛; Consolidated Gas, 1⅞; People's Gas, 1½; Tennessee Coal, 1⅝; United States Steel, 1; Manhattan, 2¼, and Metropolitan, 1¼. On the other hand, what advances there were were confined to specialties such as Denver and Rio Grande issues, Mexican National, Twin City Rapid Transit, and St. Lawrence and Adirondack.

And yet, with the exception of the unsettled condition of the money market, all the developments of the day were considered favorable. Another lot of excellent railway statements was presented; call money itself held relatively easy, most of the day's loans being made at 3½ per cent.; there were indications that some railway consolidation schemes, long discussed, were nearing completion; the news from the Steel strike districts was encouraging, indicating more and more the strikers losing ground daily—that a settlement favorable to the Steel Corporation cannot much longer be delayed; while a further drop in sterling exchange brought the rate near to the gold-importing point, and led even to reports of a shipment of $5,000,000 assured for this week.

But of these things the professionals took little heed. Instead they dwelt with much detail upon Saturday's bank statement, pointing out, first, that though a loss in cash and a decrease in surplus reserves had been expected, there had been no reason to look for an increase in the loan account; and, second, that were other such exhibits to be made next Saturday and the Saturday after surplus reserves would be entirely wiped out and abnormally dear money could not fail to result. At the same time the tight money panic of two years ago was recalled, the continued outgo of cash to the interior was dilated upon—the while stocks being offered down, being steadily sold short by the professionals. Not unnaturally, not a few timid holders of long stock hastened to part with their securities, this accelerating the decline. At the lower levels, however, the market came to a halt, for the reason apparently that no more real holders could be frightened into selling, while the professionals had not the hardihood to put out any further short line. And so it was that in the afternoon the market became listless and dull, with disposition neither to decline further nor to advance. As the list shows, however, the bears had much the better of the day's contest, the action of the market being peculiarly disappointing to those interests in the Street who had looked for the promised Fall bull campaign to set in immediately after the Labor Day holiday. Their solace now is that yesterday's reaction is but temporary, and may have been resorted to to force the liquidation of weak accounts, and thus, loans repaid, to strengthen the position by helping the general loan account of the banks.

Coming to the stocks themselves, where nearly all moved with the general market and for no specific causes, there is little to be said. In the case of the shares that appreciated, the advances seemed to be brought about largely through the work of pools. Rather indefinite talk was heard of "important developments" in Mexican National, while the advance in the Denver and Rio Grande shares was said to be in connection with the greater Missouri Pacific plan. The declaration of the regular dividend on Sugar Trust stock was treated as disappointing, and the security sold in consequence; Union Pacific, selling ex dividend of 2 per cent., was raided by the bears because of the delay in making official announcement of the probable changes to be made in the Directorate; uncertainty in respect to the next St. Paul dividend, to be declared Sept. 12, kept that stock heavy; Chicago sold the Atchisons and the coal stocks; while the decline in the steel stocks seemed to be in sympathy with the general market.

London at the opening sent over higher prices than Friday's close here, though somewhat lower than the figures recorded in Saturday's London market. Arbitrage houses bought about 40,000 shares of stock during the day.

REGULAR SUGAR DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company met yesterday and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and a like dividend on the common stock, this being the same rate as was declared in the previous quarter.

In some parts of the Street there had been expectation, or at least hope, that the Directors might agreeably surprise the Street by increasing the dividend or perhaps declaring an extra one. Following the announcement of what actually was done, there was some selling of the stock on the ground that the action taken was disappointing. The result was that the security broke over two points, closing with a net loss of 2⅛ on dealings in 3,800 shares.

In this connection it may be said that President Havemeyer was not at the Directors' meeting, being kept from it by reason of his continued illness. This is said to be the first dividend meeting missed by Mr. Havemeyer since the formation of the "Trust" ten years ago.

STRENGTH OF THE DENVERS.

In explanation of the decided strength and activity of the Denver and Rio Grande issues—the common stock selling up 5 points on dealings in 18,000 shares, and the preferred 3¾ on transactions involving a like amount—the Street heard yesterday that the purchases had to do with the greater Missouri Pacific scheme. As the story ran, Denver and Rio Grande preferred stock is to be exchanged for Missouri Pacific stock, share and share alike, while the basis of exchange for Denver common stock will be two shares for one of Missouri Pacific.

This is merely a revival of the reports heard before the panic, and is as lacking in confirmation now as it was then.

LITTLE PRESSURE TO SELL.

A feature of the market yesterday was that, as prices declined trading became duller. This, shrewd observers declared, was a hopeful sign for the market, inasmuch as it indicated that at the low levels there was no offering of stocks, much less any pressure to sell. What selling there was at the low figures was declared to be largely for the short account.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

There were no very important developments in the money market yesterday, and certainly no indications of the predicted "squeeze." Call rates, it is true, rose at one time to 4 per cent., but most of the day's loans were at 3½ per cent. Time money, however, held stiffer, and a bid of 5 per cent. was made for a loan of $500,000. During the day some outstanding loans were marked, but few loans were called. A noticeable fact was that J. P. Morgan & Co. were among the largest lenders.

A drop of one-fourth of 1 cent in sterling exchange led to further discussion as to the probability of gold imports, and one report had it that a tentative engagement of $3,000,000 had already been made. This could not be confirmed. It is the general impression, nevertheless, that gold will be coming this way within a week or ten days.

LARGE RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Another batch of favorable railway earnings was put out in Wall Street yesterday. Among the reported increases in net figures for the month of July, as compared with the corresponding month last year, were Rock Island, $289,400; Wabash, $150,050; Wheeling and Lake Erie, $14,450; Mexican Central, $83,390; Wisconsin Central, $55,110, and Sault Ste. Marie, $81,200.

The only disappointing report was that of Louisville and Nashville, which for July reported a decrease in net of $144,690. It is explained that this decrease is due, not to any general business conditions, but because of an increase in expenses of not less than $402,360.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Sale of the Isabella mining group at Cripple Creek to the Venture Company of London said to be impending.

Advices from Austin, Texas, that a consolidation of cotton spinners in Northern Mexico has been arranged, with $10,000,000 capital.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $1,200,000 additional stock of the Investment Company of Philadelphia.

Coal shipments from Newport News, Va., by the Chesapeake and Ohio broke all records for August, amounting to 260,000 tons.

According to Chicago dispatches, a consolidation of the strawboard manufacturers, capital between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000, is expected this week.

Reports from Pittsburg that about 96 per cent. of the manufacturers of laundry machinery have agreed to consolidate, with $16,500,000 capital.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of $20,339,000 4 per cent. 100-year adjustment mortgage bonds, "stamped," of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company.

Incorporations during August of companies of $1,000,000 or more capital, the smallest of the year, amounting to less than $57,500,000.

Gold production of Cripple Creek mines in August $2,558,000, an increase of $500,000 over July, and bringing the total of the year up to nearly $24,500,000.

Decrease of $1,091,922 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $529,511 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Western dispatches stating that the Indiana Coal Trust will not be organized before Jan. 1, 1902. The options, which expired on Saturday, have, with one or two exceptions, been extended until next February.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $110,077,154; balances, $7,902,690; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $169,928.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2 1-16@2⅛ per cent. for short and 2⅛@2 3-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅜@$4.84; demand, $4.85⅜@$4.86; cables, $4.86¼@$4.86⅜; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.83½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.18⅛ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 95⅛ and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—55@60c discount. Boston—17@25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 7c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Tables printed in The London Gazette yesterday show that the receipts of the British Exchequer for the five months from April to August, inclusive, were £48,952,625 and that the expenses during the same period were £98,077,491.

The Times, in its financial article, says the money market was easy yesterday, and there was no change in rates, though in some quarters it was reported that balances were more "usable."

There were vague rumors yesterday afternoon of gold being withdrawn from the Bank of England, some said for Austria, others for New York. The latter operation would be out of the question at present, as the New York rate on London is too high. As a matter of fact, the sum withdrawn from the Bank was small, and for Russia. The low value of money here, if it continue, will make withdrawal for New York pretty certain later in the year.

The Stock Exchange was dull yesterday, owing to weakness in American railroads, accompanied by fears of dearer money in New York and sales from Paris said to be connected with Turkish political relations. Both these influences reacted to a slight extent on consols, and securities in which French operators are chiefly interested were also dull. American railroads were firm at the beginning, but relapsed under the pressure of sales made to secure profit. Home rails were fairly satisfactory. Dividend announcements were followed by realizations and a relapse in the deferred stocks of the Scottish lines.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The supplies of money were large to-day, partly as the result of preparations for the payment of the installment of consols due Sept. 5. Discounts were easy.

On the Stock Exchange business was slack in most departments, but the tone was fairly good. Americans opened strong but inactive, pending the New York opening, and afterward receded. The closing was weak in all sections, as follows: Consols for money, 93 13-16; consols for account, 93 15-16; Anaconda, 9½; Atchison, 81¾; Atchison preferred, 101¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 107¼; Canadian Pacific, 110½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 173; Denver and Rio Grande, 50½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 100; Erie, 45¼; Erie first preferred, 74½; Erie second preferred, 60¼; Illinois Central, 150½; Louisville and Nashville, 109½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 54½; New York Central, 159; Norfolk and Western, 58; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 101½; Ontario and Western, 37¼; Pennsylvania, 75½; Reading, 23⅛; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 28½; Southern Railway, 34½; Southern Railway preferred, 90¾; Southern Pacific, 67⅜; Union Pacific, 104½; Union Pacific preferred, 92; United States Steel, 47⅛; United States Steel preferred, 98; Wabash, 23½; Wabash preferred, 43¼; Spanish fours, 71⅛; Rand mines, 4⅛.

Bar silver steady at 27d per ounce.

Money, 1@1¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 1-16@2⅛ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅛@2 3-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £40,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130; Madrid, 39.85; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 4.02.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Business opened undecided on the Bour

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was, with one exception, much restricted in volume, but more extended than for some time in the number of stocks, whose closing bid and asked quotations underwent at least fractional change. Few of the copper shares figured in the transactions, and industrials for the most part absorbed the attention of traders. The market was almost entirely professional, and opinions generally agreed that this professional character of the dealings in "curb" issues is likely to remain unchanged for some days after there has been a revival of public interest in Stock Exchange securities.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s supplied the feature of the market. About $400,000 worth were dealt in at prices ranging from 69 to 69¾. The close was 68¾, a fractional loss said to be due to the weakness and irregularity of the inside market.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE was traded in slightly, about 500 shares changing hands at from ⅝ to ¾. The fractional advance was coincident with the announcement that Vice Chancellor Stevens of New Jersey had appointed W. G. E. See permanent receiver of the company and continued E. R. Thomas as receiver for the New York property of the company. Reports of a pending reorganization plan were in circulation.

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ELECTRIC LEAD REDUCTION was traded in around 2½ and closed at 2⅝.

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UNION COPPER was stronger, advancing to 5⅝ on transactions in 1,800 shares. The last bid was 5½.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of last Friday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 3. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 30. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24⅝	25	24⅝	25
American Can pf	75	75½	75¼	
American Chicle	87	90	87	90
American Chicle pf	81	83	81	83
Am. Hide & Leather	8	9¼	8	9¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf	35½	37½	35½	37½
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	28	31	28	31
*British Columbia Copper	13½	14½	13½	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper		¾		¾
Camden Land	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7¼	8	7¼	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	34	36	34	36½
Central Fireworks	20½	22½	20½	22½
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2¾	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6¼	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	26½	27	26½	107½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	68¾	69¼	68¾	69¼
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	13	13½	14	
Detroit South. pf., w. i	40	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	77½	78	77½	78
Electric Boat	19		20	22
Electric Boat pf	49¼	52	49¼	52
Elec. Lead Reduction	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Electric Vehicle	5½	6½	5½	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	8	12	8	12
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3		3
General Carriage	¾	1	⅝	¾
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100¼
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	42	44	42	44
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76¾	77¾	77	77½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	87	86	86½
Lorillard pf	118		118	
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	23	25	21½	23
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	84	85	83	84
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport.	½	¾	½	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10¼	11	10¼	11
Otis Elevator	32½	34	34	35
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	73	70	72
Retsof	48		48½	
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	101	100	101
Safety Car Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27½	26¾	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84	85	83½	84½
Seaboard Air Line	28	28½	28¾	28¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¾
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	773	776	770	775
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	19	21	18½	20
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	5½	6	5½	6
Tidewater Coal	6¼	7	6	6¾
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	70	65	70
Union Copper	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5½
Union Typewriter	65	65½	65	65½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117	119	117	119
United R. of St. L. 4s	89¼	90	89	89½
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81½	82	81½	82
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	31¼	30	31
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90	91¼	90	91
U. S. Reduction & Ref	41	42	41	42
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	61	60	61
U. S. Reduc. Ref. bds	97		96	97
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	5	7	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	40	38	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	192	198	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	112½	113½	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	220	230	220	230
Cent. Pk. N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	100½	101½	100½	101½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 1st	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20½	19½	20½
Syracuse, C. H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98¼	97½	98¼
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	205	215	205	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway Ry. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	22		23	25
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	105	105¾	104	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C. bds.)	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	103	105¼	103	105¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55½	56¾
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	86¼	88½	86¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92½	94	92	93½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	81	85	80	81
Union Ferry	40	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	97	95	97

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58½c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares Chollar sold at .05, 2,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 2,000 Croesus at .01, 200 Little Chief at .14, 200 Leadville at .08, 500 Ophir at 76, and 500 Sierra Nevada at .15.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1901.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
175	185	10		Adams Express Co	185	185	185	185	.....
117⅞	118	26,355		Amalgamated Copper	120	120	117¼	118	−2
30	30½	1,700		Am. Car & Found. Co	30½	31	30⅛	30⅜	−⅛
86¾	87¼	625		Am. C. & F. Co. pf	87⅞	87⅞	86¾	86¾	−1⅛
32¼	33	550		American Cotton Oil	33½	33½	32¼	32½	−⅛
31½	31¾	600		American Ice Co	31¾	31¾	31½	31½	−⅛
69	70	500		American Ice Co. pf	69⅞	70	69⅞	70	+⅞
59½	61⅛	150		Am. Linseed Co. pf	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+⅞
6¾	7	190		American Malting Co	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
51	51¼	3,200		Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	52	52½	50¾	50¾	−1¾
100	100½	610		Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100	100⅞	100	100¼	−¼
26	26½	350		American Locomotive	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	−⅛
86¼	88	460		Am. Locomotive pf	87⅜	87⅝	86⅝	86⅜	−⅛
133⅝	133⅞	3,900		Am. Sugar Ref. Co	136½	136½	133¾	133⅜	−2⅛
97	100	10		Am. Tel. & Cable Co	100	100	100	100	.....
17⅛	18½	250		American Woolen	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	−⅛
138½	140	100		Am. Tobacco ctfs	139	139	139	139	+¼
145	150	200		Am. Tobacco pf	145	145	145	145	.....
46¼	46½	1,200		Anaconda Cop. M. Co	47	47¼	46½	46½	−⅛
77⅝	78	30,250		At., T. & S. F	77½	78	77⅜	78	−2⅛
97⅝	97¼	7,000		At., T. & S. F. pf	97½	97½	97	97½	−1
103	103⅜	1,100		Baltimore & Ohio	104	104½	103¼	103¼	−⅛
94	94½	100		Baltimore & Ohio pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	−¼
75	75½	3,380		Brooklyn Rapid Tran	75	75½	74	75	−½
69½	71	200		Canada Southern	69	69½	69	69¼	−1
112⅝	113	2,100		Canadian Pacific	113¼	113½	112½	112½	−1
46¾	47	1,310		Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅝	47⅞	46⅞	47	−⅛
39½	39⅝	900		Chicago & Alton	40¾	40¾	39½	39⅞	−⅛
78½	79	100		Chicago & Alton pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	.....
23	23½	12,800		Chicago Great West	23	24	23	23	+¼
83¼	83⅝	25		Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	83½	83½	83½	83½	.....
39½	40	4,100		Chi., Ind. & Louis	39½	40	39½	40	+⅜
72½	73½	200		Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	72	72½	72	72½	−½
165⅜	165¾	22,355		Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	168	168¾	165⅛	165¾	−2
193	200	100		Chicago & Northw	200	200	200	200	+4
141½	142	1,450		Chi., R. I. & Pac	143½	143½	142	142	−2⅜
21¾	22	1,000		Chicago Term. Trans	23	23	22	22	−⅞
41	42	500		Chi. Term. Trans. pf	42½	42½	41½	41½	−1¼
16	18	100		Chicago Union Trac	17	17	17	17	.....
89⅝	90¼	600		C., C., C. & St. L	90¼	90⅝	89⅝	89⅝	−⅞
100	100½	5,425		Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	100	98⅞	100	+¼
15	15⅞	8,340		Colorado Southern	15⅝	15½	15	15	−⅛
56½	57	200		Col. Southern 1st pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	−⅜
26¾	27	1,900		Col. Southern 2d pf	27⅛	27⅝	27	27	.....
19	21	100		Col. & Hock. C. & I	20	20	20	20	.....
224½	225	700		Consolidated Gas	225	225	223¼	225	−1⅞
69	70	300		Con. Tobacco Co	69½	69½	69½	69¼	−2¼
167¼	168	600		Delaware & Hudson	169	169	166½	166½	−2
225	226	600		Del., Lack. & West	228	228	228	228	−2
51½	51¾	17,550		Denver & Rio Grande	49¼	51¼	47¼	51½	+5
97¼	97½	19,850		Denver & R. G. pf	97	97¼	95¾	97⅜	+3⅝
151	151½	200		Diamond Match	152	152	152	152	+1
28¾	30	200		Dist. of America pf	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	−1
10	11	300		Dul., S. S. &-At	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
19½	20	100		Dul., S. S. & At. pf	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+⅛
43	43¼	57,360		Erie	42¾	43⅝	42⅞	43⅛	+¼
71⅝	71½	7,600		Erie 1st pf	72¾	73	71¾	71½	−1⅛
59	58	3,500		Erie 2d pf	59	59	57	57	−1⅞
57⅛	57¾	200		Evans. & T. H	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	−¾
31	31	31		Gas & El. Bergen Co	31	31	31	31	.....
267½	268	120		General Electric	267½	267½	267½	267½	−1
57	57	57		Glucose Sugar Ref	57	57	57	57	−⅜
186	186	200		Great Northern pf	186	186	185	185	−1½
147	147¼	1,320		Illinois Central	146	146¾	145¾	146¼	−¾
25½	25½	24		International Paper	25½	25½	24	24	−1
79⅞	79⅞	300		Internat. Paper pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	+⅞
96⅞	97	300		Internat. Power Co	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+⅞
39	39½	300		Iowa Central	39½	39½	39	39	.....
74	74	100		Iowa Central pf	74	74	74	74	−⅜
44	44½	100		International Pump	44½	44½	44	44	−¼
33	33	1,100		Kanawha & Michigan	33	33	33	33	−1
20¼	20¾	200		Kansas City Southern	20¾	20¾	20¼	20½	+⅛
43	43	200		Kansas City South. pf	43	43	42¾	43	+⅛
93	93	500		Laclede Gas	93	93	93	93	+2
65	65	215		Lake Erie & West	65	65	65	65	.....
126	126	100		Lake Erie & West. pf	126	126	126	126	−3
106	106¼	100		Louisville & Nashville	106	106¼	104½	104⅝	−1⅞
120	120	8,060		Manhattan Elevated	120	120	118¾	118¾	−2
169	169	2,200		Met. Street Railway	169	169	167½	167½	−1¼
25¼	25¼	25		Mexican Central	25¼	25¼	25	25	−⅛
13	13⅛	27,350		Mexican National ctfs	13	13⅛	12¾	13	+⅛
108	108	100		Minn. & St. Louis	108	108	108	108	−⅞
27	27	100		Minn., S. P. & S. S. M	27	27	27	27	+⅛
29	29⅛	1,600		Mo., Kan. & Texas	29	29⅛	28¾	29	+⅛
56	56	420		Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	56	56	55½	55½	−2⅛
107⅜	108⅛	6,630		Missouri Pacific	107⅜	108¼	105¾	105⅝	.....
44¼	44¾	100		National Biscuit Co	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¼	−¼
21	21	400		National Lead Co	21	21	20¼	20¼	−⅜
42¼	42½	215		National Salt Co	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼	+⅛
77¼	77¼	70		Nat. Salt Co. pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	.....
27	27	200		New Central Coal	27	27	27	27	−⅛
153½	153½	1,100		New York Central	154½	154½	153½	153½	−1½
41½	41½	1,500		N. Y., Chi. & St. L	41½	41½	40	40½	−1½
82	82	200		N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	82	82	80	80	−1
36⅜	36⅜	7,100		N. Y. Cnt. & West	36⅜	36⅜	35½	35⅝	−1½
56⅞	56⅞	6,400		Norfolk & Western	56⅞	56	55	55¼	−1½
90	90	200		Norfolk & West. pf	90	90	90	90	.....
100½	100½	500		North American	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	−1
98½	98½	150		Northern Pacific pf	98½	98¼	98¼	98½	+¼
42	42	400		Pacific Mail	42	42	41¾	42	+⅜
147½	147½	8,200		Pennsylvania R. R	147½	147¾	145¼	146	−1½
113	113	2,200		People's Gas, Chicago	113	113	111½	111½	−1½
71	71	200		P., C., C. & St. L. pf	71	71	71	71	−1
102	102	100		P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102	102	102	102	.....
42¼	42¼	100		Pressed Steel Car	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+⅜
45	45	9,300		Reading	45	45	43¾	44	−1¼
77¼	77¼	3,200		Reading 1st pf	77¼	77¼	76¼	76½	−1¼
55	55	6,800		Reading 2d pf	55	55	55	55	−⅛
19¼	19¼	3,500		Republic Iron & Steel	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	−⅛
73½	73½	1,500		Rep. Iron & Steel pf	73½	73½	72½	72½	−1
31¼	31¼	700		Rubber Goods	31¼	31¼	30½	31	−⅜
117½	118	1,700		St. L. & Adirondack	117½	118	117½	117⅝	+⅛
48¼	48¼	1,750		St. L. & San Fran	48¼	48¼	47¼	47½	−⅛
82	82	169		St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	82	82	82	82	+1
71¼	71¼	1,600		St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	71¼	71¼	70	71¼	+⅜
31½	31½	100		St. Louis Southw	31½	31½	31½	31½	−⅛
62¼	62¼	100		St. Louis Southw. pf	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	−⅛
60¾	60¾	100		Southern Pacific	60¾	60¾	58¾	58¾	−1⅛
33¾	34	100		Southern Railway	33¾	34	32⅞	33¼	−⅛
88½	88½	2,645		Southern Railway pf	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	−⅛
4¾	4¾	725		Standard R. & T	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	−⅛
67	67	2,310		Tenn. Coal & Iron	67	67	64¾	65½	−1½
45½	45½	5,200		Texas Pacific	45½	45½	44	44¾	−1¼
36¼	36¼	900		Tol., St. L. & West. pf	36¼	36¼	35¾	35¾	+⅛
103	104	1,800		Twin City R. T	103	104	102½	104	+1⅝
17⅝	17⅝	39,650		Un'n Bag & Paper Co	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
102¼	102½	400		Union Pacific	102¼	102½	102⅛	102½	−⅛
102⅝	102⅝	150		Union Pacific, ex d	102⅝	102⅝	100½	100½	−1⅝
92	92	140		Union Pacific pf	92	92	91⅞	91⅞	.....
90	90			Union Pac. pf., ex div	90	90	90	90	.....
45⅝	45⅞	2,120		United States Steel	45⅝	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝	−1
95¼	95½	14,720		U. S. Steel pf	95¼	95½	94½	94⅞	−⅛
13⅞	13⅞	3,400		United States Leather	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	−⅛
83⅜	83⅜	2,600		U. S. Leather pf	83⅜	83⅜	81⅞	81⅝	−1⅛
20⅛	20⅛	100		United States Rubber	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	+⅛
61	61	200		U. S. Rubber pf	61	61	60¼	60¼	−2⅝
23¼	23¼	2,120		Va.-Car. Chemical Co	23¼	23¼	22½	22½	−⅝
41	41	3,820		Wabash	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	−⅞
170	170	14		Wells-Fargo Express	170	170	170	170	.....
93½	93½	900		Western Union	93½	93½	93	93⅛	−⅝
19½	19½	100		Wheel. & Lake Erie	19½	19½	19¼	19½	−⅛
22½	23	2,700		Wisconsin Central	23	23⅜	22½	22½	+⅛
Sales		503,433							

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930		
4s, ex int	107¼	108
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108
3s, r., 1918	108¾	109
3s, c., 1918	108¾	109
2s, r., 1907		
4s, ex int	112	112½
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	137	138
4s, c., 1925	137	138
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108½
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108½
D. C. 3-65s	124½	
Alb. & Sus.	210	
Alle. & W	120	
Am. Ag. Ch.	29½	30
A. A. C. pf.	88	90
Am. Bicycle	3½	4
Am. Bic. pf.	20	
Am. Coal	180	200
A. C. Co. pf.	90	91
Am. D. Tel.	34	
Am. Exp.	192	198
Am. Lin. Co.	22	27
A. M. Co. pf.	29	30
Am. Smelt.	41	45
Am. S. pf.	87½	89
A. W. Co. pf.	76	90
Ann Arbor	21½	25
Ann Arb. pf.	52	56
B. A. pf.	108	
B. Un. Gas	213	216
Bruns. City	10	11½
B., R. & P.	89	92
B., R. & P. pf.	124	125
C. C. & C.	40	
C. R. R. of N. J.	162	167
C. & E. Ill.	125	130
C. & E. Ill. pf.		133
C. G. W. pf.	47⅜	48½
C. G. W. d. 90	91	
C. M. & St. P. pf.	190	
C., St. P., M. & Om.	130	140
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	175	185
C. C. C. & St. L.	114	117
C., L. & W. 80		
C., L. & W. pf.	70½	76¾
Cleve. & P.	190	
C. F. & I. pf.	123	132
Com. Cable.	180	185
Consol. Gas.	62	
Cont. T. pf.	117½	119½
D. M. & Ft.	37	39½
D. M. & Ft. pf.	112	150
D. of Am.	8	9
Erv. & T. H. pf.	88	92
Ft. W. & D. City		35
G. S. R. pf.	103½	107
Hock. Valley	83½	84
Hock. V. pf.	76	76½
Homestake	95	
Int. Silver	1	2
Int. Sil. pf.	34	39
I. S. P. pf.		86½
Joliet & Chi.	175	
K. & D. M.	7	8
K. & D. M. pf.	32½	35
King. & P.	8¼	10¼
Lacl. G. pf.	101	102
Lake Shore	253¼	275
Long Island	75	77
Man. Beach	12	18
Md. C. pf.	65	75
M. W. S. El.		
Chi.	36¾	40
M. W. S. El. pf.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract—Plaintiffs the Only Buyers in the Auction Room.

The most interesting event in the real estate market yesterday was the authoritative announcement that Charles M. Schwab is the buyer of the New York Orphan Asylum's block on Riverside Drive. The transaction is referred to in more detail in another column.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Simon Weil to LeGrand L. Benedict the dwelling 125 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Frederick Nagel has sold for E. Lange to an investor, for $30,000, the five-story triple flat 2,102 Amsterdam Avenue, 30 by 100.

At the offices of the Gorham Manufacturing Company it was said yesterday that there was no truth in a published report that that corporation is negotiating for a long lease of the Astor estate property at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, with the idea of erecting a large building on the site. The company, it was stated, has had under consideration for some time the general scheme of establishing a store somewhere in the Fifth Avenue section, but no definite site had yet been selected.

The filing of plans yesterday for alterations to the Ridley store, on Grand Street, costing $40,000, is of interest, in view of constantly recurring rumors that that concern intends to abandon its present quarters and build a new structure further up town.

The property 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, 32 by 98.9, was conveyed yesterday by Dr. Abraham Jacobi to the Childs Unique Dairy Company. The consideration was $200,000, of which amount $175,000 remains on mortgage.

James L. Wells transferred yesterday to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company the plot at the northeast corner of Boston Road and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, extending to Bronx Street, 53.8 by 122.2 by 47 by 138.1.

N. Brigham Hall & Son have sold for Ratcliffe Hicks 35 Walker Street, south side, about 52 feet east of Church Street, a three-story stone-front building on lot 20 by 85, and adjoining a four-foot alley on the west.

R. H. Jones has sold for Max Hirshkind to S. Knepper the one-family frame dwelling, 1,143 Union Avenue, south of Home Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

462 and 464 Lexington Avenue, west side, 51.11 feet north of Forty-fifth Street, 34 by 89 and irregular, two four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company $31,000

119 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 89 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the same plaintiff..... 13,000

113 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 149 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 21 by 100.5, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the same plaintiff..... 15,000

160 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 191 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 21 by 100.5, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the same plaintiff..... 15,000

58 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.11 by 24.10 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth C. Stokes Vatable... 18,500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

272 East Third Street, south side, 23.3 feet east of Avenue C, 23.2 by 87.3, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Joseph Liebmann and others.. 5,000

By William M. Ryan.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry Kroger..... 13,788

By John M. Thompson.

120 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 124.8 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20.1 by 99.11 by 19.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Benjamin F. Lee..... 7,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, H. W. Bookstaver, referee, 131 William Street, west side, 203.3 feet north of John Street, 26.6 by 97.6 by 24.4 by 96.10, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $35,128.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 114.1 feet west of the Boulevard Lafayette, and running through to the latter thoroughfare, 18 by 72.9 by 19.1 by 79.1, three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,866.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, David A. Sullivan, referee, Hill Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Jefferson Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,516.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 111 East Sixty-first Street, north side, 96 feet east of Park Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,602.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, William C. Redfield, referee, 1,815 West Farms Road, northwest side, 239.4 feet northeast of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 30 by 101.11, by 30 by 97.10, two-story frame dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Huyler Avenue, northwest corner, for a two-story brick dwelling, with store, 25 by 86; Rowland W. Thomas of 2,080 Anthony Avenue, owner; William Kurzer, Spring Street and the Bowery, architect; cost, $4,100.

Third Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, southeast corner, for a two-story brick store, 43.7 by 29.4 and irregular; William Vogel of 19 East Seventy-third Street, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 313 to 321 Grand Street, to a five-story brick store; Catherine Crowe, Middletown, N. Y.; Josephine J. Wendel, Tarrytown, N. Y., and E. Ridley & Sons, premises, owners; Franklin Bayliss of 33 and 34 Bible House, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 93 Monroe Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Caroline Greenbaum of 461 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; Charles E. Miller of 111 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 316 East Forty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; Mrs. D. Gerdan, premises, owner; Charles H. Dalhauser of 849 First Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 565 West Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick hotel; C. De Moore of 191 Ninth Avenue, owner; Werner & Windolph of 92 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Sept. 3.

BECK ST, e s, 125 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Charles F. Parsons, (mtg $6,500, R S 72 cents..... $10,500

BOSTON ROAD, n e corner of 180th St, 53.8x132.2 to Bronx St x47x138.1; James L. Wells to Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, (R S 89)..... 1

FORSYTH ST, 44, 25x100; Stephen H. Gunman and others, executors, to Solomon Cohn, (mtg $20,000)..... 25,000

LEWIS ST, 122, e s, 25x100; Abram Perelman to Jacob Fish, (R S $2, mtg $20,000)..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 42.2 ft n of 80th St, 20x70; Julie Greenfield to David B. Levy, (R S $4.75, mtg $17,000)..... 1

PERRY ST, 99, n s, 27.11x05x24.6x85; Henry C. De Witt and another to Woolsey Carmalt, (R S $6, mtg $19,500)..... 34,000

ROOSEVELT ST, e s, at s w s of Chambers St, runs s w 30.3x w 20.8x n 22.3; Charles A. Casazza to Angelo L. Casazza and another, ½ part..... 2,334

UNIONPORT ROAD, w s, 149.6 ft n of Columbus Av, 25.1x111.7x25x113.9; Felice Ippolito to Rosa Ippolito..... 1

VYSE AV, 1,464, e s, 68.9 ft n of Jennings St, 18.9x100; Frederick H. Kargoll to Frederick M. Kargoll, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

1ST AV, 2,334, e s, 25x100; George Schuck to Edward Waldstein, (mtg $14,000, R S $3.25)..... 100

3D ST, s w s, between Avenues C and D, 23.2x87.3; leasehold; August C. Nanz, referee, to Joseph Liebmann and others. 5,000

4TH AV, e s, 89 ft n of 1st St, 25x105, Wakefield; James Lamb, Jr., to Frederick Kroner, (mtg $2,000)..... 2,750

5TH AV, e s, 51.6 ft n of 11th St, 47.10 x95x irregular; Louisa M. Wood to Frederic Wood and others, quitclaim..... 1

17TH ST, 41 West, and 38 West 18th St; Manhattan Island Corporation to Anton L. Olsen, (mtg $70,000, R S $18.75)..... 1

34TH ST, s s, 643 ft e of 7th Av, 32x98.9; Abraham Jacobi to Childs' Unique Dairy Company, (R S $98.75)..... 200,000

42D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 50x197.6 to 41st St x irregular; Alexander J. Halter to the James McCreery Realty Company, (mtg $593,000,) re-recorded.. 100

45TH ST, 141 to 145 West, 51.4x100.4; Nelson D. Stilwell to George W. Stetson, (mtg $60,000, R S $7)..... 1

45TH ST, n s, 458.4 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x100.5; Louis Heltzmann to Nellie F. Kilgore, (R S $15.25, mtg $24,000)..... 1

49TH ST, s s, 141.6 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100; Emma R. Ludlam to Charles J. Coulter, B. and S., (R S $21.22)..... 1

56TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 20.10x100.5x irregular; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Lucy E. McBride, (R S $10.75)..... 24,000

59TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Kate F. McCaffrey to Arcade Realty Company, (mtg $15,000, R S $16.25)..... 50,000

60TH ST, 334 East, 25x100.5; William L. Turner, referee, to Bertha Yolkening, (R S $4.25)..... 11,000

83D ST, n s, 138 ft e of Madison Av, 18x102.2; Robert M. Bruce to Edward L. Burlingame all, (R S $13.25)..... 29,000

108TH ST, s s, 225.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Hannah D. Newton to Emma Garnsey, (mtg $25,000, R S $1.50) 1

108TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25.4x100.11; Hannah D. Newton to Emma Garnsey, (R S $1.50, mtg $25,000). 1

123D ST, n s, 27.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 29.11x94; Samuel S. Slater, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, (R S $13.75)..... 30,000

133D ST, 50 East, 25x99.11; Hannah D. Newton to Emma Garnsey, (mtg $19,100, R S $1.50)..... 1

134TH ST, 16 West, 25x99.11; Adolph Goldsame to Gustave Boehm and wife... 1

139TH ST, n s, 151 ft w of 8th Av, 17x99.11; Seba Bogert to Mary M. Rogers, (R S $5.50, mtg $11,500)..... 15,500

169TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x81.7; Herman P. Ohm to Anna C. Ohm, all title, (mtg $3,500)..... Gift

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 645; Thomas F. Devine to E. J. White & Co., 1 year..... $480

RIDGE ST, 29 and 31; Julius Kaplan and another to Max Besunder, 3 years..... 4,324

RIDGE ST, 78; Julius Miller to Harris Richman, 3 years..... 3,000

1ST AV, 1,653, n w corner of 86th St; A. Frederick Behre to Harry Godfold, 4 9-12 years..... 1,260

8TH AV, St. Nicholas Av, near 121st St; Leopold Jonas to Joseph E. Fanning, 14 10-12 years..... 2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BOWMANN, Loretta, to Alice A. Wall; 4th St, n s, being e ½ Lot 86, map of Unionport, 3 years..... $500

BURLINGAME, Edward L., to Union Trust Company; 83d St, 47 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 16,000

CARNEY, Mary F., to Margaret Clark; 165th St, s s, 168.9 ft e of Tinton Av, 4 years, 4 per cent..... 1,000

CHILDS UNIQUE DAIRY COMPANY to Abraham Jacobi; 34th St, s s, 643 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 150,000

CHILDS UNIQUE DAIRY COMPANY to Abraham Jacobi; 34th St, s s, 643 ft e of 7th Av, prior mortgage $150,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 25,000

CHILDS UNIQUE DAIRY COMPANY to Abraham Jacobi; 34th St, s s, 643 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 150,000

COHN, Solomon, to Stephen H. Grumman and others, executors and trustees; Forsyth St, 44, due July 12, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

COULTER, Charles J., to Emma R. Ludlam; 49th St, s s, 141.6 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

DALY, Annie J., to Theodore J. Chabot; Brook Av, 923, prior mortgage, 1 year, gold..... 1,500

DAVIS, John, to Harry H. Simpson; 20th St, 18 to 22 West, prior mortgage, $415,000, due June 1, 1902; 6 per cent. secures advances..... 15,000

DAVIS, John, to Harry H. Simpson; 20th St, 18 to 22 West, building loan prior mortgage, $372,306, due June 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 27,694

DEVLIN, Michael, to Marianne O'Gorman; Tremont Av, s s, 50 ft w of Marmion Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

GIBBONS, Granville, to Sarah A. Williamson; Locust Av, s w corner of 141st St, prior mortgage —, demand, 6 per cent..... 600

GILLES, Annie M., to Francis J. Schmid; Washington Av, 2,124, due July 1, 1904. 5,000

GILLES, Annie M., to John J. Bussing, Jr., and wife; Washington Av, 2,122, due July 1, 1904..... 5,000

GOLDFELD, Harry, to George Ringler & Co.; 1st Av, 1,653, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

GRENTHAL, Michael, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Columbus Av, 953, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

LEVY, David B., to Julie Greenfield; Madison Av, w s, 42.2 ft n of 80th St, prior mortgage $7,000, 3 years..... 5,000

LONDRIGAN, Thomas, to The Metropolitan Savings Bank; Charlton St, s s, 37.11 ft w of Greenwich St, 1 year..... 5,500

LYON, Elizabeth, to Charles H. Phelps, executor; Park Row, 131 to 137, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 44,200

LYON, Elizabeth, to Charles H. Phelps, executor; Park Row, 121 and 123, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 20,800

LYON, Elizabeth, to Charles H. Phelps, executor; Lispenard St, 23 and 25; 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 32,500

McBRIDE, Lucy E., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 56th St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, due Jan. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent., gold..... 18,000

McGIRR, Patrick, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 11th Av, 643, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

McGRATH, Thomas A., to Jacob Ruppert; Amsterdam Av, s w corner 142d St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,765

MULLER, Johanna, formerly Timpson, to Frederick Wettingfeld and another; 12th St, s s, west ½ of Lot 285, map of Unionport, 5 years, 5 per cent..... 1,600

NEW YORK CITY BAPTIST MISSION Society to Knickerbocker Trust Co.; 123d St, n s, 172 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

OLSEN, Anton L., to Manhattan Island Corporation; 17th St, 41 West, 38 West 18th St, prior mortgage, $107,500, due April 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 40,500

OLSEN, Anton C., to Manhattan Island Corporation; 17th St, 41 West; 38 West 18th St, prior mortgages $107,500 and $40,500, due April 1, 1902, 6 per cent... 37,500

PARSONS, Charles F., to George F. Johnson; Beck St, e s, 125 ft n of 156th St, prior mtg $6,500, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

RICHARDS, Nancy L., and another, to Diedrich Fedden; Gerard Av, s e s, 208 ft n e of 158t hSt, 3 years..... 8,000

SMITH, Terence, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 88th St, 116 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,000

SMITH, Terence, to Robert J. Relley; 88th St, 114 and 116 East, prior mortgages $20,000, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,000

STUVE, Margaretha, to The German Savings Bank; 69th St, 405, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

SWARTS, Frederick, to J. Romaine Brown; 155th St, n s, as proposed, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WENNINGER, Caroline, to Anna L. Moore; Tremont Av, s s, 380.4 ft e of 176th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,500

WENNINGER, Caroline, to Anna L. Moore; Tremont Av, s s, 336.9 ft e of 176th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WENNINGER, Caroline, to Anna L. Moore; 176th St, 358.7 ft e of Anthony Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HOAG, Ottille, to Ellen Porter..... Nominal

Lamarcke, Paul E., to Eliza B. Riley, guardian..... 2,000

PORTER, Ellen, to Mary R. Clare..... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

ROWERY, 46 and 48; Abraham Glasser against John Spachner, owner; John Perlman, contractor..... $900

KING ST, 22 to 30; Bornstein Brothers against Leon Rosenblatt, owner and contractor..... 900

3D AV, e s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; Frank Tolosi against John M. Redmond and M. J. Barrow, owners and contractors..... 1,150

5TH AV, 520; Charles A. Friberg against John Dunn, owner; George Narsar's Son & Co., contractor..... 290

18TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100, Wakefield; Lawrence Brothers against Sarah Goodwin, owner; Fred Le Meire, contractor..... 120

86TH ST, 228 to 234 East; Bornstein Brothers against Samuel D. Tomback, owner and contractor..... 200

56TH ST, 318 to 322 East; H. E. Stevens & Sons against Louis Edelman, owner and contractor; B. Edelman, contractor. 1,324

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

19TH ST., 24 West, and 18 to 22 West 20th St.; Marry H. Simpson, with John Davis..... $42,694

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PITT ST, 9; Robert Coble against John Polstein and another, July 30, 1901..... $375

47TH ST, 374 to 380 East; John F. Steeves and another against Harry Hertz and another, May 6, 1901..... 1,808

20TH ST, 36 and 38 East; Henry W. McMann and another against John Walker, April 27, 1901..... 64

Lis Pendens.

125TH ST, n s, 358.1 ft w of Avenue A, 18.4x100.4; Minna Knoch against Max Bowsky and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Heiderman & Heiderman.

127TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of 4th Av, 25x99.11; Jeanette Gunther against Gertrude V. C. de Graffenreid and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Sattler.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

A. POPKIN & CO.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker, receiver of the assets of A. Popkin & Co., corporation, cloak manufacturers, at 1 East Fourteenth Street, corner of Fifth Avenue, on the application of Lena Popkin, a creditor for $10,000 for money loaned to the corporation. It was stated that the corporation has merchandise in this city, Jersey City, and Chicago which has been levied upon by the Sheriffs of those cities, and an order was granted by Judge Brown restraining the three Sheriffs from taking any action except for the preservation and storage of the property levied upon. The value of the goods seized by Sheriff Grell is stated to be about $4,000.

Out of Town.

S. WORTHINGTON PAPER COMPANY.—The S. Worthington Paper Company of Holyoke, Mass., dealing in manufactured paper and mill supplies, and capitalized at $20,000, has made an assignment to Fred Bennett of the law firm of Green & Bennett for the benefit of its creditors. The liabilities are estimated at about $26,000, and counsel declares that the assets are sufficient to guarantee a large dividend.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JAMES W. LAWRENCE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against James W. Lawrence, who did business as Lawrence Brothers, lumber dealers, at Yonkers, by the following creditors: Frederick W. Cole, $203; Samuel A. Bennett, $285, and William V. Schupner, $346. Mr. Lawrence is the surviving partner in the firm, the other brother, William F. Lawrence, having died four years ago. It was alleged that James W. Lawrence is insolvent, and on July 20 committed an act of bankruptcy by transferring certain partnership and individual property to a corporation called Lawrence Brothers, (Incorporated.) On July 24 James W. Lawrence was appointed receiver of the assets of the firm. The business was started in 1848.

MUTUAL MERCANTILE AGENCY.

The effects of the Mutual Mercantile Agency, at 309 Broadway, will not be sold out by the Sheriff to-day, as Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted an order restraining the Sheriff from selling or in any manner interfering with the property of the agency. Deputy Sheriff Rinn had advertised the sale for to-day, under an execution in favor of Clarence A. Eldridge, and Judge Brown has stayed all proceedings on the part of Mr. Eldridge to enforce his judgment.

Judge Brown has also granted an order staying all proceedings by the Metropolitan Realty Company from dispossessing the agency from 214 William Street for nonpayment of rent until a trustee can be appointed. The place was used to store the printed records, blanks, &c., used by the agency. It was stated to the Court that the Reorganization Committee is now endeavoring to outline a plan of reorganization which will enable the company to continue business, and it is indispensable that these records, &c., should be preserved.

The restraining orders were obtained by Herbert S. Murphy, one of the creditors, who filed the petition in bankruptcy against the agency.

Receiver for a Partnership.

Justice Dugro of the Supreme Court has appointed James J. Nealis receiver of the assets of the partnership composed of Thomas F. Carberry and Oscar Arnstein as the Carberry Forwarding Company, express and trucking, at 19 Hudson Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Carberry against Mr. Arnstein for a dissolution of the partnership because they can't agree. Mr. Carberry had the business for seven years, and on Jan. 10 last Mr. Arnstein bought a half-interest in it for $1,000. Mr. Carberry claims that on April 11 a certificate was filed in the County Clerk's office showing that the name of the business had been changed to the Metropolitan Forwarding Company, with Leah Arnstein, wife of Mr. Arnstein, as owner. Mr. Carberry values the assets at $3,200, and the liabilities when the partnership was formed were $1,200.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLOCK, Emil—J. J. Stanton	$222
BLOCK, Emil—J. J. Stanton	480
BUCKWELL, James F.—A. Northrup	181
CARTWRIGHT, Charles J.—W. Giddings	323
DENNETT, Alfred W.—R. H. Jaeger	5,631
EDELMAN, Bernard—H. Silver	211
EVANS, George C.—Maison Violette	35
FEUERRINGER, Samuel—Prince	120
GRUNEWALD, Frederick—Excelsior Brewing Company	6,352
GULDNER, A. Frank—Standard Gas Light Company	69
GUTMANN, Rudolph—R. A. Chesebrough	177
GALLAUNER, Edmund—The Hoffman-Hinsdale Company	96
HEAGAN, Patrick O.—Maison Violette	63
KEESHAN, William J.—R. A. Cheseborough	207
LEUCHERT WAGON COMPANY—Shelby Steel Tube Company	146
LA GRANGE, George C.—C. E. Pasco and others	202
MILLER, William—J. E. Adams	1,124
MERRILL, Frank—American Ice Company	138
MAYER, Henry—J. Rashowitz and others.	24
MUELLER, Oscar—L. Dorfman	110
McCARRIER, James T., and John D. Warner—H. Mason	170
PERRY, Arnett F.—W. H. White	70
RUSCH, Edward—J. Rohl	208
ROGERS, Beatrice L.—M. Foley, costs.	23
RALLI, Pandia C.—P. S. Pearsall, costs.	108
RODDA, Charles H.—North American Life Association	150
ROSENBLATT, John—S. Green	30
STEINKAMPF, Laura C.—H. Teale	247
SCHAF, James A.—P. E. Henderson and others	223
SKELLY, Jack—D. Rahn and others	121
SCHAEDLER, Catherine—Standard Rock Candy Company	29
SIMMONS, John—S. Green	28
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Metropolitan Plate Glass Company	62
VON RAITZ, Minnie—E. L. Herrick	849
WEAVER, Charles A.—M. Malbin and others	94
WEILL, Charles—Moses Straus Company	160

Excursions.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.
STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
Kaiserin M. Th...Sept. 10 Kronprinz Wm. Oct. 1, 12 N
*Lahn .....Sept. 17 Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8
Kaiser Wm. Gr.,Sept. 24 Kaiser Wm. Gr..Oct. 22
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN
Barbarossa.....Sept. 12 Gr. Kurfuerst....Oct. 3
Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19 Barbarossa, Oct. 17, noon
Pr. der Grosse..Sept. 26 K. Luise...Oct. 24, noon
Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
H'h'zollern, Sept. 7, noon Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM
Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM H'h'zollern, Oct. 12, 4 PM
Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM Lahn, Oct. 19, 11 AM
From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
D'tschland, Sept. 5, 10 AM F. Bism'k, Sep. 26, 7:30 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 12, 10 AM D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM
Columbia, Sept. 19, 10 AM A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Waldersee, Sept. 7, noon *Phoen'ia, Oct. 5, 10:30 AM
*Bulgaria, Sept. 14, 8 AM Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM
Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM
Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM *Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM
*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis. Sept. 4, 10 AM Haverf'd, Sept. 21, noon
Philа...Sept. 11, 10 AM St. Louis. Sept. 25, 10 AM
St. Paul. Sept. 18, 10 AM Philа...Oct. 2, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Southwark. Sept. 4, noon Kens'gton, Sept. 18, noon
*Vaderl'd, Sept. 11, noon *Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES
THE
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.
will send their Steamship "Jefferson" or "Hamilton" to the Yacht Races on three of the Race Days.
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Tickets $6.00 Each Day. Now on Sale
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during January and February
to the West Indies the Spanish Main and Mexico
AND TO THE
Mediterranean and Orient Egypt, Holy Land, the Syria,
by the twin-screw steamers
Prinzessin Victoria Luise and Auguste Victoria.
All appointments first-class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc., Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 7, 11 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Sept. 14, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

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There are a few vacancies in our third and last party this season, leaving San Francisco on Oct. 31 for a SIX MONTHS' TOUR OF THE WORLD. Principal countries visited are HAWAII, JAPAN, CHINA, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT. Limited to 12. Strictly first class; advantageous inclusive rates. Write at once for particulars to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route
TO
LONG BRANCH.
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA"
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.
THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants and other natural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful salt water bathing on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.
GLEN ISLAND
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt Street Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M. 12 M. 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. North Second Street, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:30 A. M. 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:05 P. M. East 23d Street, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M. 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 12 M. and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only. 11 A. M. for East 23d Street and Cortlandt Street. 3, 5, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days C. I. J. C.,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains. Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and every forty minutes from 1:00 P. M. to 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on Race Days C. I. J. Club 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only.) 10:30 P. M. On Saturday additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.
Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Round Trip.
Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves B. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

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24 HOURS OCEAN VOYAGE
TICKETS $5.00 including meals & berth
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Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
China.....Sept. 12 Nippon Maru..Sept. 27
Doric.....Sept. 22 Rio de Janeiro....Oct. 5
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10c. per line 3 times 24c 7 times 42c Double for display.

"NEW YORK'S MOST DELIGHTFUL SUBURB."

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On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb. 270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

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Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

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ANYONE DESIRING a new, up-to-date, finely furnished west side residence should examine the last unsold of my nine houses,

No. 318 WEST 107TH STREET

20 feet wide, 5-story American basement; 3 bathrooms and servants' stairs to 4th story; beautiful view of river and drive.

PRICE ONLY $38,000.

Three-quarters may remain at 4½%.

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A No. 1 nine-story fireproof business building, 24x75; fine store and good light lofts. Otis electric elevator and steam heat. Six per cent. net will be guaranteed if desired. Price, $115,000.

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First story stone, complete in appointments; parquet floors; plot ten city lots; stable lot extra.

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CARNEGIE HILL.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension; A1 repair; 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

In the Eighties, near Riverside, modern twenty-foot, 4-story, butler's pantry extension dwelling. Built by one of the best builders. Can be bought at a reasonable figure.
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Money for bond and mortgage in Manhattan or Bronx.—80% of appraisal at 4%; 65 to 75% at 4½% and 5%; $2,000,000 to loan. Quick results. I. B. Wakeman, 156 Broadway.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly; 10 per cent. cash; price $375 up; near L extension; houses to order; 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Easy terms; beautiful detached cottage, Westchester, Bronx Borough; $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

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FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

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Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 5c.; city improvements, paid; no assessments. Title insured. Easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

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MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

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High—dry—healthful and reasonably restricted.

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PARTICULARS OF CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT FOR OUR FALL LISTS.
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If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

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Three handsomest 5-story flats off Central Park West for sale or exchange, free and clear, city or country property. Jas. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

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Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A very light store, with skylights, 19 Beekman St., near Nassau; rent, $1,800. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water; five-story; 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 440 Water St., with cellar; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

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We have to rent on 68th and 69th Sts., just east of 3d Av., a few three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing, handsomely decorated, modern in every way; rents, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100; caretakers in 218 East 68th St. and 224 East 69th St.; houses are pleasantly located in a block of private dwellings.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
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For Rent.—Modern 3-story basement brown-brick private dwelling; 11 rooms; decorated; bath, laundry; open plumbing, furnace; third floor rented for $20; total rent $50; entire house if desired. Apply 565 West 187th St., or Layton & Rogers, 1,654 Amsterdam Av., corner of 142d St.

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Private houses to let from $800 to $1,000 per year. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

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BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.

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Corner Suites, $35 to $45 Per Month.

5 MINUTES FROM BRIDGE OR FERRIES.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.

Three, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; hallboys in attendance; telephone; constant hot water supply; gas ranges; complete kitchen; steam heat; possession at once; keep house or use restaurant in house at your pleasure; an ideal home for young people. Apply to

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7, 8, 9 and 10 rooms;

STRICTLY FIREPROOF;

UP TO DATE APARTMENTS.

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Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

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Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

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A modern high-class absolutely fire-proof apartment house.
Rents, $1,800 per year.
Two second-floor apartments of seven rooms, bath, storage rooms, &c.
Singly or together. Apply on premises or to
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Cor. 57th St. & 3d Av.
19th Ward Bank Building.

Choice corner apartment to rent, 137 East 73d Street, N. E. corner Lexington Av.—9 rooms and tiled bathroom, $900 and $1,000.

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158, 160 East 70th Street—Seven rooms and bath; recently overhauled; rent, $600, $660.

East 72d St.—New apartments; elevator; six rooms and bath; rent, $480 to $570.
The Wm. S. Anderson Co.,
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Choice, large, light apartment to let of eight rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevators run all night; rent $1,500; possession Oct. 1, '01.
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253 E. 68th St., cor. Second Av.
Absolutely fireproof apartments of five and six large rooms; all improvements. Rents $30 to $35.
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To Let—At 131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling; part, three floors, eight rooms, in good order. Key at Renner Bros.' 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

A.—138 West 100th St., 38 feet front, beautiful Apartments, four large, light rooms; all improvements; rents $14 and $19.

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These apartments can be leased from October 1st for one, two and three years, and seen at any time. Apply on premises or to

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N. E. Corner Morningside Av. and 115th St.
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This house has been built to insure light and air in every room. Every known improvement has been installed. Large inside court surrounds the apartments. Rooms are of exceptional size, some 20 feet square. Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day or evening.

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Four, five, six, eight and ten large rooms. Every improvement. Electric elevators, marble baths, telephone, mail chute.

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Superintendents on premises at all houses week days and Sundays.

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Just Completed and Open for Inspection. Highest Altitude and Most Beautiful Outlook for Miles Around. Overlooking Cathedral Parkway, Hudson River and the Palisades. Between Morningside and Riverside Parks. Finest Apartment House on Cathedral Heights. Contains Unique Room Arrangements and Combinations.

RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.

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For further particulars apply at office,

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N. E. Cor. 118th St.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,

306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
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Special students admitted to regular classes. A few young girls received into the family.

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Board for Southerners in delightful suburban home, 30 minutes from city. Box 230, Pelham, N. Y.

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms; elevator, telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good stud

AMENDMENT VIEWED WITH SUSPICION

Aldermen Divided by a Plan to Change the Building Code.

OPPONENTS TALK OF A DEAL

Provision Requiring Fireproof Wood in the Construction of Skyscrapers Would Be Wiped Out.

There is trouble impending in the Board of Aldermen, due to an effort that has been made to rush through that body an amendment to the Building Code which would wipe out the provision requiring the use of fireproof wood in the interior construction of skyscrapers.

There was a sudden adjournment of the board yesterday after one roll call. At the time there were present in the Aldermanic Chamber representatives of many building firms and corporations interested in "skyscraper" construction. They expected to see a bitter contest, and were divided into two camps. It was also found after adjournment that the members of the Board of Aldermen had split and were determined to fight.

The Board of Aldermen, by a majority vote on Aug. 27, directed the Committee on Fire to hold a public hearing and report on the matter yesterday. The Committee on Fire has not held the public hearing as ordered, and only one member of the committee appeared at the session yesterday to answer roll call. The members of the committee are Aldermen McEneaney, Dunn, Byrne, McCaul, and Alt.

At the August meeting of the board a combination was formed to rush through an amendment to an ordinance. It provided that Section 105 of the Building Code, "relating to fireproof buildings is hereby amended by striking therefrom, in its entirety, the second paragraph thereof, beginning with the words 'When the height of a fireproof building' and ending with the words 'approved by the Board of Buildings to render the same fireproof.'"

Only the members of the Board of Aldermen who had been consulted by those interested in the passage of the amendment knew of its importance. The others, under the leadership of Aldermen McInness and Wirth, started the fight for delay to ascertain what was back of the resolution. Many of the Tammany members tried to force the matter to a vote at once. Alderman Wolf said that the Building Department had condemned the fireproof wood which had been put in the so-called fireproof buildings. Alderman McInness wanted to know why the Building Department had not indorsed the proposed amendment and why there was such undue haste among many of the members to rush the ordinance through without discussion as to the merits. After a bitter fight Alderman McInness won, and by a vote of 20 to 17 the proposed amendment to the Building Code was referred to the Committee on Fire, "with instructions to hold a public hearing thereon and report at the next meeting."

There was no member of the Fire Committee in the City Hall yesterday who could tell why the hearing was not held. The opponents of the amendment charged that there was a "deal" in the matter.

Alderman McInness said:

"As I understand this matter, if the amendment is passed no fire-proof wood need be placed in the tall buildings now in course of construction. The proposition is to strike out the words in the code making it necessary to have fire-proof wood construction in the interior of skyscrapers, and there is no substitute offered. If it is the purpose of those back of this resolution to allow tall buildings to be erected without having any fire-proof wood or some substitute used in interior work, then it is such an important matter that full consideration should be given to the subject. If the Building Department condemned the use of any certain fire-proof wood in tall buildings six months ago, then amendments to the Building Code should have been submitted to the Municipal Assembly. There is a 'deal' somewhere in this matter. The nigger in the fence should be smoked out."

Alderman John Wirth said:

"There should not be a high building constructed in New York without fire-proof wood in the interior. I was fated to see the Windsor Hotel fire from the moment the window curtain was in a blaze. It seemed but a few seconds before the entire hotel was a mass of flames, and people were jumping from the windows. Fire-proof wood should be used in the construction of all high buildings."

"What influences are back of this resolution?" was asked.

"At present I can't tell," was the reply. "There are many facts I have gathered to use in the fight if another attempt is made to force the amendment to the Building Code through."

"Is there any political influence back of this amendment?"

"Not that I have noticed so far. There are certain interests in New York which would be greatly benefited by the amendment, and it only seems natural to suppose that they are back of this matter."

It was stated yesterday in the City Hall by officials of various companies that the builders were not back of the amendment, but that certain large building corporations are interested because with the amendment adopted there would be a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars in the construction of high buildings put up to be sold.

NEW JERSEY'S DIPLOMA MILL.

J. W. Norton, Who Ran It, Gives Himself Up and Will Surrender Charter to Escape Punishment.

When the Central University of Medicine and Science, at 68 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was closed a month ago, on the charge that the manager, John W. Norton-Smith, had been selling medical diplomas to all comers at $10 each, the case was submitted to Assistant Prosecutor George T. Vickers. He made an investigation, and found that the Central University of Medicine and Science was duly incorporated under the laws of New Jersey and that as no one in the State had been swindled so far as could be learned, Smith could not be prosecuted in New Jersey. Mr. Vickers advised that measures be taken, however, to forfeit the charter Smith had secured from the State.

When this condition of affairs was placed before Richard Bentley, counsel for Smith, he submitted a proposition that Smith should consent to a forfeiture of the charter in consideration that no further action be taken. This was agreed to, and Smith yesterday surrendered himself. He was taken before Justice McCormick, and gave bail in $200 to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of obtaining money on false pretenses. This is merely precautionary, however, in order that Smith may be held to his agreement.

SHOT IN SISTER'S HOME.

Mrs. Fischer Seriously Wounded by a Man Whose Suit She Had Rejected.

Daniel Volker, twenty-three years old, last night shot and seriously wounded Mrs. Bertha Fischer of 147 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, in the home of her sister, Mrs. Johanna Waldorf of 945 Third Avenue, Manhattan, whom she was visiting. Volker attempted to escape after the shooting, but was arrested and locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station. The woman was taken to the Flower Hospital. Volker confessed the crime in the police station, it is said, and was later identified in the hospital by the woman as her assailant.

Volker a year ago went to board with Mrs. Fischer and her husband, a butcher, who died a few weeks ago. He lived with the Fischers until the death of the husband, when the widow asked him to leave the house. He protested and attempted to make love to her, but was sharply rebuked. He was so persistent that she finally left her home and came to Manhattan to visit her sister.

Last night as the two women were sitting in the kitchen of the apartment Volker burst in and demanded that Mrs. Fischer leave the house with him. She refused, whereupon he drew a revolver and fired point blank, the bullet entering her head. Then he turned the pistol on himself, but the bullet went wild.

"Burning the candle at both ends" is that what you are doing, if you lie awake nights and worry without cause. Set your system right with Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—the Cough cure—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

BUFFALOES' FIERCE DUEL.

Fight to a Finish in New York Zoological Park—Hundreds of Spectators See Black Beauty Worst Antonio.

There was an exciting time at the New York Zoological Park, in the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, when two huge bull buffaloes fought to a finish for the supremacy of the range. The contest, which lasted for half an hour, took place in the presence of hundreds of spectators, and resulted in the goring of Antonio, who attempted to usurp the powers of the leader of the herd, Black Beauty.

In the buffalo range, which is situated at the extreme southeastern portion of the park, are fifteen full-grown buffaloes and two calves. These have always recognized Black Beauty as their leader. About three months ago Antonio was taken ill and removed from the range. Dr. Miller diagnosed his trouble as gastro-enteritis, and gave him every attention, with the result that about three weeks ago Antonio was returned to the range with his companions of the prairie. A few days ago the keepers noticed that Black Beauty and Antonio were not on the best of terms and that they carefully avoided each other. On Monday they made several rushes with lowered heads, but the climax did not come until about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when without warning Antonio, with a series of bellows that aroused the entire animal population of the park, made a desperate rush at Black Beauty, who was browsing in some grass in one corner of the range.

Black Beauty, with a quick movement sideways, avoided the onslaught, and then turned on his opponent. The two enormous beasts came together with a terrific crash, but it had no apparent effect on the beasts. Again they backed off for a distance of about fifty feet, pawing the ground and bellowing hoarsely. The remainder of the herd huddled in a corner, with the exception of Bonita, whose fighting proclivities are well established, as she has not only asserted her right on several occasions, but some months ago tossed the cook, Rudolph Bull, so high that he thought he was never going to reach terra firma again. Bonita stood boldly out in the field of combat, and seemed inclined to assist Black Beauty.

By this time word had gone through the park that a buffalo fight was in progress, and a great crowd collected to witness it.

Keepers Mulvehill and McEnroe, armed with long pike poles, boldly entered the range and made for the combatants, who by this time were fairly making the ground tremble with their rushes and stamping of hoofs. Black Beauty received a blow that staggered him for an instant, and Bonita rushed to his aid, but she was driven back by the keepers. The prods of the pike poles seemed to have no effect on the enraged duelists, who continued to fight viciously, until Black Beauty, with a desperate rush, planted his right horn in Antonio's side, throwing him to the ground, where he lay motionless. Black Beauty surveyed his fallen enemy for a moment and then walked majestically away, Bonita following close at his hoofs and bellowing loudly.

Antonio soon revived and was removed from the range. It was found that he had a tear in his side just below the shoulder, three and a half inches long and very deep. The wound is considered dangerous, but not necessarily fatal. Hereafter Antonio, if he survives, will have a portion of the range partitioned off for his own use.

SEWER ABLAZE A TRAP.

Lives of Three Men Caught in Naphtha Explosion in a Manhole Saved by a Policeman.

Three workmen had a narrow escape from death yesterday by the explosion of a quantity of naphtha which had been allowed to run into the sewer in Nineteenth Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues from a building in Fifth Avenue, and which became ignited from a candle which they were carrying while they were at work.

It is probable that all owe their lives to the presence of mind of Policeman William File of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who as soon as the flame burst from the manhole by which they had entered hastily ordered Foreman T. F. Lantry of the repair gang to take off all manhole covers for two blocks as quickly as possible. As each was removed a column of flame shot high in the air, but quickly burned out and subsided.

File himself led the rescuers into the sewer. The men were found close together and unconscious, with their faces buried in the mud at a point about opposite 17 West Nineteenth Street, 100 feet from the nearest manhole. All were more or less burned by the flames which had swept through the sewer after they had thrown themselves on their faces.

Patrick Dwyer, twenty-nine years old, of 301 East Sixty-fourth Street, who carried the candle, had to be removed to New York Hospital, but the others, James Smith, thirty-seven years old, of 453 East Seventy-eighth Street, and John McFall, twenty-nine years old, of 2,129 Third Avenue, quickly revived in the outer air. Both were attended by the surgeon.

HAD A CLAIM ON BELLEVUE.

Descendant of Jacobus Kip Admitted to Hospital to See His Brother.

A middle-aged man, not very well dressed, called on Night Deputy Supt. Rickard at Bellevue Hospital last night and asked to be permitted to see his brother, Andrew Kip, a patient there. He was refused at first, when he said:

"I feel that I have a kind of claim on Bellevue and that you might grant me this favor in consideration of the claim. Our great-great-grandfather, Jacobus Kip, once owned all the land from Twenty-third Street to Thirty-eighth Street on the river front, and Bellevue Hospital stands on part of the land. The land was known as Kip's Bay farm, and the hospital is on that land."

M. Rickard said he knew that that was true, and he let the man into his brother's ward. Andrew Kip is fifty-six years old and entered the hospital Saturday, suffering from heart disease. He is improving. Though his ancestor owned land now worth millions, he is now a clerk on an ordinary salary.

ROBBERS LOOT A STEAMER.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 3.—Thieves last night boarded the Sound steamer Block Island at her slip in this city and secured booty in the shape of cash to the amount of $1,500. The robbery was discovered this morning and the police were at once notified.

The Block Island, which is owned by the New London Steamboat Company, plies between Norwich and Block Island. Last evening at 6 o'clock she was made fast for the night in her regular slip. On board was the regular night watchman. Early this morning Purser Cleveland discovered that the office had been entered during the night. A strong box containing the proceeds of the large holiday business—about $1,500—had been forced open and the cash removed.

TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO.'S AFFAIRS.

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tripler Liquid Air Company which was to have taken place yesterday failed to materialize on account of the lack of a quorum.

The meeting will be held to-morrow at noon. Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, around whose head the storm centre of the company's troubles seems to be, is on his way East to attend the meeting.

St. Charles B. Gyrom of the law firm of Sheldon & Gyrom, New York counsel for the company, said yesterday:

"After the meeting we will give out a full statement of the transactions of the company, and it will make interesting reading. I have received word from Judge W. B. Vincent of Chicago, a Director and general counsel for the company, that he will be here, and that he has been notified by Mr. Dorsey that he too is on his way East to be present at the meeting. We have not heard from Senator John P. Jones, but presume he will not be on hand."

The fight in the ten-million-dollar company, which has some 2,000 stockholders, is over the right of some of the promoters to dispose of their private stock to the disadvantage of the treasury stock.

Antoine Kouri Not Assassinated.

The cable dispatches from Port au Prince, Haiti, last Sunday erroneously stated that Antoine Kouri had been assasinated. The man to whom the dispatches referred was Habil Kouri, a brother of Antoine Kouri. Antoine Kouri lives at 6 Cedar Street, this city.

NEW GRAND JURY SWORN

Mr. Philbin Discusses Police Cases Before the Members.

Judge Foster, in Charging Them, Warns Them Against the Entertainment of Unjust Accusations.

The September Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday by Judge Warren W. Foster in General Sessions. Sixty-nine cases of more or less importance await action. Of the persons accused in these cases, forty-eight are prisoners in the Tombs. Twenty-one are out on bail.

District Attorney Philbin, after the Grand Jurors had retired to their room, went before them and discussed the matters that would occupy their attention, including those relating to the conduct of certain police officials, for nearly an hour. The District Attorney declared that he had addressed the Grand Jury according to his custom each month and that he had talked chiefly of routine business.

Judge Foster, charging the Grand Jury, stated that no person could be placed on trial charged with felony until after he had been indicted.

"Such a charge," he continued, "it sometimes happens, when brought against a person may be explained away—the defendant may have a perfect defense. While it is not your duty to send for a defendant as a witness, you may if circumstances seem to indicate the desirability of such a course, hear something of the defense sufficient to explain away the charge.

"It is not your duty to indict a person, and thereby subject the State to the expense of a trial and the defendant to the indignity, humiliation, and punishment of defending himself against an unjust accusation. Your judgment as expressed in an indictment or the dismissal of a charge must be your own, free from any outside influence. You can be held responsible for your acts only by your conscience and your God."

James Slater, hotel keeper, of 20 Fifth Avenue, was selected as Foreman. The other members of the Grand Jury are:

Thomas J. Cummins, plumber, 203 East Sixty-first Street.
Herman H. Kipp, undertaker, 302 East Eighty-fourth Street.
Lucian L. Liebmann, paper, 353 West Broadway.
Alexander Le Vinto, broker, 52 Broadway.
John H. Rand, manager Country Club, Westchester.
Perry Townsend, clerk, 31 Nassau Street; residence, 227 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.
William B. Ast, retired, 228 East Fifty-eighth Street.
Israel Steinhart, merchant, 17 West Ninety-sixth Street.
James J. Frawley, builder, 180 East Ninety-fifth Street.
Eugene Guindon, express, 222 West Seventieth Street.
Joseph B. Whitmore, roofing, 308 West Sixteenth Street.
Edward G. Getz, clerk, 505 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street.
Otto Henschel, retired, 55 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
Samuel C. Boehm, real estate, 35 Nassau Street.
Michael Gaffney, real estate, 129 Broad Street.
Edward R. Satterlee, insurance, 52 William Street.
Elias H. August, real estate, 46 Howard Street.
Abraham H. Epstein, merchant, 124 East Sixty-fourth Street.
James Williams, retired, 442 East Fifty-seventh Street.
George B. Brown, plumber, 76 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
Vernon C. Brown, broker, 80 Broadway.

WOMAN HELD FOR ABDUCTION.

Cora Bradford Fails to Give $10,000 Bail —Even Graver Charge Pending Against Her.

Cora Bradford, the reputed proprietress of a disorderly house at 214 West Forty-sixth Street, where Mattie Gibson of Reading, Penn., was kept against her will, was yesterday committed to the Tombs by Justice Jerome in default of bail in $10,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of abduction.

The woman Bradford, who is said to be the wife of a man named Michael Neuman, was also held for Special Sessions on the charge of keeping a disorderly house and of violating the excise law. Cora Wells and Martha Boland were also held on the latter charges.

Justice Jerome at first committed Cora Bradford without bail, upon Assistant District Attorney Garvan's statement that graver charges would probably be preferred against her. At the request of ex-Assistant District Attorney Rosalsky, however, he consented to fix the bail at $10,000.

Justice Jerome, in fixing bail, said:

"I have received a number of letters from residents of the neighborhood of this house concerning its character. I have a mass of matter bearing upon its conduct by this woman. She has not only run this place in Forty-sixth Street and kept girls there against their will, but also has a house at 14 Delancey Street. One girl has mysteriously disappeared from her house. Her husband, Neuman, is also engaged in this business, and in addition is a purveyor to these infamous resorts. Her brother-in-law is a purveyor also.

"It is past belief that she or her husband knew nothing of this girl 'Cricket,' who is missing. I know that in the dead of Winter one poor girl detained against her will escaped from the house in her bare feet. The business that these people have been carrying on in various parts of the country is appalling."

The Justice directed Mr. Garvan to present the cases to the Grand Jury as soon as possible. Mr. Garvan said indictments would probably be returned this week.

A REMARKABLE OPERATION.

Man Unconscious for Ten Days Revived by Removal of a Blood Clot from His Brain.

A remarkable operation was performed recently at the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital upon George Joyce, a tinsmith, aged twenty-six years, who resides at 505 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

While attempting to swing on to an Amsterdam Avenue electric car at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, on Aug. 18, Joyce lost his hold and fell, his head striking the granite-paved street. When picked up he was unconscious. He was removed to the hospital, and the examination made by the physicians disclosed that his fall had caused paralysis of his right side and leg, and also of his vocal organs. His comatose condition continuing for ten days, Dr. Ogilvie, the operating surgeon of the hospital, and Dr. William G. Le Boutillier, the visiting surgeon, concluded that the paralysis was due to a serious blood clot on the brain, and decided that an operation to remove the clot was necessary before any improvement might be expected.

There was no mark upon Joyce's skull to indicate where his injury was, and the physicians had to locate it by reasoning it out from its effects. Their conclusion as to the clot's location proved to be absolutely accurate, the clot being found directly under the part of the skull which they trepanned. The clot was skilfully removed and Joyce at once began to show signs of improvement. He recovered partial consciousness shortly afterward, and was able to understand what was said to him. In a couple of days he was able to move his limbs. The paralysis gradually left his side. Yesterday, for the first time since his accident, Joyce began to talk, though not altogether coherently. The physicians say that if the improvement they expect in his condition in the next twenty-four hours takes place, he will be fully restored to consciousness and on the road to complete recovery.

Joyce's case has attracted considerable attention in medical circles. The restoration of consciousness as the direct result of an operation after a period of coma of such duration is said to have been rarely accomplished.

MAYOR VAN WYCK'S RETURN.

Thoroughly Rested, He Declares, After His Long Vacation.

Mayor Van Wyck returned to his desk in the City Hall yesterday after a vacation of over a month spent at Seabright, N. J., and Saratoga. He was in a very cheerful mood, and when asked about his rest said:

"I have had a very pleasant time and am thoroughly rested. I enjoyed myself exceedingly."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Ladd, Mayor Van Wyck's legal adviser, also returned from a month's vacation spent in New Hampshire and Vermont.

School shoes—high school in quality, down to kindergarten in size.

2000 pairs all told. Half from our own counters; half, the season's accumulation of samples from our own manufacturers.

Sizes 2½ to 6, boys', were $2 to $3.50; now $1.50.

Sizes 8 to 2, with heel and spring heel, were $1.75 to $2.75; now $1.

Cheap shoe schooling that!

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

HOTEL KEEPER MURDERED

Robbery Was the Apparent Motive of the Crime.

Yonkers Florist Discovered the Body of John Dura of Mount Vernon—Police Make an Arrest.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 3.—John Francesco Dura, a hotelkeeper of Railroad Avenue, Mount Vernon, was found murdered this morning in the woods near Mount Vernon Avenue, not far from the Empire City race track. Robbery was evidently the motive for the crime, and it is supposed that Dura was enticed to the lonely spot and then killed. After being twice shot his body was dragged into a clump of bushes and hidden.

John Vondewande, Jr., a florist of this city, was taking a short cut through a lonely section between Sherwood Park and Trenchard Avenue, this city, early this morning, when he came upon the first traces of the murder. These were the murdered man's hat and a pool of blood. He saw evidences that the bushes had been crushed down, as if by men passing through them. He followed this path and found the body.

He at once notified the police at the substation on Jerome Avenue, near the Empire City track, and an alarm was given. Coroner Russell was summoned, and Acting Captain of Police Woodruff began an investigation. Close to the body were found two pocketbooks. Both were empty. The pockets of the man's clothing showed that they had been rifled. Along the path where the body was dragged were found some small coins.

Coroner Russell examined the body where it was found. Besides a wound in the temple, which must have caused death at once, he found that the man had been shot in the back close to the base of the spine. Both wounds were inflicted by pistols held close to the body. The body was then removed to the morgue and the investigation was continued.

Mrs. Charles Waldron, whose home is at Ridgewood and Villa Avenues, not far from the scene of the murder, said she saw two men pass along the path which Vanderwande traversed this morning at about 10:30 o'clock last night. The police have no doubt that these men were going to meet Dura.

Dura appears to have left Mount Vernon late on Monday evening. He had told a friend that he had an appointment to meet two women in Yonkers. It is said he had about $300 when he left the hotel.

Dura was seen by a policeman to walk into Yonkers from Mount Vernon. He crossed the bridge between the two cities after 10 o'clock. The patrolman saw Dura meet a man near the Yonkers side of the bridge, and together they walked toward Jerome Avenue. They did not reach that point, but turned to the right. There Dura was murdered.

The police have one man in custody. He is Brandolino Yawlino, a shoemaker of Mount Vernon. He is twenty years of age. The prisoner was with Dura at 8:30 o'clock by his own admission, but the police say he was with the murdered man much later than that. He has told conflicting stories.

STATEMENT BY MR. SHERWOOD.

Says Commission That Recommended His Removal from the Customs Service Erred in Its Findings.

Assistant Appraiser Warner Sherwood yesterday gave out a statement bearing upon the controversy which has been stirred up by the recent investigation into alleged frauds in the importation of Japanese silks. It is in part as follows:

"Referring to the statement which appeared in the press of Sept. 1, quoting the following extract from the report of the Whitehead commission, 'It finds that Assistant Appraiser Sherwood was guilty of showing invoices of certain merchandise to rival importers, and recommends his removal,' I would say that upon learning of the action of said commission I submitted a report to the Secretary of the Treasury in substance as follows:

"That in one instance I showed an invoice of embroideries to a rival importer, but solely for the purpose of obtaining information as to its construction, which information could have been obtained in no other way. All consignors of embroideries at that time and for four years previously were invoicing at uniform rates, and therefore the party to whom the invoice was shown received no information as to his competitor's business other than certain trifling charges and expense items, which he acknowledged. In this connection I received a letter signed by a number of the leading embroidery importers, corroborating his statement. The letter was as follows:

New York, Oct. 4, 1899.

Mr. Warner Sherwood, Assistant Appraiser, New York:

Sir: Referring to your request of this date, we would state that, in our opinion, no information advantageous to one importer over another could be derived from an inspection of invoices covering embroideries shipped from St. Gall on consigned goods invoiced at uniform stitch rates. Very truly yours,

MILLS & GIBB,
JOHN PULLMAN & CO.,
THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY.

"The General Appraisers, who have general supervision of such matters, united in saying that my action, under the circumstances, was not contrary to the spirit or intent of the regulations, and should be commended rather than condemned.

"This statement of the facts, it seems to me, from the alleged charges, makes it evident that the commission erred in its finding, and that at the time of the report was not in possession of all the facts in the case, which were later presented to the Secretary of the Treasury and doubtless caused the department to revise its former opinion, thus exonerating me from the alleged charges.

"As to the charge made against me by Appraiser Wakeman under date of Aug. 10, 1900, recommending my removal for violating the regulations in permitting a merchant to visit the examining room in regard to an importation of his own firm, I would say that, after investigation by the department, it was found that I had acted strictly in accordance with the regulations as provided by the Secretary of the Treasury for the government of the Appraisers' Stores at the Port of New York, and was commended by the Secretary for my action."

Unusual Sale of *Brass Bedsteads*

180 Full Sized Brass Bedsteads of best workmanship and finish at
1/3 below usual prices.

These beds are only in 4 ft. 6 in. size, and there are no two alike. The original prices ranged from $21.50 to $110.00. Present prices from $13.50 to $75.00. Most of the designs will be found between $25.00 and $45.00.

In connection with the above we will offer just four sets of twin bedsteads as follows:

$100.00 set at $72.50.
$ 90.00 set at $60.00.
$ 85.00 set at $57.50.
$ 80.00 set at $50.00.

Hair Mattresses

Our Hair Mattresses are all made in our own work rooms under our personal supervision.

Springs. Pillows. Bolsters.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

A Bargain to open the *Carpet Season.*

1,000 Rolls of Velvet Carpet divided as follows:

Lot No. 1.
97½c. yd.
Lot No. 2.
87½c. yd.
Lot No. 3.
67½c. yd.

At Retail Only.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

WILL OF LOUIS THURSTON HOYT

He Leaves Legacies to Charitable Institutions, Business Friends, Friends of a Dead Daughter, and Widow.

Many cash bequests are made in the will of Louis Thurston Hoyt, filed for probate in the Surrogate's Office yesterday, though the bulk of the stated property will go to the widow, Frances M. Hoyt. She is to receive the residence 392 Madison Avenue, with the jewelry, furniture, and horses and carriages for life, the property then to revert to the residuary estate. Mrs. Hoyt is also to have the use of his country seat at Staten Island, title to which, however, is to pass to Aline, the daughter of the testator, upon her death.

Mrs. Hoyt is left $300,000, William H. Hoyt, brother of the testator, $400,000, a number of nieces $25,000, and several nephews $12,500 each. Eugene T. Bogert and his wife, Anna K., are left $10,000 each, and their daugher, Beatrice, $10,000. David S. Kimball, in recognition of long and faithful services rendered in Mr. Hoyt's business, is left his seat on the Stock Exchange, and also $1,000 with which to pay his initiation fee. Miss Julia M. Sabine, "a dear friend of my late deceased daughter Geraldine," is bequeathed $20,000.

After several legacies to friends and employes, Mr. Hoyt leaves $10,000 to the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New York, of which his daughter Geraldine was one of the managers at the time of her death. Three hundred thousand dollars is left for investment for Aline, daughter of the testator, to be divided between her issue when each of them reaches the age of thirty-five. Should she die without issue, the principal goes to the residuary estate. All the residuary estate is bequeathed to the widow for life, and on her death to his daughter, Aline, or, should death the estate is to be divided between the testator's brother, nieces, and nephews.

One thirty-second part of the residue is left to St. Luke's Hospital, for the treatment of consumptives, in memory of his daughter Geraldine. A similar bequest is made to the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the City of New York, and a similar bequest to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the City of New York, and to the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Any of the parties named who contest the will, under its provisions, will forfeit their legacies. The value of the property is not given, though it is supposed to amount to several million dollars. The United States Trust Company is named as the sole executor.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—Rees E. Thomas, a lawyer, of Utica, N. Y., died from the effects of a gunshot wound received while out hunting. The gun was resting against a tree, near which Thomas was sitting eating his luncheon. It slipped from its position and fell, exploding in such a way as to send the charge through his heart. The deceased held an accident policy for $5,000 in the Masons' Fraternal Accident Association of America, and in an action by his wife to recover thereon, a judgment in her favor for the full amount has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division, unless Mrs. Thomas stipulates to reduce the recovery to $1,000. Mr. Thomas was insured as a lawyer, but a clause in the policy provided that when the insured was killed while engaged in other more hazardous occupations, his beneficiary could only recover $1,000, and one of these was that of a hunter for pleasure. The Court holds that Mr. Thomas came in this class. The defendant claimed that the deceased committed suicide; that his death was the result of a voluntary exposure to unnecessary danger, and that he was handling firearms, which was expressly forbidden by the policy. Justice Rumsey, for the Court, says the claim of suicide was completely disproved, and that it could not be said that the deceased was voluntarily exposing himself to unnecessary danger. "We are of the opinion," continues Justice Rumsey, "that he was not handling firearms, so as to forfeit this policy, within the meaning of this provision. The defendant, seeking to bring him within that provision, is bound to prove the necessary facts. It did not prove that at the time the injury was received Thomas had touched the gun, the explosion of which caused his death. The defendant claims that as Thomas, at the time of his death wound, was engaged in hunting for pleasure, and was actually exposed to the risks incident to that employment, the plaintiff is entitled to recover only so much as would be paid to one engaged in that occupation. We can see no answer to this contention. While he was classified as a lawyer, he expressly agreed that, if he received an injury while doing an act pertaining to an exposure more hazardous than the one for which he was insured, his beneficiary should only receive the amount payable to those insured under that occupation. That he was at the time of his death temporarily engaged in hunting is admitted."

***

A CASE FOR THE JURY.—On the trial of an action in the Municipal Court brought by John Whalen against the New York and Staten Island Electric Company to recover the value of a horse which defendant hired and returned to plaintiff the next morning in a dying condition, the Justice directed a verdict for the defendant. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Hirschberg, has ordered a reversal of the judgment. Mr. Whalen testified that the horse had not been properly cared for, and a veterinary who treated the animal gave evidence that the disease from which the horse died was caused by "overfeeding, giving water when overheated, fast driving, and ill-treatment," and that the horse might have been saved had it been properly treated when its condition was discovered, instead of being removed without treatment from the barn of defendant to that of plaintiff on a cold night. Mr. Whalen said the horse was hired only for the day. A witness for the defendant, however, contradicted this, and testified that nothing was said about when the horse was to be returned. Justice Hirschberg says: "It can scarcely be disputed that upon these facts the case was for the jury, and should not have been disposed of by the Magistrate as presenting only a question of law. If the jury believed the plaintiff as to the tenure of the bailment, the defendant's act in retaining the horse over time amounted to a conversion, and rendered it liable without further fault. But, independently of that question, the interest of those who testified to their good treatment of the horse required that their credibility be submitted for the jury's consideration, and prevented their evidence from overcoming, as matter of law, the strong and natural inferences of neglect and ill-treatment which flow from the absolutely undisputed facts herein detailed."

Smith, Gray & Co.

$35 FALL OVERCOATS, $15.

About twice as many men will want these coats as there are coats to distribute. Several hundred altogether, but you had better be moderately strenuous in your getting around.

Made for last Spring's wear, and made to sell for $18, $20, $30, and $35.
Right in line for this Fall's wear at $15
About half are silk-lined.
In the New York Store Only.

Good picking yet in Fall and Winter Suits at about half-prices.
Also, in the Boys' and Youths' School Suits at LESS than half.
Both the Above Can be Found in All Our Stores.

Smith Gray & Co. Broadway at 31st Street, NEW YORK.
BROOKLYN: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

Spellman's Celebrated Hats
Are Worn By Correct Dressers.
Fall Styles Now Ready.
Best in Quality. Lowest in Price.
Cor. Park Row & Chambers St.
109, 111, 113 Park Row; 1, 3, 5 New Chambers St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Guests of the Metropolis

will find our warerooms an education in the historic beauty of centuries. With the skill of a magician we have evoked most delightful resting places.

Our Louis XVI. reception corner is so fascinating that one almost expects to be welcomed by a painted and powdered court beauty. Our East Indian nook—a wonderful bit of mystical carving—the divans and cushions covered with subdued old rugs.

Our Chippendale tea-corner has the old English "hob" fire-place and comfortable corner seats—the paneling above set with Rembrandt etchings—odd teatables, chairs, and muffin stands complete a most fascinating nook.

The Venetian-Gothic tea-corner is in direct contrast—light and airy, from the soft Venetian sky-blue of the woodwork to the chandeliers and bric-a-brac of filmy glass.

Come in and see what a bright welcome they will give you—rest awhile, and learn what economy it is to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Amusements.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

MURRAY | HILL THEA. Lex. Ave. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. This Week—UNDER TWO FLAGS

GRAND | Matinee To-day—25c. 50c. THEODORA

KEITH'S | B'way and 14th St. | 30—Great Acts—30 CONTINUOUS SHOW. PRICES, 25c., 50c.

AMERICAN | 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon. 25c. Under Two Flags

Baseball, Polo Grnds, To-day. 2 Games. 1 Adm. Beg. at 1:45—Pittsburg vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

Amusements.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS, 8:30. ONLY MAT. SATURDAY. WM. FAVERSHAM IN A ROYAL RIVAL.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. "Fully as bright as 'A Royal Family.'"—Herald. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. JOHN DREW IN The Second in Command

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. "THE BEST YET."—Herald. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Matinées To-day & Sat. | Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. ARE YOU A MASON?

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Avenue. NEXT MONDAY NIGHT E. H. SOTHERN IN RICHARD LOVELACE. Box office now open. Seats ready.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. At 8 P.M., CHINA AND PAIN'S FIREWORKS. AT 3:30 AND 9 REFINED VAUDEVILLE. George Fuller Golden, Maude Huth, Techow's cats, 4 Madcaps, Maude Amber, Johnson, Davenport & Lorella, Amiel and Charles T. Aldrich. TWICE DAILY. 25c., 50c. & 75c.

PROCTOR'S 23rd St., 5th Ave., 58th St., 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Shows. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. "The Man From Mexico," Great Comedy and Vaudeville. All Big Acts ("A Bachelor's Honeymoon," "Brown the Martyr." Continuous, 1:30 to 10:30. "A Fair Rebel." Big Vaudeville. Grand Military Drama. 100 in Cast. "Widow Bedott." Vaudeville. Curtain Raiser. "In a Dressing Room."

LYCEUM THEATRE, Tues., Sept. 10, DANIEL FROHMAN WILL PRESENT BERTHA GALLAND in . . . . . "THE FOREST LOVERS." Box Office for Sale of Seats Now Open.

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th. Tus., Sat OPENING TO-MORROW NIGHT. HOITY-TOITY & burlesques of DIPLOMACY Gen. Adm. to All Parts of House, 50c.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2:15. Victor Mapes's New Play. JAMES K. HACKETT IN DON CAESAR'S RETURN. Cast Includes Wilton Lackaye and Theodore Roberts.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE | MAT. TO-DAY and Sat. ANDREW MACK In His Greatest Success, "TOM MOORE." Hear Mack's Sweet Songs.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Mat. to-day 2:15. To-night, 8:15. FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. 40 Horses. 200 People. THE GREATEST PLAY IN AMERICA. ARIZONA. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

THE DEWEY E. 14th St | MATINEE TO-DAY. Rambler Burlesquers. 3 Great Farces. Lutes Bros.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Wohena, Iroquois Maiden, Champion Pool Player, Tang Lung Throw, Wonderful Chimes Pool Trick. THEATRE—High-class Vaudeville, 10 big acts, 10 cts.

DALY'S MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, with light to fresh southerly winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,119. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE INFATUATION OF ABDUL HAMID

He Is Said to be Dominated by the Idea of Pan-Islamism.

FRENCH COURSE IS APPROVED

Powers Pleased with It—Munir Bey Received Orders to Return to Constantinople.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to The Times from Vienna says the French Government's course in the dispute with Turkey meets with the approval of a majority of the powers, and also of public opinion in Europe.

The dispatch adds that the Sultan's overweening infatuation dates from the Pan-Islamic agitation following the Armenian massacres five years ago. He then impressed upon his Moslem subjects that the powers were afraid to interfere. Pan-Islamism was further encouraged by the visit of Emperor William to Constantinople. The idea of a Moslem mission to China profoundly impressed Mohammedans. The Sultan is said to be dominated by an absorbing idea of Pan-Islamism.

Powers having Mohammedan subjects are pleased with the vigorous course France has taken. They believe that the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Turkey will serve as a warning.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says rumors that troops have been ordered to Turkey from Toulon are not taken seriously in the capital.

The Temps, in an inspired communication, suggests that the fact that the Sultan at first apparently yielded to the pressure exercised by France was due to the announcement that a French fleet was approaching Ottoman waters. Instead of going there, the fleet returned to Toulon for the manoeuvres and review, and the Sultan then receded from the position he had taken.

Abdul Hamid, it is asserted, has done the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry a service in permitting it to give an exhibition of firmness—an opportunity welcome in view of domestic interests.

The Cologne Gazette denies that Turkey has appealed to the German Embassy at Constantinople or to the German Government to intervene in the dispute with France. The Porte has expressed no wish to Germany in regard to the matter.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—It is learned that the first coercive measure against the Sultan of Turkey has been decided on by the French Government. A decree has been drawn up, and will probably be signed today, expelling a number of Turkish agents whose mission has been to spy on the Young Turks in France. The list includes the names of several men well known in Parisian society.

It is also learned that the Sultan has telegraphed to Munir Bey, recalling him to Constantinople.

An evening paper yesterday reported that orders had been sent to Toulon to fit out three vessels, which were to proceed to Turkey and land troops at the Turkish Sporades, (a subdivision of the Grecian archipelago,) where they would remain until the Sultan had yielded. Inquiry made at Toulon elicited a statement that no such orders had been received there.

The Courrier Du Soir, often well informed, said yesterday that the Russian Embassy at Constantinople was arranging a settlement of the Franco-Turkish question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.—Munir Bey, Turkish Ambassador to France, has been ordered to return to Constantinople.

SULTAN APPEALS TO THE CZAR?

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Sultan wired the Czar on Monday, begging him to intervene in the Constans dispute."

GERMAN DUPLICITY ALLEGED.

Russian Papers Say Great Britain Finds She Was Duped in the Anglo-German Agreement.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times quotes the Novoë Vremya and other St. Petersburg newspapers which have recently commented on the Anglo-German agreement to preserve the integrity of China.

The Novoë Vremya says that only by this time, a year after the agreement was signed, Great Britain realizes that she has been duped by German diplomacy.

The Rossia and other journals say substantially the same thing.

THE FRENCH POLITICAL EXILES.

Amnesty Not Likely to be Granted at the Present Time.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the Nationalists persist in agitating for amnesty for Déroulède and his fellow-exiles, though, as Parliament is not sitting, only a pardon could be granted, which would not cancel the exiles' civil disabilities, but merely allow them to return to France.

Paul de Cassagnac blames M. Déroulède for his willingness to accept half a loaf, lacking an entire one.

The Nationalist journals insist that President Loubet favors granting the amnesties, and that the question will be discussed by the Cabinet. M. Waldeck-Rousseau is represented as the sole opponent of the measure. There is reason to believe, however, that M. Loubet has not suggested the pardons.

Amnesty may come eventually, but the visit of Emperor Nicholas is not regarded as a proper occasion for it.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks firmer. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cotton, middling, 8½c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
County Produce.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 3.

CHINESE IN PEKING PLEASED.

Think the Success in the Negotiations Over Chun's Mission Due to Russian Influence.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A dispatch from Peking to The Times says the Chinese are chuckling over the result of the Chun affair.

The misunderstanding is said to have given an opportunity to Russia which that power cleverly seized. From first to last the Russian representative in Peking advised Li-Hung-Chang to remain firm, asserting that the Czar was interceding with Emperor William to spare China indignity. As a result of this the Chinese in the capital attribute the success of China's diplomacy to Russia's influence.

The Chinese believe the affair will increase the foreign reputation of China and the prestige of Prince Chun.

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says Germany is satisfied with the decision of Emperor William to waive the ceremony of kotowing. The employment of such servile Oriental etiquette would not have been regarded with pleasure. It is not denied that Prince Chun has won much sympathy, and there is a feeling of disappointment that the concession was not made sooner.

The Vossische Zeitung, which declares that the whole incident was followed by the world with astonished interest, adds that it might well have been spared to the German Nation.

Protest Against British Coal Tax.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—At the meeting of the British Association of Chambers of Commerce at Newcastle a resolution was introduced protesting against the export coal tax. It admitted that the industry was flourishing, but declared that the trade should not be hampered at a time when foreign nations owning coal fields were fostering the industry to the greatest extent possible.

Angry Because Hague Court Is Ignored.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—M. Beernaert, the well-known Belgian statesman, according to a dispatch from Brussels to The Times, says he is desirous of resigning his membership on The Hague Arbitration Court if the powers persist in ignoring the existence of that tribunal. His protest is understood to have reference to the choice of a private arbitrator to settle the differences between Great Britain and France in West Africa.

No Date Set for Sugar Conference.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Published statements in regard to the proposed abolition of the Belgian sugar bounties are premature, according to the Brussels correspondent of The Times. No date has yet been fixed for the conference on the subject, but it is hoped that it will be held before the end of the year.

Delay in Punishing Moroccan Tribes.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—"The Sultan of Morocco," says the Tangier correspondent of The Times, "has postponed his departure from Marekash, (City of Morocco,) and will probably winter there. The cancellation of the order for the concentration of the irregular cavalry which always accompanies the Sultan on his journeys may be accepted as an assurance to the tribes that they need fear no punishment till next Summer."

CZAR TO MEET KING EDWARD.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—King Edward will arrive here next Sunday.

Emperor Nicholas is expected to stay until Tuesday.

ROYAL VISIT TO MONTREAL.

Attempt to Make the Civic Reception an Exclusive Affair Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—The Civic Committee, which has charge of the reception to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York at the City Hall, has discharged its social censor and given up the task of deciding who compose Montreal's élite. This is the result of ill-feeling aroused by the attempt to make the civic reception an exclusive affair.

The committee to-day decided that all reputable citizens who send in their names beforehand and conform to the regulations regarding proper dress for the occasion shall be permitted to attend the reception. The rules as to dress will be strictly enforced. Special invitations will be issued to persons holding official positions.

The first decision to limit the invitations to 800 caused bitter protests, and the unpopularity of the committee was augmented when it was decided to give to each of the thirty-four Aldermen fifteen invitations to distribute. The pressure became so strong that the Aldermen had to give way.

Special invitations will be issued to all persons of official status to be present when an address is presented to their Royal Highnesses on their arrival at the Place Vigor Station.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC DEAL.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—It was announced this evening that the control of the Kensington Electric Light Company, the only independent electric light company remaining in this city, had passed into the hands of the Philadelphia Electric Company. This was admitted by a Director of the Philadelphia Electric Company, who said:

"Negotiations for the purchase of a controlling interest in the Kensington Electric Light Company have progressed to the point that will insure the consummation of the deal."

It was admitted some time ago by a director of the Philadelphia Electric Company that a large block of the stock of the Kensington Company had been purchased, but not sufficient to carry with it the control of the company. At present the operations of the Kensington Company are confined to the Eighteenth and Thirty-first Wards. Recent steps in the deal have been marked by a steady advance in the quotations for Philadelphia Electric Company stock and bonds, which to-day reached the highest points touched in several months.

HE DINES WELL
Who takes his meals in the dining cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad's trains to Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

STEEL OFFICERS AND LABOR LEADERS CONFER

Progress Toward Strike Settlement Made in Mr. Schwab's Office.

A MEETING TO-DAY PROBABLE.

Mr. Schwab and Delegates Reticent—Trust's Offers of Aug. 3 Said to Have Been Restated.

Charles M. Schwab and other officers of the United States Steel Corporation and its affiliated companies were in conference for six hours yesterday with labor leaders other than those identified with T. J. Shaffer's Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers. The conference broke up at 6:30 o'clock last evening, and none of those who attended it would give an inkling of what the corporation proposed or what terms, if any, the wage earners' representatives offered. Nor would any of the conferees say if the negotiation terminated at the end of the meeting or if the strike of the steel workers was declared off or likely to be terminated, or if negotiations had utterly failed or were to be resumed.

It was inferred, however, from incidents observed during the conference and from remarks made afterward, when the speakers were, so to speak, off their guard, that some progress was made toward a settlement of the strike, that negotiations to this end would be continued, and that they might be held to-day in this city. It was evident that the proceedings, which took place in President Schwab's office in the Empire Building, were the reverse of acrimonious and that those at the conference parted on good terms.

Those who received the delegation which came to discuss terms of strike settlement were President Schwab, W. E. Corey, President of the Carnegie Steel Company; Veryl Preston, ex-President of the American Sheet Steel Company; D. G. Reed, President of the American Tin Plate Company, and William Edenborn, Vice President of the American Steel and Wire Company. Judge E. H. Gary of the Federal Steel Company was in touch with the conference, but did not attend it.

The delegation was headed by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. With him were John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers' Association, who was said to represent President Shaffer of the Amalgamated; Secretary R. M. Easley of the Civic Federation; Harry White, Secretary of the Garment Workers' Association, and Prof. J. W. Jenks of the United States Industrial Commission.

Presidents Gompers and Mitchell arrived from Pittsburg early in the morning, and were joined on their arrival here by Messrs. White, Jenks, and Easley. The delegation entered Mr. Schwab's offices at a few minutes past noon. They were the first to leave. When questioned by a score of newspaper men they at first shook their heads and waved away their interrogators.

"All I can say," said President Gompers, who appeared to be in good humor, "is, 'Good evening, gentlemen; a fine evening.'"

"Has there been a conference with a view to settling the steel strike, Mr. Gompers?"

"Not a word from me or any of us."

"Was any progress made toward a settlement?"

"Now, I can't say a word, and I won't say a word."

"Will the conference be continued to-morrow?"

"Prob— I have nothing to say on the subject."

"Then negotiations are not ended, and so have not terminated adversely to the steel workers?"

"Now, here," exclaimed Mr. Gompers, driven to the wall, "I will make just this statement: We were in conference in there," indicating Mr. Schwab's offices, "with the officers of the United States Steel Corporation, and solely with them. That's all I have to say. You must be satisfied with that. No, I won't talk of results. Was J. P. Morgan represented? Yes, I suppose by Mr. Schwab. Now that's my last word."

Mr. Gompers then declined to notice questions and edged to the elevator. The other members of the delegation were silent, except President Mitchell. When asked if the conference had ended or if it would be continued to-day, he replied:

"Now, don't ask me that. You know I can't answer it."

"Are you going back home to-night, Mr. Mitchell?"

"No," reflecting a moment, "I shall stop over in New York until to-morrow."

"Then that may be accepted as an indication that the conference will go on to-morrow?"

"I will not say a word more."

President Schwab laughed heartily and held up his hands when he saw the army of newspaper men who were between him and the elevator.

"No, no," he exclaimed, good-naturedly, "not a word. You all know me, and when I say that it's final."

On his way to the elevator and in the car as it went down he parried every question concerning the conference. He appeared to be amused with the questions put to him, and his answers conveyed not a particle of information. He seized one questioner by the shoulders and patted him on the back when he asked:

"Mr. Schwab, can I deny a Wall Street story that you employed the Central Associated Press Agency to spread the report that a conference was to be held in the United States Steel office and named those who were the conferees?"

"Deny anything you like, my boy," was his reply. "I say nothing."

Mr. Schwab hugged another man, who asked:

"Of course, Mr. Schwab, we are to infer that the strike has not been declared off as a result of this conference. Had this been the case, you would have been eager to make the announcement."

"Delicious!" exclaimed the head of the great trust. "Young man, tell me is there any way I can hire you?"

Waving his hand to the newspaper men, Mr. Schwab got into a barouche with a friend and was whirled off to the Pennsylvania Ferry.

That the conference was of an amiable character was established by the arrival of an elaborate lunch for all who participated in it at 2 o'clock. After the meal President Schwab's man Friday was sent for a box of perfecto cigars. A flutter was created in the corridor at 4 o'clock, when Police Inspector Nicholas Brooks arrived. He appeared to be in a hurry and to have been sent for. But he only remained inside the offices for five minutes, and said as he went away that he called on private business, and that he did not know of any conference.

During the session of the conferrees messengers arrived every few minutes with envelopes in their hands or came empty handed and went away with messages. There was constant communication between the offices of the Steel Corporation and those of the American Steel and Wire, Federal Steel, and the Carnegie Companies. During the conference Mr. Schwab and his secretary, Mr. Wren, declined to see callers not identified with the conference, and returned written requests for information with the words, "Nothing to say." An effort was made, as at the Shaffer conference of Aug. 3 last, to secure a retreat for the conferees by the east stairway leading from the Treasurer's office. A clerk who came out and found the newspaper men on guard there smiled and said:

"To be frank with you, I came out to see if you were watching this staircase."

A statement in regard to the conference was made last night by one who might be regarded as speaking semi-officially. He admitted that he was not present, and could only make a "good guess" in regard to what was transacted.

"The strike," he said, "is still on, and the position of the corporation and the strikers is not changed. But the Gompers delegation asked for the conference, and it

Continued on Page 2.

STANDARD OIL'S NEW RIVAL.

Ex-Gov. Hogg May Float a $25,000,000 Company to Compete in the Market for Fuel Oil.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 4.—Ex-Gov. J. S. Hogg, who is extensively interested in the Beaumont oil field, will leave here in a few days for London, where, it is said, he purposes to form a company with a capital of $25,000,000 to build an extensive system of pipe lines, operate oil tank steamships, and to compete with the Standard Oil Company in the marketing of fuel oil.

The syndicate of which Mr. Hogg is at the head is interested in eighteen producing oil wells in the Beaumont field.

ZINC PRODUCERS TO FIGHT.

Aroused by Report that J. P. Morgan Seeks Control of Smelters.

Special to The New York Times.

JOPLIN, Mo., Sept. 4.—Considerable excitement was caused among zinc mine operators of the Missouri-Kansas zinc district by the rumor that a plan was about to be consummated whereby J. Pierpont Morgan and associates were to gain control of all the zinc smelters of the United States. The return of Joseph P. Cappeau from New York to this city and the unusual activity of the Missouri-Kansas Zinc Miners' Association in securing large additional lots of zinc ore for export to Europe is thought to have started the rumor.

Several members of this association have returned from visits to New York and say that the combination is talked of authoritatively in Boston and New York, and men who claim to be on the inside assert that H. H. Rogers is to have charge of the Western smelting interests.

Joseph P. Cappeau of New York, a promoter, said that while in New York recently he was approached by a broker who offered to take 75 per cent. of the zinc ore product of this district for $27 a ton. This price is $1 more than the present price, but Mr. Cappeau dismissed the proposal by saying it was impracticable. From whatever quarter the combination is effected, it will be strongly fought by the producers' association, unless a contract favorable to the producers is made.

STRIKES NOT FAVORED.

Stationary Engineers Vote Down Amendment Providing for Affiliation.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 4.—At to-day's session of the convention of the National Association of Stationary Engineers Delegate Edgar E. Pruyn of Rochester offered an amendment to the constitution providing that the association engage in strikes and lockouts if necessary to obtain better wages and shorter hours of labor. It was the entering wedge of the movement growing in the organization toward affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

The mission of this association will be by every honorable means to secure for its members better conditions under which to work, shorter hours, and better compensation for work performed. To the accomplishment of these ends the State and subordinate organizations are privileged to co-operate with any industrial movement that is not avowedly antagonistic to the National Association of Stationary Engineers at home or in the several territories, and consistently at all times try to cultivate a spirit of perfect harmony between the members of the association and their employers, and at no time shall it be used for political or religious purposes. Its meetings shall be devoted to the business of the association and the improvement of its memebrship.

When put to a vote, the proposed amendment was defeated almost three to one.

At the afternoon session Delegate Denniston of Georgia introduced a resolution changing the constitution so as to limit membership to "white engineers." The resolution was greeted by such a storm of hisses that the Southern men were afraid to take the floor in its support. President Leahy called for a rising vote, and only five delegates voted in the affirmative.

There is one colored delegate attending the convention, and he represents a Connecticut lodge.

MUCH WINE IN PORTUGAL.

Cellars Are Full, Leaving No Room for This Year's Yield.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Consul Thornwall Haynes, at Rouen, writes to the State Department, under date of July 27:

"The wine crisis in Portugal becomes more and more serious. The quantity of wine stored in cellars is estimated at more than 132,000,000 gallons, which leaves no room for the storage of this year's exceptionally large harvest. Some producers are asking the Government to favor the distillation of a part of the enormous stock and to interdict, temporarily, the entry of the cereal alcohols from the Azores. Other producers ask a provisionary suppression of the tax on internal consumption, but neither of these measures is likely to be taken, especially the latter, as the internal tax on wine constitutes one of the principal revenues of the budget.

"A project of law tending to remedy the crisis was proposed to the Cortes in May, but was not discussed on account of the adjournment of that body. The question will probably be settled by royal decree."

CHICAGOANS SAVE MONEY.

Tuesday Was a Record Day with the Savings Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Chicago people put more money in the bank Tuesday than they have any day for a year. The amount of business done by the savings departments from 10 o'clock until 3 will overshadow any record made in any one day for a decade. Practically two and a half holidays coming together, augmented by the fact that it was the first opportunity depositors had had to put away their savings after the Sept. 1 pay day, are accountable for the record-breaking business. But it was not alone a coincidence. It rather was the culmination of a gradually increasing disposition on the part of the public generally to lay aside some of its earnings which in turn has been brought about by the universally prosperous condition of the country.

A consensus of opinion procured at the different banks place the deposits yesterday at three times the amount of an average day. It was estimated that four times the usual number of new accounts were opened, and deposits were nearly all of double figures.

YONKERS PRIEST THREATENED.

Father Haust Receives Message that He Will Be Killed.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Rev. Father A. Haust, who is now rector of Holy Trinity Catholic Church, the Polish church, yesterday received a telegram threatening his life.

Father Haust came here to take charge of the church and try to settle the factional fight following the trouble some weeks ago over a change of pastors. He has been very successful in his work, and no trouble developed until yesterday. The factions both recognized him, as they had been very strongly advised to do by Mgr. Mooney. All had been going smoothly.

Yesterday the Western Union Telegraph Company sent the following over its wires from New York and delivered it at the priest's residence:

"A. Haust, 454 Walnut Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

"Must at once leave Yonkers or you will be killed sure. YOUR ENEMY."

Father Haust turned the telegram over to the police, who say they have a suspicion as to the sender.

To San Francisco
without change by the "Overland Limited," running every day in the year, via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. The best of everything. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Burnett's Vanilla is Pure.
Don't let your grocer work off a substitute.—Adv.

"HONEST JOHN" KELLY'S CLUBHOUSE RAIDED

Three Persons Captured at the Bottom of an Elevator Shaft.

WELL-DRESSED MEN PRESENT

Telephone Book with Private Numbers of Special Sessions Court and Police Headquarters Found—Capt. Flood to be Arrested.

Trapped at the bottom of a disused elevator shaft, designed to facilitate escape in time of emergency, three poolroom men named in warrants issued by Justice Jerome were captured yesterday in the "Amsterdam Club," at 29 West Thirty-fourth Street. The three men were Samuel J. O'Keefe, manager and cashier; Ernest Morgan, cardwriter, and Thomas Walsh, sheetwriter. Michael Fox, a cardwriter, and James Smith, the picket, were also arrested, although there were no warrants issued for them.

As a result of certain developments of this and of previous raids on poolrooms in the Tenderloin it was stated last night that Capt. Flood, the commander of that precinct, will be arrested to-day for neglect of duty.

Frand Farrell's deep interest in the raided poolroom, which is one of the best-known and most pretentious in the city, was manifested within a few minutes after the raid, when he drove in great excitement up Thirty-fourth Street in a cab with Thomas R. Reynolds, and stopped the Parkhurst agents as they went toward the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Reynolds is the assignee of "Honest John" Kelly. Reynolds's desk is in the raided poolroom. As he and Farrell drew up alongside the curb Reynolds sprang out and accosted O'Keefe. Assistant Superintendent Hammond, in charge of the prisoners, permitted O'Keefe to speak with him, and after a short conference Reynolds said:

JOHN KELLY'S ASSIGNEE NERVOUS.

"All right, I'll be there," and getting back into the cab, in which Farrell was nervously fidgeting, the two drove off. Farrell seemed anxious to get O'Keefe out on bail as quickly as possible. He sent Reynolds to Assistant District Attorney Garvan's apartments, where Justice Jerome was, to offer bail for the prisoners. Justice Jerome agreed to accept bail at 9 o'clock in the West Thirtieth Street Station House.

Assistant Superintendent George P. Hammond superintended the raid. With him were Agents Dillon and McLellan and two others. Superintendent McClintock was also present, but did not take an active part in the raid. Hammond had secured his evidence some time ago. This place, in fact, was one of those on Edgar A. Whitney's list, for which he received, according to his own statement, a substantial remuneration for tipping off the raids of the Parkhurst and other societies.

To test Whitney's tipping ability, after he thought he had bribed Agent Dillon and had taken Dillon into his confidence, just before Whitney was arrested and confessed, the Parkhurst Society emptied the poolroom by a false telephone tip on June 13. The place was kept closed for two days, until Dillon gave them permission to open again.

Hammond got his warrants yesterday afternoon, and without a tip preceding him from the Criminal Courts Building, stepped in out of the Waldorf-Astoria, about 5 o'clock. The party attracted no attention and they turned into Thirty-fourth Street. At the Fifth Avenue corner Policeman Wallerson of the Tenderloin Precinct was picked up and accompanied the raiders. The poolroom is situated but a short distance from the Waldorf-Astoria, on the opposite side, and adjoins houses of undoubted respectability.

The building in which the poolroom was located is a four-story converted dwelling. The Adams Express Company has offices on the ground floor. On the flor above is a tailoring establishment, and the two upper floors are occupied by the poolroom and the gambling rooms.

Hammond walked unostentatiously up to the house with his men and Policeman Wallerson following. Agent Dillon walked through the express office and stationed himself in the rear. Hammond and the others walked up the high stoop leading to the main entrance. To the left of the tailor's shop was a double door, with iron bars, behind which were glass panels, which swung back on hinges. Hammond knocked. The Assistant Superintendent's hip pockets and those of his men bulged out suspiciously. What they had in them was shortly disclosed. The glass panel swung back a little way and Picket Smith peered out.

THE PICKET WARNED THE PLAYERS.

"I guess we'd like to get in," said Hammond.

"I don't know you," began the picket, when he caught sight of the brass buttons coming up the front steps.

"We're pinched!" he yelled up the stairs, at the same time turning a key in the lock and turning to run.

Hammond and McLellan, who is little but very strong, quickly drew from their hip pockets small but businesslike hammers, with which an assault was made at once on the glass panels and the heavy lock. The lock yielded almost instantaneously to the blows, and Hammond rushed up the flight of stairs before him, close behind the picket, whom he seized by the collar at the first landing. He then hurried up the next flight ahead of him. The picket yelled at every accelerated step. There was a commotion up stairs that could be plainly heard by the panting raiders.

At the top a partition had been built across the stairway leading to the fourth floor, and across half of a hall bedroom. This was the office. The poolroom proper covered the entire third floor. About fifty well-dressed and prosperous-looking men were found in the room. They did not appear very much frightened. As there were no means of escape from the rooms proper except by the way the raiders came, this probably tended to render the bettors self-possessed. The furniture and fittings of the room were quite ornate. The chairs, tables, and desks were of polished oak. The chairs had soft leather cushions. Across one end was a buffet, but the refrigerator contained nothing but seltzer siphons.

"We only want three men!" shouted Hammond.

"Good. Get 'em!" shouted back the crowd good-naturedly. Some few shrank back behind their fellows as if they did not wish to be too conspicuous. A brief glance around assured Hammond that his quarry were not present. With a few smashes from his hammer the small door leading to the office was broken in, and Hammond and McLellan followed a trail of racing cards and betting sheets dropped in hasty flight.

The Parkhurst agents sprang up the flight of stairs leading to the top story. The flight was straight and was laid with soft-carpeted floor, fitted as elaborately as a gambling room as the lower story was as a poolroom, into a glass door of an abandoned elevator shaft. Hammond tried this door. It was locked. Again the hammer was put into operation, and the shattered glass fell inward. Yells of fright arose from the shaft as the glass fell downward.

Hammond and McLellan, peering over the brink, saw several heads bobbing about on ladders carefully disposed from story to story.

"Don't shoot. We give up," came a shout from the bottommost depths.

"All right," said Hammond grimly, as he began to climb down the ladders. At the same time those at the bottom began to climb up. Ladders led to openings on each story. Those imprisoned in their own device saw that the bottom entrance was guarded by the portly form of Dillon. Dillon has earned somewhat of a reputation as a pretty good scrapper since the Parkhurst Society began its activity against the poolrooms. The prisoners therefore started upward toward the entrance on the second floor, opening into the tailor shop. Hammond blew his whistle loudly. It was answered by Dillon, who passed it along to the men outside. O'Keefe was nabbed as he sheepishly emerged from the dust-filled shaft. Morgan and Walsh followed and were placed under arrest.

Hammond climbed back into the top floor and went down to the poolroom. Here he placed Fox and Smith under arrest.

Hammond then started for one of the numerous desks in the room, when some one shouted:

"Don't touch that desk. It's "Honest John" Kelly's assignee's."

Hammond left it undisturbed. Dillon then began to collect the evidence in the place, and Hammond started to the station house with his prisoners. Dillon made an inventory of five desks, five telephones, a poker table, a "quad" telegraph instrument, racing cards and charts, indicators, stamps, and other paraphernalia. One of the most important finds was a telephone book with a lot of private telephone numbers written in it. Among these was the number of Police Headquarters, the Court of Special Sessions, Peter Delacy's, and a number of other poolrooms. Dillon could not restrain his satisfaction as he read off these numbers.

"This convinces me of what I have all along suspected," said he, "that 'tipping' is going on from Headquarters and Special Sessions. Here are their private numbers in this book. These places have been tipped again and again."

Justice Jerome said, when shown this book, that he knows that his private telephone in his chambers in Special Sessions has been tampered with. The Justice said that he not only knows that this has been done, but knows who the person is who did it, and unless he keeps his hands off he will find himself in very hot water.

Dillon declared that the raid was the biggest made in a long time.

WHERE TIPS PROBABLY CAME FROM.

This place shows what the police are doing. It was on the list Whitney gave me. We tipped the place to see what effect it would have. In five minutes after they got the word the place was empty. It didn't open after that for two days until we sent them word that the coast was clear. Capt. Flood knew it was running. It has been running ever since we sent the last false tip.

"This place is one of the biggest and best-managed places in the city. No bets of less than $5 are taken. It has been kept well covered. Men have been watching the society's offices in the United Charities Building, to say nothing of the Criminal Courts Building. I am quite positive tipping has been going on from the latter building, and the private telephone book seems to prove this."

Dillon was preparing to remove the time clock when Reynolds again appeared on the scene. He was very angry and denounced the raid as an outrage. One of the roll-topped desks had been opened. This made Mr. Reynolds angrier. He grew fiercer in his denunciations. Dillon went on removing the time clock.

Mr. Reynolds impetuously snatched the clock from the agent's hands and declared indignantly that the Supreme Court had given him charge of the property there as "Honest John's" assignee. Dillon gave him the clock. Mr. Reynolds paced the elegant carpet nervously and continued his denunciation of the raiders. Dillon continued his collection of evidence.

Patrolman Devaney, one of the Tenderloin Precinct detectives, entered the station house when the raid prisoners and their escort arrived. Devaney walked the floor apparently much disturbed.

"What did you do this for anyway?" he said to Patrolman Wollerson, who accompanied the raiders. Wollerson only gasped.

Justice Jerome appeared at the West Thirtieth Street Station at 9 o'clock to accept bail.

POLICE STORY OF THE RAID.

According to the police, the raid was made on the complaint of one Thomas E. Hayman of 2,237 Broadway. They say he told Justice Jerome during the afternoon that he had been in this poolroom Monday afternoon and had lost $400 or $500 and did not think he had lost it fairly, and that he had complained to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station and Capt. Flood had given him no satisfaction. Capt. Flood was absent from the station house last evening, but Wardman Dwyer stated that Hayman had come to the police station Tuesday and complained that he had lost $165 in the place and that Capt. Flood ordered Detectives Dwyer and Churchill to go with him yesterday morning to the Jefferson Market Police Court and procure a warrant from Magistrate Mayo.

Dwyer said Hayman came to the station house as directed and started for the court, but on the way down town seemed to lose his courage, and several times tried to jump off the car, saying that he did not want to go on with the proceedings until he had consulted counsel. At last they got him before the Magistrate, and he told his story with great unwillingness and had to be questioned repeatedly before he would admit the facts as he had told them the night before.

At last, Dwyer said, Magistrate Mayo lost his patience and exclaimed: "I've had enough of this. Do you want a warrant for this place, or do you not?" The detective said that Hayman then decided that he did not want any warrant and they then left him. According to both Dwyer and Churchill, detectives were sent early yesterday morning to the address which Hayman gave on a card which he left at the time he called first to complain, which read: "Thomas E. Hayman, 18 Exchange Building, West Thirty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, hay and commission merchant." Higgins was the man sent to make sure that the man would appear in court, but they say that when he reached there they found, not the complaining witness, but an old man with a gray beard, who declared that a mistake had been made and that he was not the man.

He seemed greatly startled and surprised by the policeman's visit. When asked concerning relatives of the same name he would not answer. The detectives said the complainant was rather shabbily dressed, and they thought he was not the person he represented himself to be, until he appeared at the station house after the raid as complainant.

Wardman Dwyer said that Capt. Flood had been making plans to raid this very place on his own account, and had been busy getting evidence upon which to base his application for a warrant. Just in what condition these plans were Dwyer said he did not know.

It was rumored in the precinct that three Central Office detectives had been caught in the raid. When asked about this Justice Jerome, who was accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Schurman, said he had not heard of it.

"I think I would know about it if they were there," he said. "I don't believe it is so."

Justice Jerome accepted bail for three of the prisoners in the sum of $2,000, but for O'Keefe he fixed the bail at $2,500. Samuel Martin, a restaurant keeper at 1,437 Broadway, went on the bonds of the prisoners. They will be arraigned before Justice Jerome this afternoon in the Court of Special Sessions.

When Justice Jerome was told of the statements of Wardman Dwyer, he said that Mr. Hayman went to court with Dwyer on Monday, not on Tuesday, as Dwyer said, and that Magistrate Mayo turned him over to the clerk, who asked him what corroboration he had of the charges. Mr. Hayman said he had none and left the court. On going away Justice Jerome says he told Dwyer that the place was running at that time, and that if Dwyer would go there with him he would take him in. Dwyer answered, says the Justice, that there was a riot in Madison Square and that he must get up there right away.

$1,500,000 FOR PHILANTHROPY.

John D. Lankenau's Estate Will Enrich Philadelphia Institutions.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The Times tomorrow will publish a statement that John D. Lankenau, a well-known philanthropist and member of the Drexel family, who died last week and was buried yesterday, left upward of $1,500,000 to be divided equally between the German Hospital of this city and the Mary J. Drexel Home for Aged Patients of the Hospital. The estate is estimated to be worth a little more than $1,500,000. Paintings valued at $150,000 are bequeathed to the Drexel Institute, founded by Anthony J. Drexel, and about $50,000 is divided among surviving relatives.

Mr. Lankenau was President of the Board of Trustees of the German Hospital and was the founder of the Drexel Home.

ALL ROADS LED TO ROME
But the Pennsylvania Railroad runs to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Cleveland. Frequent trains every day.—Adv.

MR. COLER DROPPED BY THE CITIZENS' UNION

Capt. F. N. Goddard also Eliminated as a Possible Candidate.

MEETING NOT HARMONIOUS

The Four Men to be Presented to the Joint Conference Are J. De Witt Warner, Seth Low, G. L. Rives and G. F. Peabody.

The Commitee of One Hundred and Seven of the Citizens' Union, at its meeting last night, eliminated the names of Bird S. Coler and Capt. F. Norton Goddard from the list of anti-Tammany possibilities for the Mayoralty.

After nearly four hours of discussion, in which there was not entire harmony, the following quartette was agreed upon for presentation to the joint conference in the following order: John De Witt Warner, Seth Low, George L. Rives, and George Foster Peabody.

According to the best information sixty-seven members of the committee were present, and Col. W. L. Ogden presided. He presented the report of the Committee of Twelve, which selected Messrs. Coler, Low, Warner, Rives, Peabody, and Goddard.

At the very outset there was a fight made against Messrs. Coler and Goddard. Who led it was not disclosed, but in a short time some of the supporters of Mr. Coler expressed disgust. This was intensified when couriers arrived from Brooklyn with the information that the First and Eighteenth Districts of Kings, where Messrs. Ogden and Nissen reside, had elected thirty-one Coler delegates.

Yet it was stated that Messrs. Ogden and Nissen opposed the nomination of Mr. Coler.

There was much discussion and no attempt was made to check it. Before the meeting opened R. Fulton Cutting and Col. Willis L. Ogden, each declared that there would be no attempt to stop debate.

Members of the committee, after the report of the Committee of Twelve had been presented, asked if there were any additional names to be presented in connection with the Mayoralty. Several members were quickly on their feet with the names of Ashbel P. Fitch, Charles W. Dayton, and John D. Crimmins.

An informal vote was taken, resulting according to the best authenticated reports as follows:

	For.	Against.
Warner	36	31
Low	35	32
Peabody	34	33
Rives	34	33

In the minority there were eighteen votes for Eugene A. Philbin, the present District Attorney. No account was given of the vote cast for Messrs. Dayton and Crimmins.

On the formal vote as announced the result was:

	For.	Against.
Warner	44	10
Low	36	26
Rives	33	10
Peabody

COLUMBIA BARELY BEAT CONSTITUTION

Old Defender Won by Seventeen Seconds, Corrected Time.

Skillful Handling by Columbia's Crew Enabled the Old Champion to Lead Across the Finish Line.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—The Constitution sailed a capital race to-day against the Columbia over a course fifteen miles to windward and back in a breeze whose force averaged about eight knots, its greatest power being twelve knots near the finish line. The Columbia won by 17 seconds, corrected time, the Constitution beating her rival, boat for boat, over the course on elapsed time 54 seconds. This does not include the handicap of 21 seconds or more with which Constitution started. Had she not been handicapped she would have won. On the windward work she gained on the Columbia 32 seconds, and also 22 seconds on the run home before the wind. In a heavy puff when close to the finish line her balloon jibtopsail split in two and caused a big tangle aloft. The Columbia was compelled to haul down her balloooner at the same time, for the squall carried away the cringle at the head of the sail and stranded the halyards. But the big sail on the Constitution refused to be controlled, and fluttered in segments aloft, and all hands had to do their prettiest to muzzle it. On the other hand, Columbia hauled down her balloon jibtopsail in seamanlike style and smartly bending on the spinnaker halyards hoisted a reaching jibtopsail in stops, and breaking it out quickly, darted across the line a winner. In taking in spinnakers about twenty minutes before the finish line was reached by the leader, the Constitution's sail got tangled in the head stays, and it took several minutes to get it on deck. While flapping aloft the balloon jibtopsail had no opportunity to exert its utmost drawing power. All this time the Columbia's ballooner was doing most effective work.

To smart handling and excellent judgment Columbia's victory to-day was due. There is no question that the old mainsail and the altered headsails of the Constitution which she carried to-day had much to do with the improved showing she made.

The handicap at the start seemed to be due to lack of smartness aboard the Constitution, and also to the more able sea jockeying of those in charge of the Columbia. The Constitution allowed herself to be forced on the wrong side of the line, was compelled to jibe round short on her heel, and then to take the other end of the line with a deadly handicap. This and the splitting of her balloon jibtopsail certainly lost her the race. Had it not been for these mishaps the Constitution would have beaten the Columbia by a small margin beyond the 1 minute and 11 seconds time allowance over the thirty-mile course.

There will be no race for the yachts tomorrow, and while the Challenge Committee held a meeting this evening, no announcement of future races was made.

It is generally expected, however, that othr contests will be held here later in the week.

This morning in Newport Harbor there was scarcely a breath of air stirring. The little wind there was came from the eastward, and the atmosphere was muggy and misty. There seemed little prospect of a race until 11:30 o'clock, when a light southwesterly wind set in and dispersed a good deal of the mist. The steam yacht Narada which acted to-day as the Regatta Committee boat, sent out a steam launch to the racers, telling them to prepare for a contest. Immediately covers were taken off mainsails on both craft, and they were hoisted. Over them were set No. 2 clubtopsails, and the lower headsails were sent up in stops. The tugboat Unique, with the mark rafts aboard, started out of the harbor, and the steam yacht Colonia, carrying the Challenge Committee, followed her seaward. The little wind from the southward and westward freshened into a breeze, and the outlook seemed flattering for a rattling good race. The Constitution, with Nat Herreshoff on board, in addition to the regular amateurs and professionals, was the first to slip her moorings at noon and beat out to the starting line marked by the Narada and Brenton's Reef Lightship. Off Mackerel Cove the Constitution went off before the wind, and her crew were busy for some time setting up the head stays. This delayed them for some time, and the Columbia overtook the Constitution and both of them stood out for the lightship.

On the Columbia C. Oliver Iselin represented the Challenge Committee, while Malcolm Forbes and Archibald Rogers represented the committee on the Constitution. August Belmont, her chief owner, was also aboard her. The steam yacht Colonia carried the other members of the Cup Committee, and they kept a watchful eye on the doings of both boats.

At 12:40 flags were hoisted on the Narada announcing that the course would be southsouthwest, fifteen miles to windward and return. This made the weather mark five miles east of Block Island Southeast Light. The sea was remarkably smooth, not a vestige of the old easterly swell remaining, but there was a smoky haze on the water that prevented one seeing far in any direction.

The preparatory gun was fired at 12:50. Baby jibtopsails were sent up in stops, and at 12:55 the warning signal was burned. The yachts approached the line on the starboard tack with Columbia to windward. The sailing master to theColumbia repeated his old terrorizing trick of bearing right down on his rival as if about to ram her, taking the wind out of her sails, and then luffing up and clearing her by the smallest of margins. The manoeuvre was repeated three times. When the Columbia was almost at the easterly end of the line marked by the Narada he luffed across the line 47 seconds after the starting gun. The Constitution had plenty of room to tack also, but not caring to come into such close quarters with the enemy—although there was not the slightest danger of a foul—jibed and on the port tack crossed the line near the lightship, 22 seconds, or thereabouts after the handicap gun. The Columbia tacked at the same time, and both yachts stood on the port tack toward the Narragansett shore, with Columbia in the weather berth, thus having a commanding lead. For nearly half an hour the yachts stood on the port tack, with the wind freshening as they sailed shoreward, until it attained about a nine-knot force.

At 1:23 o'clock the Constitution went on the starboard tack, followed immediately by the Columbia, having gone quite close to the beach about half a mile south of the tower at Narragansett Pier. By this time the sails of the Constitution had stretched, and it was seen that the old mainsail was far superior to the new one, and also that the retrimmed headsails sat better than those carried in the race on Monday. At first it looked as though Columbia would again have it all her own way. "Nat" Herreshoff tried some more trimming experiments with the live ballast aboard, and the results were on the whole satisfactory. The yacht seemed to make less leeway. The Constitution again, at 1:50 o'clock, went on the port tack, standing inshore, and the Columbia followed this board, and then ensued a succession of short tacks. At this time the wind came in from due southwest, but the boats were so close together that neither benefited by the shift.

At 2:09 o'clock the Columbia, for the first time on the port tack, crossed the bows of the Constitution about one-eighth of a mile ahead.

For nearly an hour the yachts continued to make short tacks. The result was far different from the same manoeuvres on Monday, when Columbia beat her rival nearly five minutes on a beat out to windward of ten miles. The Constitution gained a little in these tacks, and when she was approaching the windward mark on the starboard tack she had considerably diminished the gap. A short hitch to port was necessary to enable them to round the raft, leaving it to starboard, and quite a fleet of steam yachts had assembled to see the turn. The Columbia rounded at 3:02:44, the Constitution at 3:03:25, the elapsed time of this fifteen-mile beat being 2:00:29 for the former boat and 2:00:07 for the latter. The Constitution was first to set her spinnaker to port, the sail being handled with commendable speed. The balloon jibtopsail on the Columbia was first hoisted, however, and its sheet trimmed, the honors thus being even. The Constitution stealthily crawled up on the Columbia, the wind being at this time about ten knots.

At 3:28 the Constitution led for the first time in the race. Her advantage was shortlived, for at 3:50 the Columbia was once more in the van.

Constitution again at 4:10 led by a few lengths. The tide had set them considerably to the eastward of the true course and it became necessary to take in spinnakers.

Constitution's spinnaker was first to come in, at 4:42, and while some of the crew were trying to extricate it from its tangle the main sheet was trimmed down almost flat, and with a grand luff an effort was made to run across the bows of the Columbia.

But the Columbia's spinnaker was also taken in and the main boom trimmed so that the effort of the Constitution was in vain. The Columbia set a balloon staysail and the Constitution followed suit. Then came a savage puff which set the lee rails of both yachts under. Columbia blanketed and passed Constitution. At this moment came the squall which split the Constitution's balloon jibtopsail fairly in two, the rip being in the centre of the sail.

The men had much difficulty in getting the pieces in. A few seconds later came the accident to the balloon jibtopsail of the Columbia. Rapidly the sail was hauled down and taken on board. Smartly reaching, a jibtopsail was tugged out to the bowsprit end in stops and in a little while the sail was broken out, and was doing some strenuous pulling. It was a dashing piece of good seamanship. The Constitution did not attempt to set another jibtopsail, but held on to her clubtopsail, although the squall was rather strong. The Columbia romped across the line, winning by a very close margin. The table follows:

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed. Time.	Corr'd Time.
Constitution	1:02:00	5:03:32	4:01:32	4:01:32
Columbia	1:00:47	5:03:13	4:02:26	4:01:15

$25 FOR RABBIT'S BURIAL.

Gloucester Man Leaves That Sum for His Pet's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—In the will of William E. Bakeman of Gloucester, filed for probate at Salem yesterday, there is a bequest of $25 to pay for burying his pet rabbit "Bonnie," beside him.

WOOD PULP INVESTMENTS.

American Capitalists to Develop the Industry in Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—American capitalists have undertaken to develop a vast wood pulp industry along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Messrs. Clarke Brothers of Toronto and New York recently purchased a timber limit of 500 square miles on the St. Marguerite River. They have just closed a deal with the Provincial Government whereby they purchased for $15,000 the water powers on the river seven miles from the village of Seven Islands. They propose to build a large pulp mill at Seven Islands, which will be operated by electricity transmitted from the falls. The mill will have a capacity of 150 tons of pulp a day and the company has signed a guarantee to expend $500,000 within two years from next Spring, when work will begin. Altogether about $3,000,000 will be invested.

The company intends to build a railway from St. Marguerite to Seven Islands. The Bay of Seven Islands forms a deep and commodious harbor and the company will build wharves to accommodate the largest ocean freight service, as the product will be shipped to the European market.

Five hundred square miles of timber limits on the Metaladthouan River have been purchased by W. Power of Quebec and Hiram Calvin of Kingston, Ontario, who will build pulp mills.

RIOT IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Striking Garment Makers Attack Non-Union Men Who Refuse to Quit Work—Women Join in the Fray.

About 500 garment workers, strikers and non-union workers, fought and rioted last night on Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Two were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station for attacking one of the non-union men. Many of the rioters were women. Fighting and scratching were indulged in till the police dispersed the crowd. The prisoners are Henry Rosenthal, thirty-five years old, a tailor, of 169 Norfolk Street, and Joseph Birnbaum, twenty-three years old, a tailor, of 182 Madison street.

There has been a strike since the beginning of the recent garment workers' troubles with the employers, in the ladies' cloak house of A. Beller & Co., at 124 Fifth Avenue. Non-union workers have been employed, and the strikers have been trying to persuade them to leave.

Some trouble has resulted, and Capt. Flood of the West Thirtieth Street Station sent Detectives Hawkins, Dwyer, and Churchill last night to prevent any onset against the non-union men and women as they left off work.

About forty union men on strike came around and waited for the non-union men and women to stop work. Soon several hundred men and women strikers joined them.

When the employes came out the union men tried persuasion at first. The workers walked on toward Fourteenth Street, putting off the strikers. Women strikers joined in the attempt to persuade the non-unionists, and the thirty or forty workers were surrounded.

Rosenthal and Birnbaum had been talking to Isidor Lampert of 188 Norfolk Street, who tried to get away from them by boarding a Fourteenth Street car. Lampert says the two men pulled him off the car and struck him. There was some scuffling, and this started the fighting. Soon the striking and non-union women were tearing one another's bonnets and hats, scratching of faces was going on, dresses were torn, and feminine shrieks were heard.

The men were more vigorous and fought with fists. Blows were plentiful. The three detectives, who had seen the first of the fighting, dashed into the crowd after Rosenthal and Birnbaum. The crowd covered the men as much as possible and let them escape toward Thirteenth Street. The detectives ran after and captured them at Fourth Avenue as they tried to climb the fence protecting the tunnel work. Policemen came up and dispersed the crowd.

FOXHALL KEENE FINED.

For the Second Time He Pleads Guilty to Speeding His Automobile in Violation of the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—Foxhall P. Keene met the second charge of driving his automobile faster than the law allows by calling at the police station this morning and pleading guilty. As this was the second time he had been arraigned for a similar violation he was fined $15 and costs, $17.60. This he paid and was discharged.

The offense for which he was fined today occurred in Middletown before the automobile race last week. While speeding his machine Mr. Keene was seen by the town Sergeant, who swore out a warrant and gave it to the Sheriff to serve. Mr. Keene agreed to answer the charge at the District Court in Newport on Saturday morning, but when he made this engagement he forgot about the Futurity race at Sheepshead Bay, which he wished to attend. He arranged to be allowed to go to New York, promising to return this week. The police were advised of his movements, and on his return Monday Mr. Keene called at the police station, but the morning session of the court had been adjourned, and so he appeared early this morning.

David W. Bishop, another well-known automobilist, was also before the court to-day to answer to a charge of fast driving, and as this was the first time he had been accused he was let off with a fine of $10 and costs.

ORIGINAL "DOOLEY" DYING.

Chicagonn Who Inspired Peter Finley Dunne's "Archey" Road Stories.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—James McGarry, the original of Peter Finley Dunne's "Dooley" stories, is dying of stomach trouble. He is an old-time saloon keeper, and lived in "Archey" (Archer) Road. He was born in Ireland sixty-eight years ago. His saloon was in Dearborn Street, near Madison, and he conducted it till 1899, when he sold out and retired.

Mr. Dunne, who is in New York to-day, telegraphed the following: "Something that McGarry said to me gave me a start on the 'Dooley' stories, but it was not the character as much as the manner of his speech which impressed me. McGarry never liked my using him for the series. He was in every sense an old-timer in the days that Chicago was full of old-timers. McGarry knew everything that happened around town, and so became quite naturally a favorite source of information with the boys from the newspaper offices.

"It so happened that one night when I was short of copy something McGarry said to me inspired me sufficiently to give me half a column of space in the paper the next morning. The stuff was taken seriously—if the 'Dooley' stories can be taken seriously—and so the 'Dooley' series was born."

SHAMROCK'S GOOD TRIAL

Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenger Shows Speed in Light Wind.

IRISH RIFLE TEAM ENTERTAINED

The Yacht's Pointing Ability Clearly Demonstrated in the Twenty-Mile Spin Off Sandy Hook.

The Shamrock II. gave another exhibition of her speed and pointing ability off Sandy Hook yesterday. True, it was not an extensive trial spin—twenty miles, perhaps, occupying a couple of hours, but it was sufficient to demonstrate to those who question her speed, that it does not take a gale to move her, and that she can travel 14 knots and more in a 12-knot breeze, with the wind abeam, in smooth water and carrying five sails.

Owing to the late start no attempt was made to sail over the America's Cup course. That is an event that is awaited with interest by all yachtsmen, and Sir Thomas Lipton promises that it shall be done on the first day when there is a strong and steady breeze that will insure the completion of the course within the time limit scheduled by the Cup race rules.

The great mainsail was hoisted by 10 o'clock in the morning, and immediately after it was swayed up to the limit, a perfectly fitting club topsail was mastheaded and sheeted out in place. The staysail, jib, and a No. 2 jib topsail were sent up in stops on their respective stays, and the yacht was all ready to make a start by 11 o'clock.

There was not a breath of wind at that time, and just then the steam yacht Reverie ranged up alongside the Shamrock. Her owner, C. B. Thomas, hailed Sir Thomas Lipton, who was showing a party of yachtsmen and ladies over the yacht.

"Sir Thomas," said he, "the members of the Irish Rifle team are on board, with the ladies of their party. They drink your health and wish you all success."

To this Sir Thomas replied: "I thank you all very much. Won't you come aboard the Shamrock? I will send a launch for you."

The invitation was accepted, and the party of seventeen were soon on board the green cup challenger, shaking hands with her owner, who, in particular pains to show the visitors every part of the yacht.

Shortly after noon there were indications of a breeze coming in from seaward, so the Shamrock's mooring was gotten ready to slip.

The start was quite a spectacular one. All morning there had been scarcely a breath of wind, and the sun was scorching hot. Soon after 1 a fresh, cool breeze came from the southeast. Suddenly a steam launch shot out from alongside the Erin. In it were Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Watson, and Commodore Hilliard. The party had hardly stepped on deck when the mooring was slipped, and from an inanimate object the yacht was changed in a moment to a thing of life. Staysail, jib, and a small jibtopsail were broken out simultaneously, and as she gathered headway in the freshening breeze she made a spirited picture.

As soon as the point of Sandy Hook was cleared, sheets were trimmed down flat on the port tack, and the yacht slipped through the smooth water at a gait that must have been between 14 and 15 knots, for in ten minutes she was entering Gedney's Channel and in five minutes more she had passed through it. As a matter of fact, she had traveled nearly four miles in sixteen minutes. The tide was fair, but there was not enough of it to cut more than a knot off her speed.

Sailmaker Ratsey had remained on board the Erin to obtain a good view of the Shamrock's sails, but that yacht had sailed so fast on the way out that she was now obliged to heave to and wait for the Erin. At 2:58 o'clock, when the steam yacht arrived, Capt. Sycamore put the Shamrock on the starboard tack for seven minutes, then he let her come around and stand along the Jersey coast for ten minutes. When next she came about, at 3:24, she swung around from "full to full" in just twelve seconds. This was the fastest tack she has yet made. It was also seen that the yacht was lying remarkably close to the wind. She headed southwest one-quarter south on one tack and southeast one-half south on the other, showing that she works in 7¾ points, so she must lie within 8¾ points of the wind when close hauled.

At 3:38 the main sheet was manned and rounded in smartly, and a moment later the great main boom swung across the deck as Capt. Sycamore put the helm up and gybed her. It was thought that the spinnaker would be set again, but instead the bowsprit men were sent out to take in the small jib topsail.

The sail was down and stowed and another one put out on the bowsprit in two minutes. In two minutes more the new sail was snapped on its stay, hoisted in place, and broken out. And what a beauty it was! No wonder there were exclamations of surprise and admiration, for it was a big reaching jib topsail of white linen, its cloths running up and down from a centre line dividing the sail from clew to luff. It was certainly a marvel of the sailmaker's art and a credit to Ratsey.

As soon as this new sail filled, the yacht seemed to jump away with renewed speed, for the light canvas caught every breath of wind going, and pulled like forty horses.

Traveling at a 14-knot clip, and leaving all steamers but the Erin in her wake, the Shamrock II. entered Gedney Channel at 4:05 with boom broad off to starboard. The jib topsail came down at 4:10, and then sheets were trimmed down for the close reach to the point of Sandy Hook, for the wind had freshened, and shifted some to the south'ard.

She stood well over toward the southwest spit, then made a tack into the bay, where the club topsail was taken in, and at 5:30, after being towed to her mooring by the tug Lawrence, she was made fast for the night.

Sir Thomas expressed himself as well satisfied with the spin, and said that the yacht would go out tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

WOMAN'S BOARDER CUTS HER THROAT.

Mrs. Isabelle Jordan, a widow who has three children, was admitted to St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, early this morning, with her throat cut almost from ear to ear. Frank Wissner, an employe of the Starin Transportation Company, stationed at the Lackawanna piers in Hoboken, is locked up. Indications are that he will have to answer to a charge of premeditated murder.

It is charged that the prisoner sat for at least two hours on the front stoop of the woman's home, waiting to commit the crime. Mrs. Jordan has a boarding house at 77 Washington Street, Hoboken. Wissner boarded in the house. Early yesterday evening Mrs. Jordan, in company with Mrs. Herman Bohle, left home to come to New York. As they were leaving, Wissner asked permission to accompany them.

"No, Frank," said Mrs. Jordan, "we are going to New York to church, and you wouldn't care to go."

It was after midnight when the two women reached the yard in front of the house on their return. He arose and started toward them. He said to Mrs. Jordan:

"You fooled me this time."

His tone alarmed the women and they saw he had a razor in his hand. Both of them screamed and Mrs. Jordan turned to run. She reached the gate first, but had some difficulty in opening it, and before she could get outside Wissner threw his arm around her face, drew her head backward, and then pulled the razor across her throat. She fell, and ran through the gate and down the street.

The screams of the women were heard by the midnight squad, which was emerging from Police Headquarters, a block away. The whole squad started toward the scene, and Patrolman Kealy caught Wissner within a block. He still had the bloody razor in his hand. The other patrolmen cared for the injured woman, and on the piazza where Wissner had sat they found his coat and hat. On top of them lay another razor in its case.

Mrs. Jordan was hurried to the hospital. Police Captain Hayes accompanied her and took her ante-mortem statement. From neighbors it was learned that Wissner had been sitting on the stoop for two hours or more.

STEAMER HARTFORD DISABLED.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—The steamship Hartford, employed by the United States Government in the recent war with Spain, which is now on her way from New York to Chicago, is tied up in Montreal. Her supply of fresh water gave out in the Straits of Canso and she resorted to the use of salt water, with the result that her boilers gave out at Quebec and she had to be towed here.

She had a crew of thirty-two sailors and twenty-five passengers. The passengers proceeded to their destinations by train, while the sailors were sent to New York by Mr. Gorman, Vice Consul here. Local shops are so busy that it will not be possible for new boilers to be procured for several weeks, and the towing of the vessel to Toledo will be expensive.

STEEL OFFICERS AND LABOR LEADERS CONFER

Continued from Page 1.

was had. While no result from it has been declared, negotiations for strike settlement may be considered as renewed and still on and to be resumed. The initiative rests with the strikers. I have reason to believe that at the conference President Schwab restated the terms that were presented as the trust's ultimatum on Aug. 3. The delegation had communications with Pittsburg and other steel centres during the conference, and its members will no doubt be active to-night in letting the strike leaders know precisely the stand the trust takes.

"I do not believe that President Shaffer appeared as a factor in the conference. Just now he is not exactly negotiable. It is certain that everything passed off pleasantly in President Schwab's office to-day."

STRIKERS GROWING UNEASY.

More Men Return to Work in the Trust Plants—Demmler Mill Will Be Started To-day.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—Agitation and uneasiness prevail in the ranks of the strikers to-night, caused by the apparently unfavorable developments of the day. The leaders, however, profess to be satisfied with present conditions and claim that ultimate victory will be theirs.

Much was hoped for from the peace conference in New York, but the announcement of the failure to reach a decision put a damper on these hopes. Still, many hold to the belief that the matter, now being up to the strike leaders to accept or reject, whatever may have been the proposition made to-day, a settlement will speedily be reached.

President Shaffer's only remark when shown the announcement of the adjournment without decision was: "I have no comment to make." He would say no more on the subject. He said further that to-night he would positively not be seen by any newspaper men and would make no statement. He said he would be in his office as usual in the morning, when he might have something to say. The following was handed out to-day without comment by President Shaffer:

"Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 2, 1901.—We, the members of Crescent Lodge of Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, assembled, denounce the statements made by J. D. Hickey, when he says that this strike was instigated by President Shaffer and is not constitutional, as absolutely false and is not worthy of any consideration by the members of the Amalgamated Association, and we deny the assertion that 72 per cent. of the mills of the United States Steel Corporation are at work."

The above, together with a telegram received by Mr. Shaffer to-day from President Gompers of the American Federation, denying that there was a meeting in Buffalo to consider the charges made by Mr. Hickey, would indicate that the charges have fallen flat.

The steel officials are in a very confident mood to-night and appear to think the strike is broken effectually and that only a few days more will be required to make it a thing of the past. The return of 400 tube workers at McKeesport and the report that 150 or more went in at the Pennsylvania Tube Works and the protection of Sheriff McKinley and his seventy-five deputies at Demmler, where a start will be made to-morrow morning, give much weight to this belief. In addition to these breaks the steel officials claim increased numbers at the Star, the Lindsay & McCutcheon, the Painter, and the Clark mills, and say other plants will now be put into service rapidly.

Organizer Schwartz of the American Federation, who organized the Pennsylvania tube workers, called a meeting of his men this afternoon, at which it was decided that none of the men would return until President Shaffer gave the word. Mr. Schwartz said not a man of the organized tube workers at this plant had gone to work, and that the report that 150 of them had gone in to-day was false. A few laborers and repairmen are at work putting the plant in order for work, but aside from these no other workmen are in the mill.

The start of the Demmler Mill with a full force of Deputy Sheriffs on guard will, it is believed, undoubtedly bring about a crisis in the situation. In some quarters it is thought it may lead to an early settlement of the present labor troubles, and in others that the presence of the Sheriff's force will result in a conflict. The request for protection was made by Superintendent Lauck, and Sheriff McKinley at once made arrangements for dispatching a large number of deputies to the scene. The notice to the Sheriff was as follows:

"William C. McKinley, Esq., Sheriff of Allegheny County:

"You are hereby notified that the property of the American Tin Plate Company at Demmler Station, within the limits of the City of McKeesport, Allegheny County, and State of Pennsylvania, and known as the United States Works of the American Tin Plate Company, is threatened with and in danger of destruction at the hands of a mob; and the said American Tin Plate Company therefore calls upon you to take all legal means to protect the said property. This notice is given under and pursuant to Sections 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act of May 31, 1841, (Pamphlet Laws 416 and 417) and the Act of March 20, 1849, (Pamphlet Law 184.)"

President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association said he knew last week that the request would be made for protection.

"If our men keep away from the mills, which I have no doubt they will," said he, "they can put all the deputies they want there."

When the 400 men returned to work in the National Tube Works at McKeesport this morning there was a crowd about the entrance to the plant, but the strikers failed to make good their threat to prevent the men returning, and there was no demonstration. The men who went back to-day were threaders, machinists, carpenters, and molders. The furnaces have not been put in operation, but the machinery is running and the men are finishing left-over stock for small, short-time orders. The management says the different departments will be started as fast as the men report for work.

At New Castle, Penn., notices were posted to-day by John Reis, district manager of the National Steel Company's plant at that place, that the mill would resume next week, and all those desiring employment should make application at once. The wages and hours of work will be the same as given the former employes, and any persons accepting a position will be retained, regardless of whatever settlement may be made with the former employes of the company.

MAYOR BLACK PROTESTS.

Says Action of Sheriff in Bringing in Deputies Is an Insult to McKeesport.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—At the first intimation that deputies had arrived at the Demmler mill in McKeesport, Mayor R. J. Black held a conference over the telephone with the Sheriff. Later he went to Pittsburg, and on his return he was boiling over with indignation. He denounced the action of Sheriff McKinley in the bitterest terms. Chief of Police Patrick J. Morrissey volunteered to land every deputy at the police station if the Mayor would only give the word, but the Mayor cautioned him that such action would transcend his powers. The Mayor gave out a signed statement shortly after the arrival of the deputies in which he says:

"In view of the fact that Sheriff William C. McKinley, who under the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is the paramount peace officer of Allegheny County, has seen fit in the discharge of what he mistakenly conceives to be his duty, to send Deputy Sheriffs into that portion of the city of McKeesport occupied by the Demmler tin mills, it becomes incumbent upon me to protest against such action. Probably there is no more peaceful spot on earth than that inclosed within the corporate limits. There is no disorder here. There is no menace of disorder here.

"In spite of conditions which past experience caused thoughtful men to fear might conspire against the municipal peace, there has been an actual and marked improvement in McKeesport's deportment record.

"It was at such a time as this and at the rounding out of so highly creditable a record as this that Sheriff McKinley gathered together some half hundred of hungry and unemployed heelers, many of them men of bad records and more questionable character, and hurled them into the city. This little handful of men, armed with brief authority and legal weapons, constitute a vastly greater menace to the peace and good order of McKeesport than the more than twelve full regiments of law-abiding citizens who are now on strike here.

"The insult to the City of McKeesport is as wanton and impolitic as it was ill-advised. I was not consulted by the Sheriff of Allegheny County in this matter of encamping deputies within our municipal boundaries. Sheriff McKinley deemed it wisest to commit the discourtesy of ignoring the highest official in the city, and excuses his course upon the ground that he had been informed by certain trust officials that the destruction of the Demmler tin mills was imminent, and the property in dire danger every moment the presence of such deputies was delayed. This information, whoever its author may have been, is absolutely false and as malicious as it is untrue.

"I reiterate my ability, unaided by the county authorities, to prevent deeds of lawlessness, whether affecting the property of individuals or the United States Steel Corporation. I have sworn in special officers of the law from among the business men of the city, not from the ranks of the strikers. I have taken every reasonable precaution against outbreak, though violence was never imminent.

"I now call upon the striking workmen of McKeesport to give the lie to the alleged necessity for the presence of these deputies. Stay away from the Demmler mills and let the officials fight their battle for resumption with incompetent assistance. Ignore their stealthy operations and remain quietly about your homes. You will lose nothing and at the same time you will emphasize the falsity of vicious criticism directed at both yourself and me."

Cincinnati Art Glass Workers Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 4.—To enforce a demand for a uniform scale of wages and the restriction of the number of apprentices all the art glass workers in this city who are members of Glass Workers' Union No. 9 struck to-day. For several months the union has sought to secure a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour for glaziers and 30 cents an hour for cutters. It also wants only one apprentice to every eight workmen. The working day is ten hours. The union is affiliated with the Central Labor Council and American Federation of Labor.

Cement Masons' Demands Granted.

The Cement Masons' Union has made a general demand for 55 cents an hour and an eight-hour workday, which went into effect yesterday. Twenty-seven out of thirty-three firms granted the demands, and strikes were ordered against the remaining six.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE REPORT.

It Shows an Increase in Freight and Passenger Earnings—Operating Expenses Heavier.

Stockholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, at the annual meeting on Oct. 15, will vote on the proposition to amend the company's articles of incorporation by specifying and describing the route to be traversed by the new standard gauge of the road between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta pass on the Sangre de Cristo Mountain Range in Colorado.

In his annual report for the year ending June 30, issued yesterday, President E. T. Jeffery declares:

"There were bonds and stocks in the treasury on June 30 amounting to $6,241,070 par value, but appearing on the books at $2,385,820, and in addition there were in the special renewal fund securities at par and cash $383,046, the book value of which was $281,652. As the acquisition of the Rio Grande Western Railway was not completed on June 30, the securities of that company are not included in the detailed statement of the above securities that is included in the annual report of the company. Your company has no floating indebtedness.

"The receipts from traffic were again gratifying, and yielded a marked increase compared with the previous year. Freight revenues were $8,488,443, against $7,652,645, and passenger, $2,066,229, against $1,776,760. The growth of business necessitated the purchase of fifteen powerful standard gauge freight locomotives. The motive power was taxed to its capacity throughout the year, and further additions to it will be necessary if the present activity in business continues.

"The increased tonnage and train mileage and the larger volume of travel caused an increase of $263,786 in the cost of conducting transportation, and $152,539 in maintenance of equipment. The aggregate expenditure of maintenance of way and maintenance of structures was about $167,000 more than in the previous year, of which amount $163,000 was in renewal of rails and ties and renewals and repairs of bridges and culverts."

CONSOLIDATED ROAD REPORTS.

Gross Earnings for Fiscal Year $40,000,000; 2,013 Miles Operated.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The annual report of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the year ending June 30 shows that the passenger earnings aggregated $16,754,561, an average of 60 cents for each passenger carried. The total freight earnings were $19,764,754, or $9,726 per mile of road. The gross earnings from operation were $40,325,151, an average of $19,844 per mile. The passenger car mileage was 56,659,042 miles, with an average of 4.11 passenger cars to a train, and an average of 68 passengers per car. The mileage of revenue passenger trains aggregated 13,569,271. The mileage of revenue freight trains was 224,842, and of revenue freight trains 6,844,144, making the total revenue mileage 2,138,237, and a mileage of non-revenue trains of 5,336,267 miles.

The expenses for wages and salaries were $16,712,223, of which amount $203,016 was paid to general officers, the remainder being for general administration, maintenance of way and structures, maintenance of equipment, and the construction department. It cost $5,372,404 for maintenance of way and structures, $4,725,090 for maintenance of equipment, and $17,341,036 for conducting transportation. The company now operates 2,013.08 miles of road.

SALE OF SOUTH SHORE ROAD.

St. Lawrence and Adirondack Will Acquire the Property.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—The South Shore Railway, whose purchase by New York capitalists has been so much discussed of late, is about to pass into the hands of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack, which is a subsidiary company of the New York Central. The price is $375,000, and Mr. Meyer of New York, the President, and Mr. Campbell, who put the deal through, will clear $75,000 by the transaction.

The St. Lawrence and Adirondack has a line to Caughnawaga, where it joins the Canadian Pacific and effects an entrance into Montreal over the latter's bridge at Lachine. An extension of about seven miles will connect it with the South Shore, which is built to Sorrel, and it will be extended to Point Levis, opposite Quebec, and an entrance gained to Quebec over the bridge now being constructed.

Oregon Short Line R. R. Election.

A meeting was held in this city yesterday of the income B bondholders of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, at which Francis S. Bangs and William E. Glynn were re-elected directors.

Brief Railroad Items.

The office of General Superintendent of the Ohio division of the Erie Railroad has been abolished and A. M. Mozier, who held that office, has been assigned to special duties in the operating department.

President Frank Trumbull of the Colorado and Southern, who is now in the city, says that the company is considering the advisability of using electricity as a motive power on its suburban lines out of Denver.

For the Nerves

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor by supplying the needed tonic and nerve food.

Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and restful sleep.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

SMART AND DRESSY.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

605 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
299 Broadway, near Duane St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opposite City Hall.

Derbys - $3.00 and $4.00
Alpines - $3.00 and $3.50
Silk Hats $5.00 and $6.00

BIG BET ON SHAMROCK DOUBTED BY BROKERS

F. H. Brooks Does Not Believe Any One Will Give Odds of 5 to 3.

J. A. Chambers of Pittsburg Says that No Such Wager Was Made in That City.

There is doubt in Wall Street and thereabouts as to the "big money" said to have been wagered on the yacht Shamrock II. at the odds of three to five.

"I don't believe anybody anywhere is putting up odds of five to three on the American boat," said Frederick H. Brooks, who does a bit of a brokerage business in bets. He is a member of a firm that does a large business in stocks—Seligsberg & Co.

Mr. Brooks received over the telephone day before yesterday a message from J. Montgomery Smart, broker, of the Produce Exchange Building. Mr. Smart said he had just had from Pittsburg a communication from W. J. Kingsley, representative of an English syndicate that wants to bet money on the yacht brought over by Sir Thomas Lipton. Mr. Kingsley had telegraphed to Mr. Smart that he wished to "put up another $250,000" at odds of three to five on Shamrock II. Mr. Smart, not wanting to handle bets himself, asked that Mr. Brooks look into the matter.

"When I got the message," said the latter yesterday, "I replied that Mr. Kingsley could find me here in my office, Broadway, and that I had money to put up. But I said I wasn't placing any five-to-three bets. This morning I saw in print that Mr. Kingsley was going to meet me to-day. He didn't show up."

Mr. Brooks said further that he placed no credence in the story of the big bet supposed to have been taken by Pittsburg capitalists. This story was that Mr. Kingsley, after reaching this country with a big supply of coin belonging to his syndicate of employers, placed in the hands of "a reputable stakeholder" the sum of $150,000 against $250,000, the latter amount belonging to "Pittsburg capitalists" who thought the American boat, whether it be the Columbia or the Constitution, was going to win the international yacht races.

According to both Mr. Brooks and another broker whose name has been coupled with the supposed transactions, there is not a bit of five-to-three money in Wall Street to bet on the American yacht. Mr. Brooks says that he himself will take five to four, and he says he can find plenty of men in the Street who are willing to place considerable amounts on the Shamrock at three to five, but that they have tried in vain to get "takers." Mr. Brooks added:

"As far as I know, this is the way the thing stands: There have been made a good many small bets at ten to nine, some even at ten to eight, on the American boat. I put up $10,000 to $8,000 for a client the other day, and that is the heaviest bet I know anything about. I have $100,000 now ready to place at even money, and, as I said, I have some coin at my command that may be placed on the Shamrock, if I can get any such odds as Mr. Kingsley wants. Not half an hour ago several men wanted me to get up money for them on Shamrock."

At J. Montgomery Smart's office it was said yesterday afternoon that he was not doing a betting business and that he had figured in the matter simply by accident, happening to know Mr. Kingsley. Bell & Co., brokers, also had a communication asking them to place bets, but they, too, deny that they will have anything to do with wagers on the yachts. Several brokers seen yesterday agreed with Mr. Brooks's opinion as to the betting situation.

$250,000 BET ON YACHT DENIED

J. A. Chambers of Pittsburg Said No Such Wager Was Made by Pittsburgers.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—James A. Chambers, President of the American Window Glass Company, whose name has been used in connection with the stories of gambling on the recent trip of the Deutschland, and as a member of the Pittsburg syndicate which, as was alleged, bet $250,000 to $150,000 on the American cup defender, to-night issued a signed statement in which he says:

"Regarding the al

THE KAISER SEVERE WITH PRINCE CHUN

Impresses on Him the Enormity of von Ketteler's Murder.

EMPEROR KWANG-SU'S LETTER

Ruler of China Animated by "Feelings of Penitence and Shame" for the Recent Events in His Empire.

POTSDAM, Sept. 4.—Emperor William received Prince Chun at noon to-day, in the presence of the royal Princes, Baron van Richthofen, (the Foreign Secretary,) the principal Ministers and Generals, and the Court dignitaries.

Prince Chun was driven to the palace in an imperial carriage, in which were also the new Chinese Minister, Kien-Chang, and Gen. von Hoepfner. Four royal carriages, containing the Chinese dignitaries in the envoy's suite, followed.

At the audience Prince Chun read a letter, written in yellow ink, to Emperor William from Emperor Kwang-Su, as follows:

"The great Emperor of the Chinese Empire to his Majesty the great German Emperor, greeting:

"Ever since the empires have been mutually represented by permanent legations we have stood uninterrupted in friendly relationship with one another, especially since the visit of Prince Henry, whom we had the privilege of receiving frequently and treating with on intimate terms. Unfortunately, in the fifth month of last year the Boxers rebelliously penetrated into Peking and the soldiers joined them. The result was the murder of your Majesty's Minister, Baron von Ketteler, a man who as long as he occupied his post at Peking paid careful attention to the interests of our countries, and to whom we are bound to pay our especial acknowledgments.

"We regret most deeply that Baron von Ketteler met so terrible an end among us. The fact that we were not in a position to take due protective measures was painful to our sense of responsibility. It was this feeling of responsibility which prompted us to erect a monument on the spot, as a sign that the crime should not remain unexpiated. Further, we have sent to Germany, with this letter, the imperial Prince Chun-Tsai-Fong, heading a special mission. Prince Chun, our own brother, will assure your Majesty how deeply the events of the past year have grieved us, and how deeply feelings of penitence and shame still animate us. Your Majesty sent your troops from a far distance, put down the Boxers' rebellion, and restored peace, for the welfare of our nations.

"We have therefore commanded Prince Chun to express personally to your Majesty our thanks for your efforts in promoting peace. We cherish the hope that your Majesty's indignation will be replaced by the old friendship. That the relations between our empires will be even more extensive and of a more intimate and beneficent character than hitherto is our firm assurance."

Prince Chun, in delivering the letter, said: "I am in a position to assure your Majesty that the Emperor, my most gracious master, stood aloof from these complications, which brought misfortune upon China and loss and care upon Germany. Nevertheless, in accordance with the customs of thousands of years, the Emperor of China has taken the blame on his own sacred person. I have, therefore, the task of expressing to your Majesty the most cordial feelings of the Emperor, my illustrious master, toward your imperial Majesty and the whole imperial family. I hope the passing cloud will only intensify the succeeding sunshine and mutual friendship of the two great empires when they understand the value of each other better."

Emperor William, in reply, said:

"It is no joyous or festive occasion, nor the fulfillment of a simple act of courtesy which brings your imperial Highness to me, but a deeply melancholic and very serious event. My Minister to the Court of the Emperor of China has been slain in the capital of China by the murderous weapon of an imperial Chinese soldier, acting under superior command, an unheard of crime, which is branded as infamous by international law and the usages of all civilized nations. From the mouth of your imperial Highness I have just received an expression of the deep regret of the Emperor of China. I readily believe your imperial brother personally stood aloof from this crime and the subsequent acts of violence against the inviolable legations and peaceful foreigners. All the greater the guilt resting on his advisers and Government.

"The latter must not delude themselves with the belief that they are able to obtain atonement and pardon for their guilt by the expiatory mission alone. They will be judged by their future conduct, in accordance with the laws of nations. If the Emperor of China conducts the Government of his great empire henceforth strictly in the spirit of these prescriptions, then will his hopes be fulfilled and the results of the complications of the past year will be overcome, and between Germany and China, as formerly, peaceful and friendly relations will again prevail. In the sincere wish that this may be so, I bid your imperial Highness welcome."

Emperor William's reception of the mission was marked with all the severity consistent with an audience nominally friendly. The Chinese envoy, on entering the palace, was not saluted by the Garde du Corps. The Kaiser received him seated. The buttons and epaulets of his Majesty's white uniform were enveloped in crape.

Prince Chun bowed thrice on entering and leaving. Emperor William remained seated during the reading of the Chinese address. Afterward, however, he relaxed his stern demeanor, and welcomed the envoy courteously. Subsequently, accompanied by his Adjutant, he called upon Prince Chun at the Orangery. Later in the evening the Emperor, Prince Chun, and a dozen members of the expiatory mission took tea on an island in the Havel.

The Emperor had evidently arranged the entire ceremony with a view to impressing Prince Chun with the feeling that the ceremony meant expiation for a foul crime, and that only through expiation had Chun acquired the right to be treated with princely honors. Not until after the ceremony did the atmosphere change. Then, the troops outside having saluted and the band having played, hussars escorted Prince Chun back to the Orangery.

The Imperial Envoy seemed deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and when summoned to the Throne Room he showed visible embarrassment. He bowed repeatedly while approaching the throne, and his voice was agitated while he was reading the imperial address.

The entire manner of Emperor William was calculated to impress Prince Chun with the solemnity of the ceremonial. He spoke emphatically and seriously, emphasizing particularly the word "civilized."

The ceremony lasted only ten minutes. In the meantime six Chinese dignitaries of the highest rank, who were told to remain in the anteroom, remained there perfectly motionless and speechless, awaiting Prince Chun's return with evident anxiety. Prince Chun retired backward from the Throne Room.

According to the Lokal Anzeiger the Chinese Envoy will breakfast to-morrow with the Emperor and Empress.

There was apparently but little public interest in the mission among the people of Berlin. A small and undemonstrative crowd watched Prince Chun driving in the park.

Previous to his visit to the palace Prince Chun drove to the mausoleum at Friedenskirche and placed wreaths on the tombs of Emperor and Empress Frederick.

The Expiatory Mission to Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 4.—The Chinese mission of expiation for the murder of Sugiyama Akira, (Chancellor of the Japanese Legation in Peking,) prior to the Boxer uprising, will arrive in Tokio to-morrow and will await there the arrangements of the Japanese Foreign Office for the reception of the mission by Emperor Mutsuhito.

A GERMAN WARSHIP SUNK.

Third-Class Cruiser Wacht Founders After Collision with the Battleship Sachsen.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The commander of the German fleet, manoeuvring in the Baltic, telegraphed to-day from Sassnitz, Island of Rügen, that the cruiser Wacht had been sunk off Arkona, a promontory on the north coast of that island, after having been in collision with the battleship Sachsen.

There was no loss of life.

The Wacht was a third-class steel cruiser, constructed at Bremen in 1887. Her deck was protected by two inches of armor, and she was of 1,250 tons displacement and had 4,000 indicated horse power. Her dimensions were: Length, 275 feet 6 inches; beam, 31 feet 6 inches. She drew 13 feet 9 inches of water. She was driven by two propellers. Her crew consisted of 126 men.

The armament of the Wacht consisted of four 3.4-inch quick-firing guns and two smaller quick-firers. She had three torpedo tubes, and her speed was about 19½ knots an hour.

AMERICAN WARSHIP WANTED.

German Consul at Bocas del Toro, Colombia, Asks for the Machias, but She Will Remain at Colon.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 4.—The United Fruit Company's steamship Sunrise, chartered by Herr Beckman, the German Consul at Bocas del Toro, arrived here this morning with a view of obtaining the presence of the United States gunboat Machias at Bocas del Toro, where fighting is expected to begin at any moment, the Government troops having advanced within a mile of Provision Island, where the insurgents are occupying a superior position.

Herr Beckman failed to obtain the presence of the Machias at Bocas del Toro, as she is needed more urgently at Colon.

Last night the Colombian Government brought troops, artillery, and ammunition by special train from Panama to Gatun, on the outskirts of Colon, owing to the threatening attitude of the rebels there.

One thousand soldiers have arrived at Barranquilla from Honda, destined for Rio Hacha, where Gen. Pinzon, the Colombian Minister of War, has recently been mobilizing troops.

Yesterday the local press received a circular dated at La Negrita, near Panama, and signed by Victoriano Lorenzo, who says he is the chief representative of the Liberal Party on the isthmus, in which he deprecates the recent numerous raids upon Chinese and others, disclaims all connection with such marauders, and urges the Government to pursue them hotly and mercilessly.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Daily Chronicle says: "The United States will find their hands fully occupied if they construe the Monroe Doctrine as enjoining them to the duty of acting as guide, philosopher, and friend toward all the Central and South American Republics. The mediation of the United States would probably be an unmixed good for Colombia and Venezuela, but it would be watched with considerable distrust by Europe."

The Standard says:

"It is to be hoped that the States of Central and South America will preserve the peace and make the interference of the United States unnecessary, thus preventing European interests being affected by modern extensions of the Monroe doctrine. The United States would be fully justified in interfering if the troubles extended to the Isthmus."

Foreign Cruisers at La Guayra.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 4, (via Haitian cable.)—The German second-class cruiser Vineta and the Italian third-class cruiser Umbria have arrived at La Guayra, the port of Caracas.

BOER SPIES IN ENGLAND?

Examination of Mail of Suspected Persons Said to Have Led to Important Results.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The going to and fro of certain persons between London and Cape Town is to be stopped by the Government.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the mail of other suspected persons has been examined, and that important correspondence has been seized.

Boer Women to Warn Their Husbands.

PRETORIA, Sept. 4.—Lord Kitchener's proclamation has as yet had but little effect so far as the surrender of burghers is concerned, but in response to an earnest appeal, the authorities have given permission to many wives of Boers in the field to go to warn their husbands of the futility and consequences of further resistance.

Natal Wants More Territory.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Sept. 4.—Sir Albert Hime, Premier of Natal, in the course of an election speech here to-day, announced that the Natal Government was advocating a considerable expansion of territory by the addition of large areas of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

POTATO BUG IN ENGLAND.

Board of Agriculture Takes Elaborate Precautions to Prevent Its Spread.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Board of Agriculture yesterday assured the English farmers that there was no danger of a spread of the potato bug known as the Colorado beetle. Several specimens of the bug were discovered on Sunday in a potato patch near the Tilbury Docks, on the Thames, and the discovery caused an extraordinary commotion among agriculturists.

After the presence of the bug was reported the board caused the ground to be quarantined and all plant and animal life upon it destroyed. The environs were searched for other specimens, and a notice was issued to the public calling attention to the law which provides that any person may be fined £10 who does not immediately notify the police of the discovery of the bug.

Policemen are obliged, under heavy penalties, to warn the board of the presence of the bug.

THE BRITISH LABOR CONGRESS.

Recent House of Lords Decision Again Discussed—Leaders Admit Bad Outlook for Unionism.

SWANSEA, Sept. 4.—To-day's session of the Trades Union Congress continued to debate the Taff Vale decision, the President cautioning the delegates to be careful in the language used in reference to the House of Lords. In voting on the recommendations of the Parliamentary committee the congress was unanimous in declaring that an appeal should be made to Parliament to alter the law, and that an authoritative decision should be sought as to whether peaceful picketing was illegal.

The congress passed resolutions against overtime work for women and children and in favor of raising the factory age limit to fifteen years.

A resolution in favor of compulsory arbitration was rejected.

The leaders of the congress confess a sense of disappointment at the present position of trades unionism, recognizing that unless a large labor representation can be secured in Parliament, there is little hope of getting an alteration of the laws regarding picketing and the legal position of the trades unions.

Suggestions are thrown out in favor of the imposition of a tax of a shilling a head on all members of unions, with a view to providing funds for an organized political campaign at the next general election. It is feared, however, that such a tax would result in a great decrease of membership. In any case a motion will be submitted that all unions be taxed for the purpose of combined action in defending test cases.

The most optimistic delegates only hope for future benefits to accrue from existing difficulties.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Executive Council of the Social Democratic Federation has issued an appeal to members of the trades unions to "join our banner in fighting organized capitalism, which has won its first battle with trades unionism."

New Post for Sir Evelyn Wood.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—As the first step in carrying out Mr. Brodrick's army scheme it is announced that Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, who retires from the post of Adjutant General to the Forces, has been assigned to the command of the Second Army Corps District, with station at Salisbury. Such commands of army corps districts are now posts of much greater power, under the scheme of decentralization, that hitherto.

Capt. Pohle of the Lahn to Retire.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 4.—The North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, Capt. Pohle, from Bremen, sailed from here at 4:30 P. M. to-day for New York. This will be Capt. Pohle's last voyage. He has completed 176 round transatlantic trips, and has traversed 1,609,610 miles, this being a record among transatlantic Captains.

METHODIST CONFERENCE IS OPENED IN LONDON

Delegates from America Outnumber All Others.

SPEECH BY A NEGRO BISHOP

Defense of His Race's Morality Objected to by Southern Delegates—Discord in Regard to Boer War.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Ecumenical Methodist Conference was opened in Wesley's Chapel this morning. A large number of delegates were present. The session was begun with devotional exercises, in the course of which prayers were offered for King Edward and President McKinley. Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, Missionary Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, made the opening prayer, and Bishop Galloway of Jackson, Miss., preached an eloquent sermon, setting forth the aims of Methodists throughout the world and emphasizing the value of the tenets of John Wesley. Communion followed.

The messages of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London were read. The latter concluded his letter by expressing a hope that some day the Methodists would be reunited with the Episcopalians.

The most striking feature of the session was an impassioned plea by the negro Bishop Walters of Jersey City, who received the heartiest welcome of any of the American delegates. He asserted that there was a systematic effort on foot on the part of white Americans to destroy the good opinion held by the English people in regard to American negroes. He recapitulated the lynching figures of the year 1900, and declared that, though ninety negroes were lynched, in only eleven cases had assaults on white women been proved.

"The English people have always been our friends," said Bishop Walters. "You gave us a refuge, and now, when we are struggling to improve ourselves, we look to you, our old-time friends, to give us sympathy and encouragement, as you did in the past."

The Bishop's claims in regard to negro morality elicited loud cheers from the English part of the audience. Several of the many Southern United States delegates went out of the chapel, while others did not conceal their disagreement with the speaker.

Another incident which attracted comment was a declaration of Sir Charles T. Skelton, ex-Mayor of Sheffield, who, in welcoming the Americans, severely criticised the Boer war, exclaiming: "Hell is let loose in South Africa." He appealed to the visitors to go back and, by preaching and example, make such wars impossible.

The Rev. Joseph Odell, in welcoming the delegates in behalf of the Primitive Methodists, struck the same chord, declaring that the United States represented a sovereign people who, he hoped, would speed the time when military science would be a lost art.

Dr. Potts of Toronto, in replying on behalf of Canada, protested in a heated, patriotic, and imperialistic speech against the statements made by Sir Charles Skelton and Mr. Odell.

Bishop Hurst of Washington dilated on the friendliness of the British and American Nations, and conveyed to the delegates President McKinley's hearty good wishes for the success of the Conference, which were cordially received.

President Davison, in welcoming the delegates, paid a touching tribute to the memory of President Harrison.

There are about 500 delegates to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference, the basis of representation being 1 delegate to 20,000 members of the Church. This gives the United States and Canada no less than [illegible] of the delegates.

The Eastern Section includes all branches of English Methodists, together with affiliated Conferences in Australasia, South Africa, and the West Indies. The sects represented are the Wesleyan Methodists, New Connexion Methodists, Primitive Methodists, United Methodist Free Church, Bible Christians, Irish Methodists, and minor Methodist bodies.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States sends 129 delegates; the Methodist Episcopal Church South sends 70; the Methodist Church of Canada has 20 representatives, and the colored Methodist churches of America send 58 delegates, including 20 Bishops.

Though the Conference does not have any legislative power over the churches represented, it is expected that the policy of the Church throughout the world will be affected by the discussions. Among the subjects to be discussed by the Conference are:

"The Present Position of Methodism," "The Influence of Methodism in the Promotion of International Peace," "Biblical Criticism and the Christian Faith," "Principles of Methodism," "Sacerdotalism," "Methodism and Education," "Christianity and Modern Unbelief," "Modern Indifferentism," "Methodist Literature and Journalism," and "Practical Methods of Dealing with the Liquor Traffic." A public meeting will be held at which "The Moral Unity of the English-Speaking Peoples" will be the subject discussed.

The Conference is being held in the famous City Road Chapel, built by John Wesley in 1760, and sometimes called "The Cathedral of Methodism." Wesley is buried in the graveyard at the rear. The first Conference of the kind in the chapel was opened exactly twenty years ago yesterday.

Methodist Delegate Believed Insane.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 4.—John P. Adams of Atlantic City, a saloon passenger on board the American liner St. Paul, which arrived here this morning, was landed at this port under the doctor's care. He is believed to be insane.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 4.—John P. Adams is thirty-six years old and unmarried. He is in the lumber business here, and is a steward of Christ Methodist Church. Last Wednesday he sailed from New York to attend the Ecumenical Conference at London. Three weeks ago Mr. Adams's mother died, and since then he has suffered from nervous prostration and insomnia.

SUICIDE ON ATLANTIC LINER.

H. G. Joy, a Foreman Compositor of Cortland, N. Y., Takes Poison on the Buffalo.

FALMOUTH, Sept. 4.—The Wilson Line steamer Buffalo, Capt. Loveridge, from New York Aug. 17 for Hull, which passed the Lizard last night and signaled that she was not under control, having broken her shaft, arrived here to-day.

The Captain reported that a New York newspaper man named Joy committed suicide by taking poison on the voyage. In a letter to the Captain he requested that his body be buried at sea, which was done. Joy wrote that he took the voyage especially to commit suicide. He directed that certain of his belongings be sent to Josephine Joy and left presents for the stewards and stewardesses.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The "New York newspaper man named Joy" who killed himself on the Buffalo was undoubtedly H. G. Joy, foreman of The Cortland Standard composing room, who left Cortland three weeks ago ostensibly to take a short ocean trip on a coasting vessel. A couple of days later a letter was received from him saying he was about to sail for Hull, England. His wife, Josephine, is in Cortland. They have one son.

Mr. Joy was about fifty-five years old.

Two Big New German Warships.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The Hanover Courier asserts that two battleships, the construction of which recently began in the shipbuilding works at Kiel owned by Herr Krupp, will have 13,000 tons displacement each, make twenty knots per hour, and be armed with 28-centimetre rapid-fire guns.

Six Were Drowned on the Collessie.

CONCEPCION, Chile, Sept. 4.—Later information in regard to the British bark Collessie, Capt. Auld, from Newcastle, N. S. W., July 9, for Valparaiso, which was recently lost off Colcoi Point, shows that the captain and five of the crew were drowned and that the rest were saved.

A QUEER RUSSIAN PROPHECY.

Writer in The Novoe Vremya Says America Wants and Will Obtain a Protectorate Over Great Britain.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—The Russian press is displaying lively interest in the Venezuelan-Colombian squabble, though it cannot be asserted that all the newspapers approach the subject intelligently. The Exchange Gazette, which probably has the largest circulation of any Russian newspaper, yesterday remarked that the United States was now preparing to "extend" the Monroe doctrine to South America, and that Great Britain, on account of her South African engagement, was unable to resist this expansive tendency.

A writer in the Novoë Vremya considers that the policy of the United States is to acquire a protectorate over Great Britain. He says America is deeply interested in the development and commerce of the British colonies, and will therefore never consent to the dismemberment of the British Empire. This writer does not attempt to say when the protectorate will be an actuality, but is sure it is coming.

CROWD HEARS BOY PREACH.

"Jack" Cooke, Youthful Evangelist, Calls for Converts at Metropolitan Temple.

"Jack" Cooke, the boy Evangelist, who for some time has been preaching to immense crowds at Ocean Grove, made his initial appearance before a New York congregation in the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, last night, assisted by his elder brother, Hayden Cooke, and a number of well-known evangelical workers of this city. The boy will conduct a week's revival meeting in the church. Long before the opening of the service every seat in the big church was filled. Before the sermon was begun the ushers had placed chairs in the aisles and in front of the platform for the standing people.

He appeared on the platform last night in short, tight knickerbockers, a close-fitting double-breasted black coat, and a flaring, big white turn-down collar.

The services were opened and practically conducted by the elder brother. In introducing the principal of the evening Hayden said: "This is Jack. He will preach to you. There are some persons who doubt Jack's ability. It is believed that he has his sermons prepared. To prove that this is not so, I will ask that persons in the audience select any text they may desire. Then we will take a vote as to which one Jack shall preach on."

One man arose and read a text. Another man tried to do the same, but he was shut off, and then Jack preached upon another. While the audience was singing "I Need Thee Every Hour," Hayden broke in between the verses and said, "Let us sing this verse as though we meant it." At the conclusion of the song he asked the audience if they meant it. Finally some one in the audience faintly answered, "Yes."

"Well, why didn't you say it before?" shouted the leader.

Following the song service Hayden invited those present to give some piece of testimony for Jesus, and a number of persons responded. Then the young evangelist was introduced, and persons were invited to write questions for him to answer.

The young evangelist selected his text from Romans, fifth chapter, eighth verse: "He has commended Himself to us, and while we are yet sinners He died for us."

"The successful man of to-day," he said, "is the man who thinks and does for himself. Every once in a while some such man comes to the front. Immediately he has a greater or less following. Now, don't any of you be followers. God meant every man to do for himself. You have some special purpose in life. Be a free, thinking man and not a follower of any human being. Follow none but God."

At the conclusion of the sermon Hayden invited all those who were prepared to help in the week's work to stand up. About twenty persons responded, and then the meeting was closed.

BOY'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Laughs at Crowd That Thought Him Crushed Under Brooklyn Trolley Car.

Howard Hams, ten years old, of 632 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, had a miraculous escape from death beneath a trolley car going past his home to the Broadway Ferry yesterday.

The lad ran across the track before the car, while at play, and was struck by the fender, which pacsed over him. He uttered one scream as he disappeared beneath the car. There were many more from women in the car, several of whom fainted. The motorman, James Riley, was overcome with the horror of having killed the child, for none doubted that he had been torn to fragments beneath the mechanism.

A repair car was summoned from the Flushing Avenue barns, and all traffic was tied up. Before it arrived some one ran to the lad's home, and told the boy's mother, who became hysterical at first and then unconscious. The car was finally lifted, and as the powerful jacks had raised it a foot or more the boy crawled out with hardly a scratch on him, laughing heartily at the commotion of which he was the central figure. "Ge, what fun!" was his first exclamation.

Dr. Telfair, who was called from the Williamsburg Hospital on the supposition that there might still be life in the boy, found that he did not need treatment, and went on to the house and attended the mother, who, when her eyes opened and saw the child before her, quickly recovered. Hans, with some other boys, had made a hole by removing cobblestones right between the rails, intending to do some cooking. The boy fell into this aperture, which was big enough to hold him.

CONFERENCE AT SEA CLIFF.

New York Christian Sessions Largely Attended.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Sept. 4.—The New York Christian Conference, which is in session here, was continued this morning.

The first service of the day was conducted by the Rev. Thomas P. Straus, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of New York. He continued his subject of yesterday from the Book of Acts. Dr. W. H. Duncan spoke on missionary work and Sunday schools. The next speaker was Miss Helen Clark, who spoke on evangelism in New York City. She was followed by Samuel H. Hadley, Superintendent of the Water Street Mission in New York City, whose subject was the good work done at the mission. Miss Kate W. Barrett gave a short talk on the work done at the Florence Crittendon Mission.

At the afternoon session Miss Soradji conducted a meeting for children and told of child life in India. Later she addressed an audience composed of women and spoke on women's work. An address was made by the Hon. Samuel J. Barrows. He took for his theme "Jesus as a Phrenologist."

At the evening session addresses were delivered by Alexander N. Hadden and the Rev. Alexander Tupper. The latter spoke on the "Power of Christian Activity." At all the sessions to-day there was a large attendance.

COURT OF APPEALS SESSION.

Begins at Albany Sept. 30 and Continues for Five Weeks.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—The Court of Appeals, in anticipation of its coming session, to-day issued the following notice:

"The next session of the Court of Appeals will be held at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, commencing Monday, Sept. 30, 1901, and will continue five weeks. Counsel residing in the City of New York who intend to argue cases on the general calendar should send their residence addresses to the Clerk.

"Appeals from orders entitled to be heard as motions under Rule XI. of the Court of Appeals should be noticed for Sept. 30, and the notices of argument should contain the claim of preference provided for by Rule XIV.

"Original motions may be contested orally on the first Monday of each session only, but may be submitted without oral argument on any Monday when the court is in session, provided they are submitted by both sides.

"The attention of attorneys is called to Rule VII. of the Court of Appeals, which will be strictly enforced."

Senator Lodge in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—United States Senator Lodge has arrived in Berlin. He expects to proceed to Paris to-morrow.

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chances to glance over such a grand assortment as we direct you to; every fabric is new; illustrating progressive weaving, well made and absolutely high grade in quality, you'll be pleased to know that all these features can be secured for a modest compensation.

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AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago and Alton Railway, Chicago; Mrs. Leland Stanford, California; W. L. Stow, Great Neck, L. I.

CAMBRIDGE—Mrs. Graeme Harrison, Nottinghamshire, England.

HOLLAND—Zenas Crane, Dalton, Mass.; W. T. Thayer, Baltimore; F. G. R. Benson, Devon, England; Bertram H. Bowen, Manchester, England; D. Macvean, London; M. G. Malden, Liverpool; George Armour, Princeton; J. Ogden Hoffman, Philadelphia; H. T. Armstrong, Pittsburg.

GRAND—N. P. Khan, Bombay, India; Cabal Davis, Norfolk, Va.

PARK AVENUE—J. R. Coutts, Toronto; R. H. Talbot, Kentucky.

IMPERIAL—D. H. Morgan, Cheltenham, England; James A. Woodward, Buffalo; D. G. Freeman, London; ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson; Elmira; Spencer Borden, Jr., Fall River; George D. Webb, Worcester; T. B. Kincaid, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. D. B. Hardenbergh, Middletown, N. Y.; O. Curtis, London; Morgan Whitney, New Orleans; W. F. Whiting, Massachusetts; Daniel C. Ripley, Pittsburg; Dr. F. W. Seward, Goshen.

VICTORIA—C. E. Stone, General Passenger Agent of the Great Northern Railway, St. Paul; Brainard Howell, Highlands, N. Y.; Charles Markham, Buffalo; Judge George F. Yeomans, Buffalo; Col. Jacob Rubin, Wheeling, West Va.

GILSEY—H. J. Hall, Chicago; F. H. Dillon, London; Richard Harding Davis, Marion, Mass.

HOFFMAN—W. T. Ravencroft, Fairmount, West Va.; J. H. Holt, Washington; Dr. J. Whitney Hall, Bloomington, Ill.; C. McKenzie, London; B. F. Shaw, Boston.

ALBEMARLE—C. H. Whitney, Boston; Davis C. Anderson, Watch Hill, R. I.; C. H. Field, Baltimore.

STURTEVANT—Dr. George Dow Scott, Boston.

NORMANDIE—Dr. F. Brolli, Munich; Dr. William Conrad, St. Louis.

MANHATTAN—Victor H. Miller, London; R. Huntley Gordon, London; W. E. Barker, Washington; E. J. Graham, Albany; William Cleghorn, Dundee; T. Dean Swift, New Haven; Gen. John S. Saunders, Maryland; De Witt H. Taylor, Detroit; C. B. Wells, Honolulu; Fred. W. Gladen, United States Army; the Rev. S. G. Walker, England.

SAVOY—W. M. H. Sayre, Bethlehem, Penn.; Angelo Myers, Philadelphia; Joseph Deevine, London; Alfred F. Rothschild, Detroit; Herman Straus, Louisville; C. E. Mack, Cincinnati; F. Uhry, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—S. I. Hamburger, Baltimore; F. Vullmahn, Chicago; George W. Freund, Boston; J. W. Simpson, Stamford; George B. Smith, Boston.

ASTOR—J. Q. Walton, Washington; Benjamin R. Nelson, Baltimore; Edyth Tozier Wethered, Oregon's Commissioner to the Pan-American Exposition; Capt. Robert Wringe, yacht Shamrock.

EMPIRE—P. J. Bonner, Boston; E. M. Hooper, Wilmington; Donald C. Duffy, Marietta; A. L. Walker, Andover; A. Joy Tefft, Long Island.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.
Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass; G. C. Taylor, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Vendome.
Heyman, Mers & Co., West Point, Ga.; L. Heyman, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.
Goldwater, N. & Brother, Rochester, N. Y.; N. Goldwater, dry goods; W. Goldwater, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.
Filene & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Brojer, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Hardesty, ribbons, trimmings, linings, laces, and white goods; J. Polster, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Reeves, Veeder, Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. A. Luffman, silks; J. C. McKinney, hosiery and underwear; 60 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Shanahan, toilet goods; Mrs. J. S. Shanahan, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Guldman, L. H., Denver, Col.; dry goods; 22 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. Post, domestics; J. S. Hand, dry goods; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Robbins, C. H., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; C. H. D. Robbins, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.
Seybold, George W., & Brother, Logansport, Ind.; O. M. Seybold, cloaks, furs, and laces; Grand Hotel.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Uniontown, Penn.; J. Rosenbaum, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; A. J. Otis, china and glassware; Hotel Navarre.
Black & Co., Toledo, Ohio; A. Black, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Newmark, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Ball, linens and white goods; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.
Evans, S. G., & Co., Evansvills, Ind.; S. G. Evans, notions; Hotel Navarre.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Purviance, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Miller, Daniel, Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. A. Hughes, notions; Hotel Imperial.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass; Miss M. Sanborn, trimmings; Mr. Rosscover, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.
Haeff, M., & Brother, San Antonio, Texas; M. Haeff, notions; 43 Leonard Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. M. Dickman, hosiery; Miss J. L. Tosney, ladies' wear; 57 White Street.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Moffatt, hosiery; 57 White Street.
Burnham, Stoepil & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. Wilson, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. Watt, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; A. E. Mitchell, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; A. L. Clay, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. G. Miller, notions and cloaks; 2 Walker Street.
Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. Koch, dress goods; L. Epstein, curtains; A. Koch, domestics; Hotel Albert.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. E. Aldred, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Manhattan.
Campbell, W., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. S. Adler, hosiery; 57 White Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Rich, dress trimmings; 487 Broadway; Gilsey House.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Burney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. J. B. O'Connor, furnishing goods; 443 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Shaw, dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Symon, linens; D. D. Hull, dress goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Kilpatrick, T., Company, Omaha, Neb.; W. H. Koenig, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Rosenbaum, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; W. Russell, dry goods; 288 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. P. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Marks, dress goods; 28 Howard Street; Hoffman House.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, carpets; 480 Broome Street; Hoffman House.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, hosiery and underwear; St. Denis Hotel.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Roanoke, Va.; E. Rosenbaum, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Rehder, J. H., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; J. H. Rehder, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Isaacs, cloaks and suits; Miss Walters, millinery, 121 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.
Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Landon, laces, 66 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. White, lamps, 8 Greene Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Weber, H., Sons & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; S. Weber, laces, white goods, cloaks, suits, and ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.
Keith, Eason & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Walker, hats and straw goods, 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; D. A. Roberts, carpets; St. George Hotel.
Winebrener, D. C., & Son, Frederick, Md.; J. T. Wood, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. J. Crowley, notions; 43 Leonard St.
Seelig, Bruen & Co., Helena, Ark.; B. Seelig, underwear; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Savoy.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. Becker, millinery; 377 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Goodman, silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Gladding, B. S., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss K. Mansell, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.
Fahy-Schantz Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss K. J. Naber, millinery; St. George Hotel.
Snook, G. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; G. Rentsch, notions; Hotel Albert.
Fordyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. E. Moore, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. Birkett, silks; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Fuchs, K., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. E. Rochs, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fuchs, K., & Co., Malone, N. Y.; Miss G. C. Williams, dry goods; Kensington Hotel.
McKelvy, J. M., Youngstown, Ohio; Mary Cormell, dry goods; Elizabeth Clark, millinery; Jennis Todd, millinery; Ste Denis Hotel.
Custer & Rice, Cincinnati, Ohio; William Rice, general merchandise; Bernard

The Wanamaker Store

Store will close daily at 5 o'clock until September 16th.
On that date usual hours of business will be resumed.

The Wanamaker Store

Continental Bicycles

A Remarkable Announcement

The famous Continental Bicycles, of which we have sold over *twenty thousand wheels*, have given universal satisfaction because of their enduring qualities.

We sold them at the first for *Eighty Dollars*, while identically the same wheels were being sold at the same time for *one hundred and twenty-five dollars*, under contracts imposed by the makers.

We have 154 of the 1901 wheels left, and shall have no more this season.

We will take a merely nominal price for this small remainder of perfect Continental Bicycles.

We offer them this morning until sold, at

$16.50

—for men's and women's wheels; with coaster brake, on men's wheels only, at $18. Telegraphic and mail orders will be filled in order of receipt as long as any of the wheels remain unsold. Basement.

School Supplies

for the Children

We are particular to a degree about the quality of the articles that enter into this sale. Take these Composition Books, for example—a dozen firms competed for the privilege of supplying them. Result—quality such as you find in no other books in New York at their prices.

Size 6x8, with flexible press-board covers:
36 leaves, 4c
48 leaves, 5c
60 leaves, 6c
72 leaves, 7c
96 leaves, 8c

The assortment of School Bags is wider than will be found elsewhere. The material is English waterproof, imported especially for the purpose, and made up in a variety of styles.

Prices of these, and other especially good values follow:

School Bags—
12 in., 50c and 85c
13 in., 60c and 90c
14 in., 70c and 90c
15 in., 80c and $1
Single Cloth School Bags, 25c
Double Cloth School Bags, 75c, with rings.

Pencil Boxes—
School Companions, of papier mache, highly finished; all with hinge cover, in fancy designs, 20c.
Imported Hard-wood Boxes, 30c.
Imported Black Mahogany Boxes, fancy tops, 50c.
Imported Louis XV. Boxes, fancy tops, 40c.
Imported Cedar Boxes, with lock and key, 40c.

Slates—
Antiseptic Slates, 6x9 in., 5c.
Mechanical Drawing Sets, 25c.

Blotting Paper, extra fine; 1 dozen colored sheets in package, 5c.
Commercial Stationery Store, Basement.

Children's Hosiery and Underwear

For the Coming School Days

This assortment of Children's Underwear and Hosiery is the outcome of continued experiment on our part, continued pressure upon the manufacturers to make them conform to our ideas, and a rejection of every garment that failed to come up to those ideas in the smallest detail.

The result is a stock of well-made, well-fitting, comfortable and durable underwear and hosiery for growing, restless boys and girls, for that most important period of the year—schooltime; a collection that you will not find equaled anywhere at these moderate prices:

Children's Underwear—

Medium weight white cotton vests, pantalettes and drawers; sizes 18 to 34, at 20c to 35c a garment, according to size.
Medium weight white or natural color merino vests, pantalettes and drawers; at 30c for size 18; advance 5c for each increasing size.
Medium weight gray merino vests; pantalettes and drawers; vests, size 18, 45c, rise 5c for each increasing size; pantalettes, size 18, 50c, rise 5c on each size; drawers, size 24, 65c, advance 5c on each size. Pantalettes and drawers in either knee or ankle lengths.
Medium weight white merino vests, long or short sleeves; size 18, 55c, advance 5c on each increasing size. Pantalettes and drawers to match in knee or ankle lengths; 60c for size 18, advance 5c on each increasing size.
Winter weight plain white merino vests, pantalettes and drawers; 40c for size 18, advance 5c on each increasing size.
Winter weight white merino vests; 55c for size 18, advance 10c on each increasing size. Pantalettes to match, in ankle lengths, at 65c for size 18, advance 10c on each size.
Winter weight natural color all-wool vests, pantalettes and drawers; size 18, 45c, advance 10c on each increasing size.
Winter weight white merino vests; size 18, 70c, advance 10c on each increasing size. Pantalettes and drawers to match; size 18—pantalettes, 80c; size 24—drawers, $1.10, advance 10c on each increasing size.

Children's Stockings—

Fast black ribbed cotton stockings, heavy weight, durable and elastic; sizes 6 to 7, at 20c; 7½ to 10, 25c pair.
Medium weight fast black ribbed cotton stockings with white feet; double knees, heel and toe; sizes 7 to 10, 20c to 30c, according to size.
Heavy weight ribbed fast black cotton stockings, regular made, full fashioned; double knees, heel and toe; sizes 6 to 10, 25c to 45c pair, according to size.
Medium weight fast black ribbed cotton stockings with split soles or unbleached feet; double knees, heel and toe; sizes 5½ to 10, 20c to 35c according to size.
Heavy weight plain fast black cotton stockings with split soles or unbleached feet; double knees, heel and toe; sizes 5 to 9, at 25c to 40c pair, according to size. Broadway.

Pretty White Dresses

For the Little Tots

They are part of a newly arrived collection of dainty white dresses for the children of 2 and 3 years. Mothers who take pleasure in dressing their little ones in pretty things—and what mother does not?—will find much to attract them in these charming combinations of fine lawn, lace and embroidery.

$2—Long-waisted Dress of fine lawn; yoke of hemstitched plaits; finished with pointed ruffle edge with lace; deep hem.
$2.50—Long-waisted Dress of fine lawn; yoke of hemstitched plaits with medallions; body and skirt plaited.
$5.50—Handsome little Dress of fine white lawn; extra long waist; pointed yoke and deep collar of Valenciennes insertion and lace; skirt has two rows of insertion and pointed ruffle.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Handsome New Carpets and Japanese Cotton Rugs

Choosing a Carpet? You will find stimulus and suggestion in a visit to our Carpet Store. It's rather more difficult to choose now than a week ago—so many new, beautiful carpets have come in meanwhile. For the parlor—soft colors, and fine two-toned effects in a superb variety of new designs. For library, dining-room or smoking-room—subdued patterns, and rich Oriental colorings. And hundreds of designs, for other rooms with expert help in picking out the one you want.

Choose your carpet carefully and without undue haste—we'll lay it for you whenever it suits you best.

A word about the

Japanese Cotton Rugs

These effective rugs, for bo doir or bedroom, were inexpensive even at their former prices.

About fifty of them remain, in blue-and-white, red and-white and green-and-white These are newly marked at *a third less than usual.*

These sizes and prices:

6 x 9 ft., $6, from $9
9x12 ft., $12, from $18
10 x 14 ft., $15.25, from $21.75
12 x 15 ft., $20, from $30

Third floor.

Added Vigor in The CHINA SALE

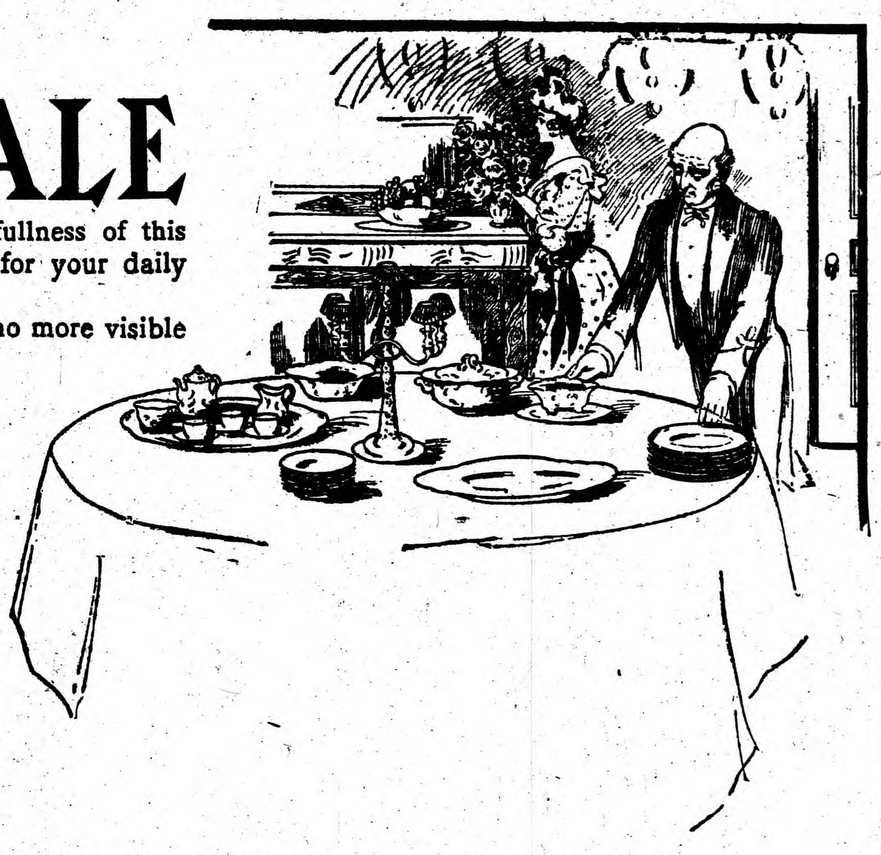
THERE'S something that approaches magic in the freshness and fullness of this stock of China and Glass, as it stands ready each morning for your daily onslaught.

Yesterday's gaps are filled over night in a twinkling, with no more visible diminution in the source of supply than is made by the cup of water that is dipped from a spring.

Visitors today will find new additions to admire—beautiful China that has just emerged from the darkness of the original barrels.

There are Dinner Sets, in a wide and satisfying variety of patterns; Pedestals and Jardinieres—a splendid showing of them—and many new pieces of much artistic worth among the Bric-a-Brac and Fancy China.

It is worth while for housekeepers to remember that this September Sale presents an unusual combination of virtues: An immense stock of China and Glass that is equaled in variety and completeness by few regular stocks, and that is priced at



A Third Below Regular Value

Detailed information of today's accessions to the Sale follows:

Bric-a-Brac—
Bric-a-brac has had scant mention during this sale, although we have sold more of these goods in a given time than in any previous sale. The goods and their prices have done this. A very full assortment at half the prices that we shall have to ask for similar goods in the Fall. Vases in a great variety of shapes and styles—
50c, regularly $1
75c, regularly $1.50
$1.50, regularly $3
$4, regularly $8
$5, regularly $8.50
$7, regularly $12
$2.50, regularly $5

Marbles and Pedestals—
New goods just opened, priced to be in line with this great September movement, which means a clear one-third saving to the customer.

Castilena Marble Busts and Figures—fancy subjects—
$3.25, regularly $5.50
$5, regularly $9
$8, regularly $14
$17.50, regularly $25
$22.50, regularly $32.50
$37.50, regularly $50

Pedestals in Green and White Marbles—
$7.50, regularly $10
$12, regularly $17.50
$17.50, regularly $25
$20, regularly $30

Jardinieres and Pedestals
Fall into line this morning at the following prices, which show savings of from one-third to one-half.
Jardinieres, blended colors—8 in., 50c, regularly 75c; 9 in., 60c, regularly $1; 10 in., 75c, regularly $1.25.
Jardinieres with handles, flower decorations, gold traced—6 in., $1.50, reduced from $2.50; 7 in., $2, reduced from $3.25; 8 in., $3, reduced from $4.25; 9 in., $3.50, reduced from $5.25.
Royal Bonn Jardinieres—7 in., $1, from $1.50; 9 in., $2, from $3.50.

Jars and Pedestals—
Beautifully decorated in blended colors—
$3.50, regularly $5
$5.50, regularly $8
$8, regularly $13.50
$7, regularly $10
$7.50, regularly $11.50
And numbers of others.

Dinner Sets—
More dinner sets are being sold than in any previous sale, and no wonder, when goods and prices are compared. Never have we been able to give greater values. Well made, beautifully decorated, perfect sets at much under present market prices. Several values mentioned out of a great number.

At $10—American porcelain dinner sets; all over floral decoration and all pieces gilt, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; well worth $16.50.
At $14—American porcelain dinner sets; 3 flower decorations and all pieces gilt; 113 pieces with soup tureen and 4 large platters; a regular $17 set.
At $15—English porcelain dinner sets; fine underglaze decorations; all pieces gilt; 113 pieces; reduced from $21.50.
At $13.50—Fine Austrian china dinner sets; 100 pieces; with soup tureen and 3 large platters; flower decorations and all handles gilt; a regular $22.50 set.
At $15—French china dinner sets of 101 pieces; flower decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters; worth $22.50.
At $16.50—Theodore Haviland dinner sets of 100 pieces, prettily decorated with flowers and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters; a regular $25 set.
At $22.50—Theodore Haviland dinner sets of 113 pieces; flower border decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters; regularly $37.50.
Also 1 set—$100, reduced from $120.
Also 1 set—$120, reduced from $175.
Also 1 set—$175, reduced from $250.
Also 1 set—$185, reduced from $280.

Fancy China—
Still splendid assortments of fine china pieces, at 25c, regular values 50c.
Plates, Sugars and Creams, Cups and Saucers, Olive Dishes, &c.
Chop Dishes, $1.25, regularly $1.85.
Salad Bowls, 50c and 75c, regularly 85c and $1.25.
Celery Trays, 30c and 75c, regularly 75c and $1.25.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, $1.15 and $1.65, from $2.25 and $2.50.
Ramikins and plates, $3 and $4 dozen, from $5 and $6.
Cake Plates, 75c and $1, regularly $1.25 and $1.50.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1 and $1.25, from $1.50 and $2.
Covered Muffin Dishes, 75c and $1, from $1 and $1.50.

Rich Cut Glass—
Bowls, 8 in., $3, regularly $5; 8 in., $4.50, from $7.50; 9 in., $5.50, from $8.
Celery Trays, $2.75 and $3, worth $3.75 and $5.
Olive Dishes, $1.50 and $1.75, worth $2.50 and $2.75.
Water Caraffes, $3.50, from $5.
Water Tumblers, $2.75 dozen, worth $4.50.
Flower Vases, $1.50 and $2, worth $2.50 and $3.50.
Flower Vases, $2.50, from $3.50.

Shoes---Rubber and Leather

Bargains in Each

Operations of utmost importance run along side by side in our Shoe Store today.

Perfect rubbers, of the best grade, for men, women and children, are being sold at half of our already low regular prices. Women's Shoes, of the newest and scarcest leather we know of, are being sold at a third below their value. A word of the leather shoes first:

Black Ideal Kidskin Shoes and Boots at $2.40---

Ideal kid is the new patent leather—soft, flexible, durable, highly finished. The leather is of our own selection, made up under our close supervision. Result, *a dollar saved to you on every pair you buy.* Either button or lace shoes and Oxfords, with best oak leather soles, welted and stitched.

Next, some information about the Sale of Overshoes:

Women's Rubbers (with heel; sizes 2½ to 8)—
Storm rubbers and regular sandals, 25c. Our regular price 50c.
Storm rubbers, fleece-lined, 37c. Our regular price 75c.
Footholds, 20c. Our regular price 40c.
Eight-button Arctics, fleece-lined, 75c. Our regular price $1.50.
Storm and regular Alaskas, fleece-lined, 37c. Our regular price 75c.
Buckle Arctics, fleece-lined, 50c. Our regular price $1.
Three-buckle Arctics, fleece-lined, 87c. Our regular price $1.75.

Men's Rubbers—
Storm rubbers and sandals, 37c. Our regular price 75c.
Four-buckle Storm Arctics, $1. Our regular price $2.

Men's and Boys' Rubbers in Annex Store.
Women's and Girls' Rubbers, Basement.

Men's Rubbers—
Storm and low-cut Alaskas, fleece-lined, 45c and 50c. Regular price 90c and $1.
Buckle Arctics, 62c. Our regular price $1.25.

Girls' Rubbers—Sizes 11 to 2.
Storm rubbers or plain sandals, 20c. Our regular price 40c.
Storm rubbers, fleece-lined, 25c. Our regular price 50c.
Storm Alaskas, fleece-lined, 37c. Our regular price 75c.
Eight-button Arctics, fleece-lined, 62c. Our regular price $1.25.

Boys' Rubbers, sizes 11 to 2, 25c. Our regular price 50c.

Children's Rubbers, sizes 5 to 10½—
Storm rubbers or plain sandals, 17c. Our regular price 35c.
Storm Alaskas, fleece-lined, 25c. Our regular price 50c.

A Well-Timed Sale of Silks

For Your Autumn Needs

The extraordinary values exemplified in these silks are augmented by the timeliness of the offering. There's a great power in appropriateness. These silks are appropriate. They fit in admirably with your plans for Winter dresses, waists—whatever, in short, you need silks for.

In quantity and variety, in newness and freshness, in beauty of color and design, they offer a charming and almost unlimited field for choosing; at prices that average

A Quarter to a Third Less Than Their Worth

These are some of the numerous kinds that are represented in the sale:

Plain Colored Taffetas
Fancy Striped Taffetas
Satin Duchesse in colors
Changeable Taffetas
Brocaded Lustreuse
Brocaded Taffetas
Colored Poplins
Figured Gros de Londres
Striped and Plaid Bengalines
Plaid Taffetas
Colored Surahs

Of four groups more particular mention today:

55c, worth $1.25 to $1.50—
Striped Bengalines, Brocaded Lustreuse and Plaid Bengalines. They are suitable for waists, dresses or rich linings; being a soft weave and somewhat clinging they are more suitable for entire gowns.

60c, value 75c—
Plain Taffetas. Fifty-two shades of plain and changeable taffetas for waists, skirts or linings, in complete range of colorings; both street and evening shades.

Rotunda.

75c, value $1.25 and $1.50—
Plaid Taffetas They say plaids will be much worn this year; at any rate, they are frequently asked for. Now they are here at about one-half regular prices. Rich taffetas with satin cross bars, in light and dark colorings, including black and white. Splendid for children's wear. Also plaid taffetas with neat hemstitched stripes.

65c, value 85c and $1—
Fancy Striped Taffetas in street and evening shades; 14 colorings to choose from; lace stripes in white separated by hair-line stripes also in white.

Superb Wraps from Abroad

An Elaborate Collection

Women of taste and discernment will find much in this constantly growing collection of superb wraps from abroad, over which they can rightly grow enthusiastic.

Every day brings new riches; scarcely a steamer sails from Europe that does not bear a precious freight destined to add to the beauty of the gathering.

Every imaginable style of wrap is represented, from the jaunty, short box coat, to the luxurious opera or carriage wrap. The tendency of the wraps is toward increased length and looseness of cut. Velour du Nord and rough cloths are much used; trimmings are of braid in elaborate patterns. Collars and edgings of fur and applications of cloth aid in producing extremely rich effects.

A word of price-ranges:

Jackets, $35 to $85.
Box Jackets, $21 to $30.
Three-quarter Length Coats, $25 to $145.
Paletots and Newmarkets, $62 to $220.
Evening Wraps, $60 to $300.
Capes of Cloth and Silk, $46 to $160.
Golf Capes, $16.50 to $26.

Second floor.

Women's Gloves

To Wear Just Now

These are of lambskin—soft, good-looking, and, now that the weather manifests certain signs of cooling off—of just the right weight to be comfortable.

They have two clasps, and you may have them in tan, gray, mode or white, as you elect. 75c a pair.

Tenth street.

Women's Handkerchiefs, 12½c

Regular 25c Value

As to the wherefore, that's a question that concerns chiefly ourselves and the importers.

You will doubtless be content to know that the handkerchiefs are those we usually sell at 25c each, that they have all-linen centres, and are prettily trimmed with lace, and that their price is

12½c each

Broadway.

The Best $15 Suits

For Fall And Winter

The statement sounds self-satisfied, but we make it nevertheless: These are the *best* Fifteen Dollar Suits obtainable.

Each year we add to our clothing experience; each year we make our suits just a little better. Gets harder every year, though, to find where to put that "little."

New Fall styles are now here—blue and black cheviot suits; the most serviceable and best-looking suits you can wear.

They are well put together; the collars all hand-padded, the buttonholes all silk-sewed throughout. $15.

Then there's a special offering of Men's Black Thibet Suits at $12. We secured the material, enough for a hundred suits, below the regular price; otherwise the price would be $15. These hundred suits at $12 each.

Stylish Tailored Suits

For Girls

This showing of the new tailor-made suits for girls of 14 and 16 is as comprehensive and representative of its kind as our greater collection of suits for women.

The dresses have the same distinctiveness of style, and show the same care of treatment, that characterize the sumptuous gowns planned for the grown-ups. The most recent styles are here, tempered with sufficient juvenility to make them charmingly appropriate for their young wearers.

From a well-made and stylish suit of homespun at $15, with blouse jacket and corduroy collar, to the suit at $42, of corduroy, lined throughout with silk, the gradations of price are easy and plentiful. Two other hints:

$16.50—Suit of Venetian cloth, blouse jacket, collar and belt of corduroy.
$22.50—Suit of heavy etamine, jaunty Norfolk jacket, velvet collar and belt; new tight skirt.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Charming French Ribbons

A New Showing

You get a first fascinating glimpse of them this morning—a few of the earliest arrivals are here awaiting your admiration. And they are well worthy of it—the newest, brightest triumphs of the designers in the great French ribbon centres, St. Etienne and Lyons.

There's room merely to indicate the various sorts, the wealth of color, the originality of design. Taffeta ribbons, with velvet stripes; a new plush ribbon in curiously beautiful shades, with a long silky nap—yet light as a feather because of the taffeta back; gros-grain ribbons in two-toned effects; broad Pompadour ribbons in new warp-printed designs, with rich satin stripes; satin-finished taffeta plaids, Roman stripes and remarkably stylish black-and-white designs—these are some of the new ribbons included in the showing. Prices run from 75c to $5 a yard. Broadway.

Some New Petticoats

In Attractive Fall Styles

Daily accessions to this stock of dainty garments for women's wear are indulging in friendly rivalry for your attention. Today, for instance, these new petticoats have the floor. They are of Mercerized Sateen, in attractive shades and styles which fit them well to be worn under the new Fall costumes:

$1.50—Of Mercerized Sateen, umbrella ruffle, trimmed with knife plaiting and bias folds above.
$1.75—Of Mercerized Sateen, umbrella ruffle, trimmed with three small knife plaited ruffles.
$2.25—Of Mercerized Sateen, two corded ruffles, trimmed with two pinked ruffles on edge.
$2.75—Of Mercerized Sateen, umbrella ruffle, trimmed with two small ruffles and cluster plaitingon ruffles.
Many other styles, of Sateen, $1 to $4.25; of Moreen, trimmed with ruffle of same, others with silk ruffle, $4.50 to $7.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JAMES BUTLER (CHOICE GROCERIES)

VERY BEST CREAMERY BUTTER 19 cts. POUND.

JAMES BUTLER (CHOICE GROCERIES)

VERY BEST CREAMERY BUTTER 19 cts. POUND.

JAMES BUTLER GROCERIES

VERY BEST CREAMERY BUTTER 19 cts. POUND.

JAMES BUTLER (CHOICE GROCERIES)

NEW YORK:

Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.

217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1382 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2228 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., near 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2643 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 80th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
654 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 165th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3363 Third Ave., near 186th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

BUTTER AGAIN!

Our special sale of Butter last week met with splendid success. But this was to be expected, as never before was so great a quantity of the fanciest creamery Butter offered for sale, nor never, to our knowledge, was a price so low, quoted for Butter of the equal grade. Evidently the great public appreciate these special sales of ours, therefore, we announce to-day a continuation of our great Butter Sale for the balance of this week.

THE PRICE SPEAKS FOR ITSELF,

so nothing need be said on that score. A chief feature of the sale will be that we place no restriction on quantity. Grocers, of course, will not be supplied, but consumers can have from a pound to a tub at the price named. So much for price and quantity. As to quality, we want to say that you have our absolute guarantee that every pound of Butter passing over our counters during this sale will be the finest produced by the best creameries in this country.

VERY BEST FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER,

SPECIAL, 19 CENTS A POUND.

POTATOES.

During the sale this week Potatoes will be one of our leading items. Quality considered, no such Potato Sale as this has taken place in New York in many a long day.

Prime Long Island Potatoes,

At 15 Cents a Basket.

FREE THIS WEEK.

¼-Pound Box Azure Ball Blue WITH ONE POUND Butler's Famous Fresh Roasted Coffees, in the Bean at 17c., 20c. and 25c., or one pound Best Combination at 15c.

Johnnie Cake Crackers, something new, delicious; a pound..... 7c
Lemons, extra large, juicy Messina; a dozen..... 9c
Prunes, fancy, large Santa Clara; a pound, 8c.; medium size..... 5c
Salad Oil, best domestic; pint bottle..... 8c
Olive Oil, best imported; pint bottle..... 28c
Fancy Head Rice, very best; a pound..... 7c
Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, our best; pint bottle, 15c.; ½ pint..... 8c
Potted Ham or Tongue, special; ½-pound can..... 4c
Bromangelon, the famous jelly powder; a package..... 11c
Gelatine, XLCR Brand, our best; a package, 5c.; or 3 for..... 13c

SPECIAL COMBINATION OFFER

of Two of Our Leading Specialities: JAR OF LIBERTY JAM, BOTTLE OF LIBERTY PICKLES, Gherkins, Onions or Chow Chow, Both for 16c.

New Peas, Hubbard's Early June; a can..... 10c
New Peas, Essie Brand, extra sifted, our best; a can..... 15c
French Peas, Dupont Brand, Petit Pois; a can..... 12c
Asparagus, Fancy California, Golden State Brand; a can..... 23c
Asparagus, choice California, Amadore Brand; a can..... 15c
Corn or Succotash, the famous Essie Brand, fancy Maine pack; a can..... 10c
Peaches, Patapsco Brand, Baltimore pack; a can..... 10c
California Peaches or Pears, White Clover Brand; a can..... 15c
California Apricots, Overland Brand; a can..... 14c
California Gage or Egg Plums, our best Essie Brand; a can..... 13c

FREE THIS WEEK.

¼-Pound Box Black Pepper WITH ONE POUND BUTLER'S FAMOUS TEAS (all kinds), at 29c. or 35c. a pound.

Concentrated Ammonia, our best; large bottle..... 10c
Laundry Soap, Butler's Best Borax; 12-oz. cake, 4c.; or 2 for..... 7c
Washing Powder, Clenswel Brand, our best, 4-pound box..... 14c
French Sardines, Rolland Brand, ¼s with key; a can..... 12c
Anderson's Concentrated Soup; a can, 7c.; or 2 for..... 20c
Salmon, fancy sock-eye, Sport Brand; 1-pound flat can..... 16c
Butler's Best French Mustard, extra fine; large bottle..... 8c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Peerless Brand, our best; a bottle..... 12c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, Trovatore Brand, imported; ½-pound package..... 5c
Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand, finest packed; a 2-pound package..... 9c

FLOUR.

Pride of St. Louis Brand.

The most perfect Flour milled in America. In this Flour we have combined all of the qualities that go to produce the best in bread and pastry.

7-pound Bag . . 17c
24½ " " (⅛ bbl.) 49c
Barrel $3.95

JAMES BUTLER (CHOICE GROCERIES)

¼-POUND PACKAGE AZURE BALL BLUE FREE THIS WEEK WITH ONE POUND 15c., 17c., 20c. or 25c. COFFEE.

JAMES BUTLER (CHOICE GROCERIES)

Prices Quoted do not apply to our Suburban Stores.

JAMES BUTLER (CHOICE GROCERIES)

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187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
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97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
689 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Av., nr. Meserole Av.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffin St.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.

167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.

889 Avenue D, cor. Anderson St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY SUIT

George Chapman, One of the Directors, Talks of the Case.

Says the Plaintiff Should Have Returned His Share of "Unearned" Dividend Before Bringing Action.

The officers and Directors of the Electric Vehicle Company were not served yesterday with the papers in the suit begun against the company by Richard Siegman, a stockholder, to have the Directors held responsible for $380,000 in dividends declared by them, which dividends it is claimed were not earned. Consequently they were not disposed to talk much about the case.

George H. Day, President of the company, had gone to Hartford, where the concern's largest plant is located, and the other officers referred inquirers to the company's counsel, James Hayes, who said he did not care to make a statement until he had read over the papers in the case. Some of the Directors seen were more communicative. One of them, George Chapman, counsel for Col. John Jacob Astor, whom he succeeded last January as a Director, said:

"Col. Astor has not yet been served with any papers, nor have I. It is hard to say much about the matter until I have seen the papers and know just what Mr. Siegman's allegations are. There have been no dividends declared by the company since I have been a Director, and I am confident that whatever dividends were declared previous to that time were earned. Col. Astor has never given any personal attention to the affairs of the concern. He withdrew from the Directorate because he had not time to devote to it.

"If, as Mr. Siegman claims, $380,000 was paid out in dividends which were not earned, it would seem that he ought to return his share of them before beginning suit. I do not understand that he did this. His suit is probably begun under a New Jersey statute which makes the Directors of a corporation personally liable for any unearned dividends declared by them. I do not know Mr. Siegman personally, and do not know what amount of stock in the company he holds."

The Electric Vehicle Company stock in March, 1899, went up to 133, and in April to 150. The day before the suit was brought by Siegman the stock was quoted as low as 1½ for common and 3 for preferred. It is not a listed security, being dealt in on the curb only. When asked for an explanation of this depreciation, Mr. Chapman said he was not able to account for it satisfactorily.

"The only reason I know of," he said, "was because the electric motors used on the vehicles were found to be uncertain, and consequently the gasomobiles and vehicles propelled by other power than electricity gained in popularity. But recently a new motor has been constructed. This one is guaranteed, and the business of the company has been picking up."

Another official of the company, in speaking of the suit, said that Mr. Siegman, previous to commencing his action, had visited the officers of the company, at 100 Broadway, and after professing friendliness to the management, had asked for various information. The accounts of the company were made accessible to him, and shortly afterward a communication was received from his attorney announcing his intention to bring suit.

The Electric Vehicle Company, which was incorporated in 1899, has plants in Hartford, Elizabethport, and Chicago. The one at Elizabethport was formerly the Riker plant. The authorized capital stock consists of $8,000,000 of 8 per cent. non-cumulative preferred and $10,000,000 of common stock.

The dividends that Mr. Siegman says were not earned were declared as follows: April, 1899, 8 per cent., and April, 1900, 2 per cent. on preferred; April, July, September, and December, 1899, 2 per cent. each on common stock.

The Directors charged by Mr. Siegman with having voted illegally to declare dividends when none were earned are Isaac L. Rice, Martin Maloney, D. H. Shea, F. J. Regan, and George Chapman. Daniel H. Shea was the office boy who achieved notoriety by negotiating a $2,000,000 loan from the State Trust Company.

The Electric Vehicle Company is the controlling corporation of various concerns, capitalized altogether at over $100,000,000. It owns and operates the Metropolitan Express Company service on the Broadway line and owns the right to operate stages, busses, or wagons on Fifth Avenue or other streets in New York in perpetuity. The company recently purchased the Holland Torpedo Boat Company and will build boats for the Government. It is the parent company of the various electric vehicle and cab companies throughout the United States. Its main branch in this city is known as the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company.

In last June Benjamin Meyer brought suit against the company to prevent the Directors from collecting an assessment of 10 per cent. on its capital.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Sept. 4.—Martin Maloney, one of the Directors of the Electric Vehicle Company, was asked to-day about the charges made by Richard Siegman that the company had paid dividends illegally. He said: "There is absolutely nothing in the charges."

Receiver for General Vehicle Company.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson has granted in Jersey City an order making William G. E. See permanent receiver for the General Vehicle Company of New York. Mr. See was appointed temporary receiver when application was made three weeks ago to have the company declared insolvent. Counsel for the concern said yesterday that an effort would be made to reorganize, but that no action could be taken until Mr. See had submitted his report.

DR. LYMAN'S AUTOMOBILE HELD

United States Appraisers Decide that Its Value Is $4,500, and that Duty Must Be Paid on It.

A return was sent yesterday from the Appraiser's Stores to the office of the Collector of the Port, regarding an automobile brought into the country by Dr. J. Grant Lyman. Dr. Lyman claimed that the vehicle should come in free of duty, as a part of his "household effects," which had been used by him abroad for a period exceeding a year.

Appraiser Wakeman's examiners hold, however, that the automobile was substantially new, and that duty should be paid on it. The value was placed at $4,500, it is said. If Collector Bidwell should decide that the return made is correct, he may order the confiscation of the automobile.

At the Custom House nothing was known concerning Dr. Lyman's automobile, as the matter has not been brought to the official or unofficial attention of the authorities there.

Dr. Lyman, during the stock market boom two years ago, amassed a comfortable fortune through the friendship and advice, it was said, of John W. Gates and other prominent operators, who made their headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria. Over a year ago he purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange and opened offices in the Exchange Court Building. Not long afterward he came into notice as one of the promoters of the International Zinc Company of Joplin, Mo., which later went into a receivership and has been reorganized.

Gen. Babcock's Widow Insane.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Sanitary Officer Frank has signed an order for the temporary confinement of Mrs. Catharine A. Babcock, widow of Gen. Babcock, who was chief of staff for Gen. Grant, in St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane. The confinement is to continue only until the Supreme Court of the District can inquire into Mrs. Babcock's condition. She was taken into custody at the instance of her boarding house keeper, who complained to the police of her peculiar conduct. Mrs. Babcock is said to have worried much in recent years over her financial condition, but her apparent mental aberration is of recent occurrence.

CONGESTION OF BAGGAGE AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

Return of Summer Tourists Creates Unusual Confusion.

Transfer Companies, Working Day and Night, Unable to Guarantee Prompt Deliveries—A Harvest for Small Truckmen.

The return rush of New York's migratory population from village and mountain and seaside is on. The man with the dress suit case and the tan and the woman with the freckles and the heavily strapped trunk are coming back by tens of thousands, to take up the grind for another year. They are swarming out of every railway station in the city, and their belongings are choking up the baggage rooms. The railway people expect this sort of thing every year, beginning with the first days of September and continuing throughout the month, but they were unprepared for the tremendous rush that set in this year. As a result there is an unprecedented congestion of baggage.

This condition is being felt most at the Grand Central Station. The resources of the company are being taxed to the utmost. On Tuesday, 578 trains were accommodated at the big terminal station, and the majority of these were incoming. The entire number of trains consisted of a total of 2,948 cars. Every car was crowded, so that it may be easily imagined the number of persons who pushed and crowded about the big building during the day. Tuesday was a record-breaking day, partly on account of the fact that it followed Labor Day, which, in turn, followed one half and one whole holiday, and partly on account of the travel to and from the Buffalo Exposition. But this sort of thing has been going on since about Aug. 26, which is several days earlier than the annual return tourist's rush usually begins. The end of the races at Saratoga brought vacationists back by thousands.

It was comparatively easy for the great swarms of returning ones to push their way out of the station, but to get their baggage away was an entirely different matter. Incoming passengers at the Grand Central Station walked through lanes of trunks and stumbled over vast piles of dress suit cases and hat boxes. Two thousand trunks were stacked up on the platform, and over 5,000 more were stowed away in the huge baggage room extending from Forty-second to Forty-fifth Street. Two hundred baggagemen pulled and hauled and banged and shattered throughout the day and night, but as fast as the trunks were cleared away other trains dumped more. On Tuesday 6,000 pieces of baggage were received between 5 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and nearly 10,000 pieces were dumped in during the twenty-four hours. Yesterday between 8,000 and 9,000 pieces were brought in. The air on the platform and in the immense baggage room was rent with the shouts of the baggage smashers, the yells of the expressmen, and the thud of the electric "saratoga," banging up against the elongated "steamer." The imprecations of the men whose trunks were buried beneath many tons of other trunks and the lamentations of the women who had lost their checks added to the din.

The two big express companies were employing about sixty wagons each, working day and night. The companies have been forced at times to refuse orders simply because it is impossible to get trucks enough to handle the business. The two companies can handle between them in the neighborhood of 5,000 pieces of baggage a day, but at present they are from twenty-four to forty-eight hours behind in their deliveries. They cannot guarantee any time for the delivery of baggage. Small truckmen are reaping a harvest and charging fancy prices for deliveries.

Baggage Master McCully at the Grand Central Station said that the rush of trunks so far this season went ahead of anything within his recollection.

While the stagnation of baggage was more apparent at the Grand Central Station than elsewhere there was a tremendous influx at nearly all the other terminals. At the stations of the West Shore and Ontario and Western Roads, at the foot of West Forty-second Street, it was said that the daily receipts of baggage since the 30th of August have been from 1,800 to 2,400 pieces, whereas the ordinary receipts are about 300 pieces. Baggage Agent Snider stated that returning travel this year has been fully 20 per cent. greater than in other seasons; but that while his increased force was able to handle the extra business, the work required labor during every hour of the day and night. The Franklin Street Station of the same roads was said to be handling about 1,000 trunks a day.

The rush season of returning tourists over the Pennsylvania Road does not begin before the 15th of this month, but it was said yesterday that already the first effects of the returning crowds were being felt.

PUBLIC WORKS OF LONDON.

Prof. C. W. Haskins Tells of Sewers, Streets, and Tramways in the English City.

Prof. Charles Waldo Haskins, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance, was among the passengers who arrived here on the White Star liner Majestic yesterday. After referring to the County Council and the twenty-eight districts which with their separate Councils govern the City of London, he said:

"The disposal of sewage is the work of the Main Drainage Committee of the London County Council. All the sewage of the city is conveyed by 87½ miles of main intercepting sewers to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, where the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated and the harmless matter is allowed to flow into the river. The solid matter, amounting to 2,300,000 tons in a year, is then carried out to sea by a fleet of six specially constructed vessels.

"Authority has been given for the widening of the Strand and the formation of a new street 100 feet wide from Holborn to the Strand. The work is now proceeding under the conditions set forth by the Land Clauses and Construction act of 1845 and amendments which laid out the method of procedure in such cases. The local Borough Councils and the Committee of Parliament think that work let out on contract is the more advantageous, while the County Council claims that better results are obtainable by doing the work itself, paying higher rates to the workmen employed by them. To carry out this latter plan a Works Department was formed for the purpose of carrying out building, painting, sewer construction, and other works, without the intervention of contractors.

"So we in New York need not despair of finding a satisfactory method of conducting public business, when we see the City of London, which has been established for centuries, struggling with the same problem. London is attempting to obtain the municipal ownership of tramways. The city purchased, in 1898, fifty miles of lines and depots leased to the North Metropolitan Tramways Company until 1910. On Dec. 31, 1898, the Council purchased the undertaking of the London Tramways Company, which is the largest of the systems south of the Thames. The Council claims that the public gets better service, and at a small profit, but the members of the Parliamentary Committee are not satisfied that this has been proved, and they desire, before giving a definite opinion, that a longer test be made.

"London seems to be a well-regulated and well-ordered city, and I think we might learn something from her in the matter of good municipal government for New York.

"I had an appointment to talk over these municipal matters with certain members of the Council and of the Committee of Parliament, to whom are referred such important questions of public business; and it seemed to me that it would be well for Americans to study the organizations and systems of foreign cities. We are a progressive people, and we can well afford to adopt methods which are shown to be best."

Mrs. G. W. Curtis's Home Burned.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4.—The Summer residence of Mrs. George William Curtis, widow of a well-known journalist, was burned to-day. The fire started in the barn, and a horse, cow, and a dog were burned to death. The house caught fire, but there was time to save much of the furniture and many valuable works of art. The loss is estimated at $5,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO OPEN

Two New Buildings Will Be Ready for the 267,000 Pupils on Monday.

Many Additions to Old Structures Being Pushed So that All Children of Greater New York May Be Received.

The city's public schools open on next Monday. All of the old schools will throw open their doors, and in addition two new ones will be ready for use. When the schools closed in the Summer there were 14,000 pupils in part-time or half-time classes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Three thousand new seats have been put in the schools, which will accommodate 6,000 pupils. When the schools closed there were 245,000 pupils in regular attendance in these boroughs. It is estimated that there will be 12,000 new pupils to enter the schools on next Monday. The increase for the entire city will be near 25,000.

Twenty-six Inspectors are at work to see to it that all children of school age in the city are on hand or accounted for next week. Last year there was a total of 34,180 cases of truancy investigated. Of these 8,135 cases had been to school before, but had left, while 4,220 were picked up on the streets and sent to school.

In spite of the efforts, however, that are being made to see to it that all children of school age are accounted for on the school records, the fact is that there are not enough accommodations for them all when they are brought into the schools. The greatest trouble will doubtless be in the Bronx Borough, where there has been so much building lately.

The additional seats which will be provided next week will be for the most part in the new School No. 171, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, reaching through from One Hundred and Third to One Hundred and Fourth Street. In this school there will be 2,400 seats. The other school which is expected to be ready on Monday is School No. 44, on the southeast corner of Hubert and Collister Streets. The building contains twenty-nine classrooms, physical and manual training rooms, and a roof playground. In addition to this school, 400 new seats are to be provided in the school at 137 Henry Street. School No. 44 will make an official opening on Monday, though the building may not be in condition for occupancy by that time.

To serve in the new classes which are to be established the Committee on Teachers of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx has nominated sixty persons from lists furnished by the Boards of Examiners. The School Board will hold a special meeting to-night to vote on these names.

Work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible on a number of new public school buildings. The Superintendent of School Buildings has reported to President Miles M. O'Brien of the Board of Education that the following new buildings will be ready for use on the dates specified:

School No. 173, on One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, between Grant and Morris Avenues. The building contains sixteen classrooms, two kindergarten rooms, one assembly room, which can be subdivided into six classrooms, if required, and a manual training room. The building will be ready on Sept. 15 of this year.

School No. 61, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. The addition which is being made to this school will have twelve classrooms, a cooking room, and a workshop. The work on the structure was delayed by the strike, but the building will be completed by Oct. 1.

School No. 133, southwest corner of Fox and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. The addition being made to this building contains sixteen classrooms and one kindergarten. The contract calls for the completion of the building on Sept. 14.

Public School No. 2, (annex,) a leased building at 137 Henry Street, will have eight classrooms.

In the Borough of Brooklyn the following new school buildings and additions will be ready for opening on Monday:

Public School No. 84, addition, Glenmore Avenue and Watkins Street; 18 classrooms, one assembly room, and gymnasium.

Public School No. 105, addition, Fort Hamilton Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets; 4 classrooms and teachers' room.

Public School No. 122, Harrison Avenue, Heyward and Rutledge Streets; 34 classrooms, 2 kindergartens, and an assembly room.

Public School No. 123, Irving Avenue, between Willoughby Avenue and Suydam Street; 26 classrooms, 1 assembly room, and gymnasium.

Public School No. 126, Meserole Avenue, between Lorimer Street and Guernsey Street; 34 classrooms, 2 kindergartens, an an assembly room.

Public School No. 127, Seventh Avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets; 20 classrooms and an assembly room.

Public School No. 128, Twenty-first Avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets; 20 classrooms and an assembly room.

Public School No. 131, Fort Hamilton Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets; 20 classrooms and an assembly room.

Public School No. 134, Eighteenth Avenue and Ocean Parkway; 20 classrooms and an assembly room.

The following leased buildings will be opened for school sessions on Monday:

Annex, Erasmus Hall High School, 977 Flatbush Avenue; will accommodate about 50 pupils.

Annex, Public School No. 8, 61 Poplar Street, (kindergarten;) will accommodate about 50 pupils.

In the Borough of Queens Public School No. 5, Long Island City, opens with twenty-six classrooms, one assembly room, and two playrooms in the basement. The first half of the building will be ready for opening next Monday.

Public School No. 79, Whitestone, will have twenty classrooms and one assembly room. The building will be ready for occupancy Oct. 15.

KILLED BY STEAM ROLLER.

Thomas Jennings Injured So Badly that He Died Before Ambulance Arrived.

Many onlookers who had been watching the asphalting of Madison Avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, shortly before noon yesterday, stood by helpless and saw Thomas Jennings, fifty years old, of 237 East Sixty-third Street, an Inspector for the Board of Public Improvements, run over and killed by a thirteen-ton steam roller.

The man stepped directly in front of the machine as two trolley cars passed, drowning the noise. He bent down as if to pick up something from the new pavement. The big roller cylinders, eight feet in diameter, prevented John Cusack, thirty-one years old, of 163 West Sixtieth Street, from seeing him as he stooped, but the spectators shouted to him to stop, and he reversed the engine. The weight box above the rollers struck Jennings and tumbled him on the pavement.

"Roll!" yelled a man in the crowd. The unfortunate man did roll, but toward the advancing locomotive instead of away from it, and, with its final revolutions, it rolled one of his arms and one of his legs into the asphalt, and stopped as it crushed in the ribs on his left side.

Then it was backed off of the man, who died before the arrival of an ambulance in charge of Dr. Slevin from Harlem Hospital. The body was taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, while Cusack, who is employed by the Sicilian Asphalt Company, was arrested and held in $1,500 bail by Coroner Hart, pending the inquest.

SAVES CHILD FROM PARK LAKE.

Brave Boy Rescuer Disappears Without Disclosing His Identity.

John and Margaret Sullivan of 1,364 Third Avenue, owe the life of their five-year-old daughter Maggie, who accidentally fell into the lake in Central Park yesterday, to the presence of mind and bravery of a ragged urchin, whom nobody seems to know. The youthful life-saver disappeared without telling who he was or where he lived.

The child had been playing in the vicinity of the curved bridge on the Ramble side of the lake, and tumbled into the water. Near by was a boy about twelve or thirteen years old. He had been watching the child play. When she fell into the lake he jumped to his feet, shed his shirt as he ran, and without hesitation dived in after the sinking girl. He caught her under one arm and swam to the edge of the inclosure about the lake, where he was helped out by a policeman.

While the policeman was calling a Park ambulance her rescuer disappeared.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN TEXAS

Six Men Get Two Bags of Booty from Express Safe.

Then Run Away with the Locomotive—Officials Refuse to Tell Amount Stolen.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 4.—The Cotton Belt passenger train south-bound, due to leave Texarkana at 9:25 o'clock last night, was delayed in its departure and did not get out until 11 o'clock. It reached the Texas and Pacific crossing, four miles south of Texarkana, about 11:25 P. M. As it stopped, six men boarded the train. Two of these got on the locomotive and compelled the engineer and fireman to go back and cut the mail and express cars from the train. When this had been done, the six men boarded the locomotive, left the fireman with the train, and the engineer was instructed to pull out south. The train was run to Eylau, a small siding, where a stop was made.

While one man guarded the locomotive, the others went back to the express car, forced the doors, and blew open the safe. They took their time at the work, and when they had concluded, returned to the locomotive with two sacks heavy with booty. These they tossed on the locomotive. Turning to the engineer, one of them said:

"We will just shell road you here. You are not the only engineer in this crowd, and I guess we can run the machine a few miles without your assistance. When you locate your wagon, figure the run in on your mileage, as we wont put in time for the run we make."

Putting out the headlight, the bandit engineer opened the throttle and pulled out. Engineer Henderson was left with the express and mail cars and the messenger and postal clerk. He made his way to a section house near the scene, and, procuring a handcar and some assistance in propelling it, started on a search for the locomotive. At a point south of Rowan, within four miles of Red Water, they came upon the deserted machine on the main track, throttle closed, lights out, and no one in sight. The engine was at the bottom of a grade, and either had been deserted or been left at a point further north and was allowed by its own weight to seek the level track. Engineer Henderson took possession, backed to the express and mail cars, and coupled up.

The train was not put together until early this morning. Some time after midnight Henderson succeeded in getting his locomotive and the two cars back to where the first stop was made by the robbers, and the train proceeded south to Mount Pleasant, the division point. There a full report was made, and the officials of the company ordered everything possible done to locate the robbers.

In the meantime Conductor Armstrong and several passengers had walked back to Texarkana and given the alarm. Without delay the Sheriff organized a posse and started in pursuit and the conductor returned to his train. The passengers were not molested.

While Superintendent Russ of the Pacific Express Company admits that the robbers secured much money, he refuses to make a statement.

The work was done by men more experienced in railroading than in robbery. They knew the stops of the train and were prepared for the emergency thus presented. It was not necessary for them to flag the engineer, and when he stopped for the crossing they climbed aboard. They were armed, but did not make unnecessary display of their weapons. All were masked and each wore a coat. The country where the hold-up occurred is densely wooded, so that the robbers have had an opportunity to double on their tracks through the timber and hide their route.

Accepts Call to New York.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 4.—The Rev. Robert Bagnel of the First Methodist Episcopal Church has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Metropolitan Temple, New York.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1901.

OFFICES:

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Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 608 Sansom Street.
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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE ENDING OF THE STEEL STRIKE.

There is nothing creditable to organized labor nor helpful to its cause in the way in which the Steel strike is being permitted to "peter out." The leaders of the Amalgamated Association should have recognized defeat at least as soon as it was evident to disinterested observers, and have made the best terms they could for their unfortunate following, who have absolutely nothing to show for the loss of two months' wages. The considerable desertions already reported will soon leave SHAFFER and his executive associates in the position of Casabianca, the boy whom "John Paul" has described as "young Mr. Whitehouse." Very likely there is now nothing else for them to do, but in that case their persistence in clinging to "the battle's wreck" should not be imputed unto them for righteousness. Indeed, it requires less courage to remain on "the burning deck" than to take the more immediate but no less certain risk of the deep sea.

The men who are deserting the Amalgamated and going back to work will soon be in so formidable a majority that opprobrious epithets will have no terrors for them. They seem to be very well satisfied with their position, and probably regret nothing so much as that they made the mistake of permitting themselves to be "pulled out." At no time has the United States Steel Corporation expressed or manifested any resentment toward its former employés or made any conditions either unjust or humiliating. Mr. SCHWAB is reported to have said that he would not now entertain negotiations initiated by outsiders as to the status or future of men who are not in the company's employ, and that before they could claim any of his time for the discussion of their interests they must return to work. He added, however, that he would at all times be willing and glad to consider any matter affecting the welfare of the men in the employ of the company which they might care to bring to his notice. This is exactly what we should have expected him to say under the circumstances. It was neither unreasonable nor arrogant. It raises, of course, the question whether men who give up their employment and leave their places to be filled by others can properly claim any other recognition from their former employers than those may choose to accord them, but this does not seem to admit of argument. A great majority of the striking workmen who may seek re-employment can probably get it and suffer no future disadvantage if they did not try to make trouble and revenge themselves for the defeat of the Amalgamated. Re-employment has never been refused them, and while it is probably true that the new men who are useful and faithful would not be turned away to permit the strikers to regain their former places, the number who cannot return is smaller now than it will be a week or a fortnight hence.

What Mr. SHAFFER expects to gain from prolonging the strike under present conditions does not appear. An unsuccessful leader can save himself only by making favorable terms for his disappointed followers. If he is shrewd and quick he can end a strike in such a way as to conceal the completeness of his defeat, and even make a pretense of having secured an advantage. Employers are usually good natured in such matters and make it as easy as possible for those who abandon a hopeless strike before it has done great injury to the interests affected. SHAFFER can scarcely expect much lubrication of the ways so far as he is personally concerned, but he can at least show that he is a friend of labor by making terms for his men which will be vastly better for them than any they can secure by waiting. The strike is a failure. To prolong it is folly, and to further mislead the men by false promises is a crime.

Up to the present time the strikers have behaved themselves fairly well. There has been no bloodshed, we believe, and very little violence. If nothing worse should happen than has happened already this strike would be remembered as exceptionally peaceful and orderly, and the Amalgamated would be entitled to the credit of having kept its lawless elements well in hand. That this extremely satisfactory condition of affairs can continue for many hours is apparently impossible. A destructive and fatal riot seems imminent at McKeesport, and it begins to look as if the strike leaders were doing all in their power to bring it about. If it does not come it will be because the men are wiser than those they have chosen as their representatives. If SHAFFER persists in his determination to carry the Amalgamated to destruction if he cannot himself escape it, the sooner the membership insist that he be retired as a dangerous lunatic the better for all concerned. The man who should make himself responsible for a repetition of the Homestead incident should not be permitted to escape the consequences of his mad acts.

MR. DRESSER AND COL. MURPHY.

The letter of Mr. D. LE ROY DRESSER, President of the Merchants' Association, to Col. MICHAEL C. MURPHY, Police Commissioner, replying to the very absurd official communication sent from the Mulberry Street Headquarters in reply to Mr. DRESSER'S letter of Aug. 31, will fall upon that functionary's head like a blow from a feather pillow. A slight increase of irascibility, and perhaps a noticeable rise in temperature, will be the only effects to be expected from it. The subjects to which it relates are wholly outside the narrow sphere of Col. MURPHY'S information and experience. His only concept of the nature and functions of an association of any kind is its political significance and the number of votes it can give Tammany or poll against it. As there is nothing in the record to show that the Merchants' Association is a Tammany club, it must be a coterie of "strikers." It is good politics to "jolly" them a little, but this involves no admissions and need not necessarily give aid or comfort to the enemy in the coming election. We have no doubt the executive head of the Police Department considered his letter to Mr. DRESSER an example of great epistolary cleverness, which even Mr. CROKER would approve. In this he was probably mistaken, but that is beside the fact.

We have on more than one occasion deemed it our duty to criticise Col. MURPHY somewhat severely, but for many reasons we are sincerely sorry for him. He was put where he is for a purpose, and in a sense he has accomplished it very well. If he had been a vigorous and capable man he would have been distinctly ineligible for the position. DEVERY had all the vigor and capacity needed to preserve the traditions of the force and take care of those "higher up." Col. MURPHY was not one of those occupying this higher plane. His salary of $7,500 per year was "all there was in it" for him, and about seven thousand five hundred times as much as he could probably earn outside of politics. The Protean "John Doe" knew what he was about when he arranged to have Col. MURPHY appointed.

If the management of the police force of New York had been a task comparable to the organization of a picnic for aged and indigent females, Col. MURPHY would have done very well, and it was probably in the hope that he would regard it in this light that he was chosen. His amiable assurances of a purpose to make the force a model for the world were accepted with complacence by the public and with great amusement by the initiated. His official career as Police Commissioner has been a series of painful surprises, no doubt, but it was intended to be, provided events should render it necessary to have a figurehead to take the pounding of public criticism. Commissioner MURPHY probably knows about the practical workings of the police system only what he reads in the newspapers, and of this he believes only so much as he must. He is in many respects the most pathetic figure in the present City Government. The sarcasm of the Merchants' Association would be wasted on him. It might, and no doubt would, pain him exceedingly to be made the object of sharp criticism, and to blame him to severely would be a substantial injustice. He could no more initiate and carry out the necessary measures of reform demanded by the present condition of the police force than a fly on the coach wheel could change the direction of its revolution. He could resign, but we have no reason to suppose that his successor, chosen under the existing conditions, would be more capable or less offensive. The breadth of his misconception of police affairs is only equaled by the comprehensiveness of his misinformation as to what the force is for. We should derive much greater satisfaction from making life a burden to a younger, more vigorous, and more really culpable offender against public morals and the welfare of the city. With him it is "all politics." Hence our suggestion to the Merchants' Association not to be as severe with Col. MURPHY as his attitude invites. He has already found that "taking one consideration with another, a policeman's lot is not a happy one."

SEPTEMBER DIVIDENDS.

The substantial prosperity of the country is perhaps better illustrated by the satisfactory returns from investments than by any other fact. September is not considered a large month for either interest or dividend disbursements, but the payments scheduled for the present month include $10,563,314 interest on railroad bonds, $12,952,321 dividends on railroad stocks, $20,176,348 dividends on industrials, and $2,035,475 interest on miscellaneous bonds. This foots up to the considerable sum of $46,627,458, and is about nine millions in excess of the interest and dividend disbursements of the corresponding month of 1900.

The tables above summarized are necessarily incomplete and relate only to the disbursements on account of securities which are of speculative interest on the New York Stock Exchange or are known and recognized here as acceptable bank collateral. The disbursements on account of stocks and bonds not known or quoted in the market reports would swell the total by a large figure, for under present conditions the prosperity is by no means limited to the concerns with great capitalizations, upon which public attention is focused by reason of the magnitude of their operations. Some relatively small undertakings are very profitable, and as no one holding their securities cares to sell them they are never heard of in a public way. Altogether, we have had a very satisfactory Summer in a business sense, and only the corn shortage and some uncertainty about cotton in parts of the South serve to remind us that the immediate outlook might be what the farmer would describe as "jist a leetle better" than it is.

AS TO MR. CROKER.

The Tammany membership is just now divisible into two general classifications—those who fear that Mr. CROKER will not come back to this country before election and those who fear that he will. As to the numerical division of these classes we have no information.

Those who fear he will not come are the rank and file who, with no personal knowledge on the subject, cherish the conviction that he exercises by virtue of his physical presence a mysterious and irresistible influence which will enable his party in some way to win a victory out of conditions promising defeat under any other leadership. As one of their orators might say, "One blast upon his bugle horn were worth a thousand men." This division of the great man's following includes all the minor office holders and office seekers, and the general mercenary support of the Tammany system.

Those who fear he will return have a practical monopoly of the intelligence of the Tammany organization. Their reason for anticipating with anxiety his possible co-operation with the effort to defeat the anti-Tammany movement grows out of their vivid recollection of his part in the campaign of 1898, when his extremely foolish and superabundant talk hurt the Tammany State ticket irreparably. In the fight to a finish in which Tammany is now engaged, the men with most at stake and with the clearest perception of the significance of the popular revolt against the conditions inseparable from the continuance in office of the organized conspiracy for public plunder which they represent have good reason to dread the resumption of Mr. CROKER'S daily talks to the reporters, which would upset all their plans and make their task doubly difficult.

Meanwhile, no one seems to know definitely whether Mr. CROKER is coming or not, and if so whether it will be before the candidates are selected or afterward. The mystery with which he surrounds his movements is very impressive, but just what purpose is served by it the average citizen will have difficulty in deciding.

BETTING ON THE CUP RACES.

It seems that British money has come forward, in sums of considerable amounts, to be wagered upon the victory of the Shamrock II. It is quite true that this money is bet against odds, the holders of it asking and getting the rate of 5 to 3. But that it should be offered in any such quantities as to show that it is bet commercially and not as a mere ebullition of patriotic enthusiasm is none the less remarkable and unprecedented.

What is the ground for encouragement to the British bettors? The ground for discouragement is very evident. It is that in half a century the British challenger has never won nor come near winning, and that only one race, or heat, stands to the credit of a British yacht out of the great number of races that have been sailed. That fact has deterred businesslike British bettors heretofore from betting on the British boat.

The ground for encouragement they have now is the apparent showing that the present British challenger is better than the last British challenger, and that the American boat built for a defender is not so good as the old defender of last time. In other words, Mr. HERRESHOFF has not improved upon himself, but Mr. WATSON has improved upon Mr. FIFE. The apparent showing that Columbia is still better than Constitution was emphasized yesterday. And we suppose that there is little doubt that the old American boat will be chosen to compete with the new British boat.

This is the first time that this has happened. Ever since Puritan and Genesta raced the new defender has been the clear superior of the old. Constitution cannot beat Columbia. Can Shamrock II. beat Columbia? That is the question upon the answer to which will depend the possession of the cup. It is a question which may be very ingeniously argued on both sides, but which is to be settled on the water. Certainly it looks now, from a bettor's point of view, like an excellent question to bet upon. Possibly the unbroken record of American victories, and the prestige of them, count for more, in the odds against the challenger, than the results of investigating the merits of the boats, as shown either by their models or their past performances.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In what was obviously a laborious search after consolation for those of us who are not yet millionaires, Mr. JOHN T. MCDONOUGH, the New York Secretary of State, has discovered—or so he said in a speech at a Labor Day picnic in Poughkeepsie—that the possessors of enormous wealth miss the domestic joys of their unincumbered neighbors. "It often seems to me," Mr. MCDONOUGH declared, "that the millionaires are homeless people. One week you hear of them at Bar Harbor, the next at Newport, and in a week or two more they are at Monte Carlo, playing the game." This idea that the possessors of several or many homes have in reality none is certainly ingenious, but its accuracy depends a good deal on the definition to be given to the word "home." If home is the place, as it must be for most people, where one lives all the year round, then the millionaires, with town and country houses specially their own, and houses for temporary habitation at from one to half a dozen refuges from heat and cold, are indeed without homes. But there is some room for question as to the extent to which the term "home" is geographical. The immigrant long speaks of his natal city or village as home, but in most cases he knows better in his heart, and after a while settles down contentedly in the new land. Home is where a man lives, as distinguished from where he visits or only remains for the attainment of temporary advantages or pleasures. No great wealth is necessary for the maintenance of two residences, one urban and one rural, and each to all intents and purposes a home. Undoubtedly the difficulties increase as the number of the residences grows, but it by no means follows that a person is homeless because he is often away from home. If his absences are compulsory, of course they are irksome, but if they are not the case is different. Mr. MCDONOUGH probably likes a vacation, a "change," as well as do the great majority of people, and few things tend more toward appreciation of home joys than occasional separation from them. All things considered, it isn't necessary to waste any sympathy on the millionaires because of their homelessness. They live where they choose, and where one chooses to live is home.

—Nothing ever came over the wires that was better calculated to excite and at the same time to defy the universal curiosity of mankind than is the news that Mme. SARAH BERNHARDT has had, while sailing off the coast of Brittany in a yacht, an adventure so remarkable that even she cannot believe in its reality and lacks the courage to attempt a narration of the details. The most she can say is that it was an "incredible experience," and with that, apparently, the public must be content. But it won't be, must or no must, and it is certain to pass laborious days and sleepless nights in hopeless and therefore agonizing wonderment as to what it can be that happened to this marvel and glory of the modern stage. There is an element of terror in the problem, for while it insistently demands solution at the price of leisure for other tasks, reason declares that an explanation is out of the question and even the imagination finds itself confronted at its first flight by an impenetrable wall which stretches out of sight in all directions. It is, alas! so well known that Mme. BERNHARDT, utilizing with intelligent zeal the innumerable opportunities of a career almost as long and varied as it has been triumphant, entered upon the present Summer—and several of its predecessors, perhaps—with all the resources of the possible exhausted. Of obvious necessity, she has been all, seen all, done all, and yet she has now had a new and incredible experience! That cannot be and still is, and hence, is one involved in a weary, dreary maze of back-action logic. Tossed helplessly from impossibility to impossibility, with no prospect of ever touching firm ground again, the victim of the enigma has not even the power to "give it up." A short cut to peace would be through the supposition that Mme. BERNHARDT had made an attack of naupathia an excuse for getting out of participation in a performance for charity, but this will not do at all, since she has never hesitated to tell about experiences of that kind, and to do good is her greatest delight.

—In the speech which the President of the Amalgamated Association made at Pittsburg on Labor Day, he announced, with what seemed to be an air of pride, that "I have not been a philosophical student of the economic situation, and have never posed as an interpreter of the economic principles involved in the struggle." This was to confess narrowness of view and unfamiliarity with anything except the surface of the problems the solution of which Mr. SHAFFER undertook, and while the words were undoubtedly true, and while they supply an adequate explanation of his many and very serious mistakes, it is hard to understand why he should have uttered them, and harder still to understand why he did it in expectation of securing thereby the approval of his hearers. For there are "labor men" who at least try to be philosophic students of the economic situation, and who, accurately or inaccurately, do interpret economic principles. These, even when they fall into error, occupy vastly higher ground than the man who boasts of his ignorance, scorns to consider more than one element in a situation, and proclaims himself an empiricist under the false notion that the title is a glorious one. Mr. SHAFFER might profitably compare his own speech with that delivered near Washington by Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM, a member of the party of British craftsmen now investigating labor conditions in this country. Mr. GRAHAM manifested no very profound comprehension of what he had seen, and the apprehensions of a great revolution in which he indulged will keep none of us awake o' nights, but he did show a desire to get at the reasons of things and at principles of action. As a result of his broader view he was able to point out a weakness of the American labor unions, due to the enormous size of the labor field, and there was insight as well as neatness in his description of "the syndicates of capitalists at the top, getting all they can from the general public, and the syndicates of workingmen at the bottom, trying to secure a share of the plunder, instead of striving for the public's good and so securing the public's assistance and sympathy." That at least evidences thought and excites it, and therein differs widely from the utterances of Mr. SHAFFER, who can neither generalize nor theorize, and is proud of his inability.

—As that enterprising resident of Jersey City who has been selling medical diplomas to all comers provided with $10 had taken the trouble to get himself duly incorporated as a "university," the State officials have found themselves powerless to inflict any punishment upon him. They did, indeed, bring enough pressure to bear upon the man to secure his consent to the forfeiture of his charter, but there is apparently nothing to prevent him from assuming a new name, getting a new charter, and resuming his profitable traffic with quacks and criminals. Those to whom he sold diplomas must in every case have known exactly what they were purchasing, and the real victims of the man's operations were the patients who trusted their lives to the possessors of his degrees under the impression that they were dealing with real doctors. Ultimate—and far from remote—responsibility for the harm done rests upon the New Jersey Legislature for conferring upon one whom it had no reason for holding worthy of it a power that should never be granted except with the certain knowledge that it would not be abused. The case was followed up with some energy by the State officials—after it had been forced upon their attention by the newspapers—but the root of the difficulty has not been touched.

BLACKMAIL BY APPRAISERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present stir over irregularities in importations of Japanese silks in the customs department makes opportune, I believe, the following observations: It is axiomatic, from the point of view of the importer, that rates shall be uniform to all; that no discriminating advantage shall accrue to any; also that in the matter of entries and deliveries a just precedence shall ensue, that no one importer shall have the advantage of another in the same line of goods because of peculiar influence or bought friendship in the customs department; this advantage meaning that the favored importer receives his goods a week of ten days before the other, who cannot afford or is unwilling to wine, dine, loan money, and make presents to the imperial representative of the Custom House.

I say here the desideratum exists of improved facilities for more prompt delivery of goods entered for consumption. This phase the Treasury Department should speedily investigate. An improvement in this particular will spare the importer much that is humiliating in the submission to petty, absurd exaction on the part of the Government employe, who feels that the pay of his position, while before he got the place was beyond his wildest hopes, still feels it is legitimate to grow fat on the venal possibilities of his official position.

I will give an example in point: Having charge of a department in a large commission house, I consulted with the clerk of the house who attended to the Custom House work, and intimated that it was my earnest wish to have on the morrow three cases of merchandise that had just arrived on an incoming steamer. He said very well, he would inform me later if this were possible. This clerk was absent until the late afternoon, when he returned in an inebriated condition, and in incoherent language, of course, informed me that my cases would be in the next day, but it would cost my department $10 a case, besides his expenses for entertaining sundry customs officials who had consented to do their duty.

Now, Mr. Editor, these customs blackguards and official panderers should be thrown out bodily. I am a Republican, and I say it is a disgrace to the present Administration if a most searching investigation is not set on foot at once which shall penetrate every corner.

Anent instance cited above, an official, a counter in the Appraiser's Stores, who has been in the Government employ for twenty years, came in the day after our receipt of the cases. He smiled—"Got your cases quick, didn't you?"—just wanted some things for his wife and daughter. This and kindred species of blackmail the Government must stop. A. B. C. D.

New York, Sept. 3, 1901.

A CITY NO PLACE FOR DOGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently an evening paper of this city contained a report of an interview with a New England lady of some prominence in literary circles regarding the "unjust licensing" and "cruel treatment" of dogs in New York. The interviewed party gave a very pathetic account of the drowning of canines whose owners were too impecunious to pay the tax levied upon them, and then launched out in a vigorous denunciation of the rich, "who keep dogs ad-infinitum without ever being disturbed at all." The interview was so palpably one-sided that it must have provoked a smile of ridicule from every person of ordinary intelligence who read it.

It is probably within the bounds of reasonable estimate to say that three-fourths of the vast army of dogs in this city are owned by people who are barely able to earn a living for themselves, let alone keeping one or two dogs as an extra drain upon their narrow resources. In a majority of these cases the animals are of the common cur variety, which are of no earthly use to their owners, even as pets, for they are almost continually in the streets during the daytime, defiling nearly everything they meet, and barking in the back yards at night, to the intolerable annoyance of people whose ears have not become calloused against such sounds.

I fail to see the point of the interviewed party's lively scoring of wealthy people who own dogs, since they promptly pay the taxes on them and do not allow them to annoy the public. If the poor were as considerate of the comfort of their neighbors, there would be no cause for censuring them. If they are so poor that they cannot do this, the simple question arises, Why should they keep dogs at all? There can be only one answer, either from a moral or legal standpoint.

The plain truth is, a city is no place for dogs unless they can be kept under proper restriction. If all lovers of the canine race possessed some of Mr. George T. Angell's feeling for both man and best, we should hear a good deal less about the annoyance caused by dogs, as well as of dislike of them. In a recent issue of Mr. Angell's delightful little monthly, Our Dumb Animals, he says: "Do not let your cats or dogs disturb the sleep of your sick or well neighbors." This advice of a true and lifelong friend of humanity and the brute creation is commended to the consideration of those for whose benefit it is kindly intended.

New York, Sept. 1, 1901. W. G. B.

THE WAYS OF THEATREGOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a pretty regular theatregoer. And, having visited theatres in England, France, Germany, and Italy, I have been painfully impressed with the want of consideration (I would like to call it vulgarity) of an American audience.

While it is pretty generally admitted that ladies ought to remove their hats in theatres, I have found it quite difficult to induce some ladies to remove theirs. And this in seats for which I pay $1.50.

A few weeks ago I took a fifty-cent seat to witness "The Strollers," and almost every man in the gallery had his coat off, revealing most unsavory specimens of shirts and suspenders!

Quite frequently when I have occupied seats in the orchestra or balcony I have been disturbed by the continuous chatter of women behind me. "My dear ladies," I said a short time ago, "I have paid to hear the voices of the performers and not yours." This stopped them for a time, but they soon began talking again. Very frequently these women will repeat what the actors say aloud.

This offense I have found in the best theatres. But in the cheaper theatres it is the rule rather than the exception.

Last year I witnessed a performance of "Othello," and I can assure you the most dramatic parts of the play excited the risibility of the people. Now you must remember that these people had for the most part been educated in our public schools!

But I think the climax was reached last night at the Herald Square Theatre, where I paid $1.50 for a good seat. Two ladies three seats before me kept on their hats during the whole performance. And when Mr. Mack commenced singing one of Moore's sweetest melodies, "'Tis the Last Rose of Summer," the entire audience commenced putting on their hats and wraps and prepared to leave the theatre, as they usually do before the curtain drops. Of course it completely spoiled the pathos of what was the most touching song in Mr. Mack's selection.

I am myself an American. But I am obliged to confess that there is an air of vulgarity among our American people which ought to be suppressed.

We have only just stopped the vulgar habit of spitting in the cars, and some of our Magistrates will not even now understand that the Almighty intended that the human animal (just like all other animals) should swallow his own saliva. And I venture to think that a continued protest should be made, by public demonstration if necessary, against the conduct of American ladies (and all our women are "ladies") when attending our theatres.

A week ago when I was at the Garrick Theatre there was the general shout of "Hats off." And I think this would be permissible in any theatre as long as ladies will persist in keeping on their hats.

A THEATREGOER.

New York, Sept. 2, 1901.

THE CHURCH CATHOLIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The eulogy of the Roman Catholic Church by Mr. Neal H. Ewing is interesting because honest.

Granting his premises and his conclusions are correct, but Mr. Ewing's premises are those speciously true ones which have been examined and repudiated over and over again by such historical scholars of his own communion as Newman, Döllinger, Jaffa, and others. Were Mr. Ewing familiar with the contents of such works as "The Pope and the Council," by Janus, (Dr. Döllinger;) "The Primitive Saints and the See of Rome," by Puller, (an Anglican authority, whose presentation of true history is, as yet, unassailed,) and Gore's answer to Rivington's "Authority," entitled "Roman Catholic Claims." I am quite confident that, historically, he would view the whole question of the Church somewhat differently.

Such historical study would enlighten him as to the nature of Rome's early claims, for the Holy Roman Church has not always pretended to be the whole of the Catholic Church. Were he, in addition, to study the various sectarian articles of faith, confessions, &c., which are generally misnamed "creeds," (and no one should criticise that of which he is ignorant,) Mr. Ewing would discover that Protestant theologians are a peculiarly inconsistent lot, and not unlike our scientists, and he would seriously consider no longer either their use or misuse of terms, from his standpoint.

There is method in all their seeming looseness, however, and the net result has been a great advance in truth. In short, the unceasing readjustment of Protestantism is just one more example of the evolution of living things, and is just as necessarily a part of a surviving faith as the readjustment of an organism to the changing environment in which it is compelled to develop and flourish.

Christ indeed prayed that we should be one, as He and the Father are one; but we have neither tradition nor record to prove that He affirmed any "Oneness" in Rome's sense of the term; and it is no exaggeration to assert that Rome has done more to retard the growth of the Church by this blind policy than all the other disintegrating forces within Christ's Holy Body.

That Rome's attitude is arrogant "toward other beliefs" may be proved by one of the recorded instances in the Gospel. Our Lord was approached one day by the Apostle John, who told Him that he had forbidden one whom he had noticed casting out devils from continuing to do so. John said that his objection was based on the fact that the man did not follow Jesus. "But Jesus said, Forbid him not; for there is no man which shall do a miracle in my name, that can lightly speak evil of me. For he that is not against us is on our part." This man was doing what many a sectarian body is doing to-day, turning people to God and Christ, binding up the wounds of their diseases and sin, healing them in the name of Jesus, and rescuing them from moral and spiritual depravity and degradation. The fact that he had the power to heal was evidence enough of a divine call; and it should be so to-day. What now is orthodoxy but holy living, actuated by love? Therefore the faith of any religious society is not to be condemned ipso facto by a branch of the Catholic Church, but to be judged by its fruit; and to attempt to prohibit such a body on the ground that it is not the Church is to act antagonistically to God, whose instrument it is if actively doing His work. Another good example of this is the parable of the Good Samaritan, in the introduction to which it is asserted that God's great gift to man in Christ is everlasting life. How shall I attain it? is the lawyer's query, and yet he knew what the law of Moses said. We all know the answer which the parable forced from the man; but we often overlook the force of our Lord's reply to the effect that a godly man's creed is summed up in right living. In other words, what we speculatively hold counts for naught in God's sight; but what we are counts for everything; and though it may shock Mr. Ewing to know it, it is still true that belief follows only and surely right living. How petty become any exclusive claims, then, to infallible authority when viewed from the standpoint of the early Church! So long as we firmly and truly believe in the facts of Christianity, of what vital concern is it that our theories of these facts differ? I do not deny the objective existence of Christ's bride, and regret that she should be—

"By schisms rent asunder,
By heresies distrest."

I affirm, however, that it is sinful extravagance to waste time and energy in continually reiterating what every historical scholar knows to be false, and in trying to perform the impossible feat of making all people think alike.

Let us be content with facts. There is but "one Lord, one faith, one baptism." All baptized ones are truly Catholics—because all are thereby made members of Christ's mystical body.

JOHN HENRY WILSON.

New York, Sept. 3, 1901.

NEWPORT'S AUTOMOBILES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Within the past week several wealthy Newporters have been fined for overspeeding their automobiles. The cheerful readiness with which they "pay up" and the frequent repetition of the offense make one doubt if "the extreme penalty of the law" rests very heavily upon them, or has the desired deterring influence.

Such considerations have prompted the inclosed verses, which embody a moral placed in pleasing form for the edification of the public:

EXCESSIVE AUTOMOBILIOUSNESS CURED.
(A Hint to the Authorities.)

Said Willie Smith to Billie Brown,
"Let's break the law of Newport town.
I've got a motor car, you know,
And any quantity of dough."
"All right," said Billie Brown. "It's fun
To see the cops of Newport run,
To hear them yell: 'Too fast! Too fast!'
And fork the money out at last."
So Willie Smith and Billie Brown
They broke the law of Newport town.
His Honor, when he heard the case,
Remarked that fines were out of place.
"I'll give you each two weeks," he said,
"And each may earn his daily bread."
Since then young Smith and Billie Brown
Respect the laws of Newport town.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 2, 1901. H. R. P.

DISCOMFORTS OF IMMIGRANT VOYAGERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article which appeared in the news columns of THE TIMES this morning in reference to the hardships incident upon the detention of immigrants on shipboard in port over a holiday is a poor commentary on our boasted "improvements in marine architecture," for it probably unintentionally reveals a state of affairs which ought to be considered a disgrace to the twentieth century.

"Recreation piers" are maintained along the harbor front to promote the health and comfort of the city dwellers, yet the conditions which prevail on board a passenger ship, lying close by, are such that even the ship's officers themselves admit that a twenty-four hours' detention aboard entails bodily suffering and danger to the health of the passengers.

During the late Winter and early Spring a single ship frequently brings into port more than 2,000 of these immigrants. The stormy weather usually prevalent at that season may compel these people to remain below deck for days at a time with hatches and air ports closed. General seasickness is the inevitable accompaniment of rough weather, and if "natural" ventilation is depended upon aboard steerage ships, as would appear from yesterday's complaints, what must be the condition of the people during a Winter sea voyage when they cannot remain on board in port in cool Summer weather without serious discomfort, to say the least.

Have we no laws to insure proper ventilation of passenger ships and to prevent overcrowding? If so, whose business is it to see that these laws are observed? Are there no Government officials whose duty it is to see that emigrants are transported in accordance with present-day standards of sanitation and civilization, or is our entire legislation on the subject obsolete and inapplicable to modern ships?

Complaints in the same tenor as the article which appeared in your paper to-day are not infrequent as regards steerage passengers, but no word of protest is ever heard from the 200 or 300 members of such a ship's company who live continuously aboard the ship both in port and at sea.

Is it not high time that some Plimsoll came forward, also, in the interest of the immigrant passengers? E. G. M.

West Brighton, Staten Island, Sept. 3, 1901.

HE DISAGREES WITH MR. BRYAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have to confess I have a good deal of admiration for William Jennings Bryan, although I do not consider him a very profound thinker. But I am pretty sure he is honest, brave, thoroughly democratic in his instincts, and has the freedom and welfare of "the common people" very much at heart. So far as he sees, he can give a very clear and eloquent expression to his thought in language which touches the heart and arouses the hopes of the toiling masses. I read with interest the report of his speech on Labor Day which appears in to-day's TIMES, and while I am in sympathy with the general tone of his address, I must strongly dissent from his attitude with regard to profit-sharing by the operatives in the business or trust in which they are employed. For I am inclined to think that the working of such a principle furnishes the most sensible and peaceable solution of the present distressing antagonism between capital and labor.

Mr. Bryan appears to be so strongly incensed against trusts and monopolies of all kinds that he can see nothing but evil in their existence. He likens them to highwaymen and thieves, and plainly says that if the workingmen should consent to share their profits they would be partaking of plunder dishonestly acquired.

Now it is perhaps true that many of the corporations and so-called trusts which are raising their heads so proudly and defiantly in this country are dishonestly organized, and some of their promoters might justly be styled the Robin Hoods of the twentieth century. But to my thinking there is nothing in the principle of corporate action in business enterprises, even if the institution should be so extensive and powerful as to constitute a virtual monopoly, which must render its operation necessarily dishonest. I acknowledge that unfortunately the tendency of human nature in its present development is to act in an arbitrary and dishonest manner, if clothed with unchecked control of great wealth. But it should be the province of the State to see that such power is not unchecked, and to insist that all corporate business should be under such strict State supervision that honesty in their administration from the very start should be the rule and not the exception. I consider the practice of watering stocks which so largely prevails to-day to be grossly immoral, and on no higher ethnical level than the counterfeiting of currency. It should be sternly prohibited by law and the authors severely punished.

But if a trust or corporation is honestly run and organized, I cannot see any substantial objection to profit-sharing by the operatives. On the contrary, I consider it a near approach to equity, and calculated to promote harmony and good feeling among all concerned. The danger and distress of strikes in which multitudes of innocent people are involved would be eliminated, and although it is certain that prodigious fortunes would not be gained by magic, the capitalist would secure a greater ease of mind and a higher conception of justice than he at present enjoys, which would be an immense spiritual gain.

Mr. Bryan asks the workmen, "Can you trust the corporations to divide honestly?" But of course the operatives must be allowed to have their own accountants examine the books, so that the danger of being cheated would be reduced to a minimum. We are of course a long way yet from the millennium, the evolution of a fine sense of justice is a slow process; but I am certainly of the opinion that the workmen's participation in profits is a long step in that direction. T. G.

New York, Sept. 3, 1901.

Prussian Imperial Manners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I herewith merely wish to thank you most heartily for the great pleasure given to me by reading one of your leaders in this morning's TIMES, headed "Prussian Imperial Manners." The writer of this article from his partial standpoint is perfectly right, and he will probably have the approval of the anti-German, pro-English, partially thinking element of your readers, but, thank the Lord, the well-educated and well-informed American thinks differently.

These "Prussian Imperial Manners" were a source of the greatest pleasure to me; they replaced the Fliegende Blätter for me, at least for this week, making a saving of 10 cents, and as such articles will hardly do any harm to the progressive German cause, I should really thank you to kindly bring again such or similar ones once in a while, and you will have a constant reader in DR. E. BISCHOFF.

New York, Aug. 31, 1901.

One View of Strikes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of to-day, under the caption "The Wrong Point of View," you say of the great strike of the steel workers: "Public opinion and the public interest, not corporate millions, settle these questions ultimately."

Is there not something back of these questions greater than public opinion, and greater than any apparent public interest? Must not these questions be settled "finally" in accordance with those natural laws which fix the status of men and of communities, which impel and compel those changes of which these contests are but a phase? Must not all concerned in this strife—actors, sympathizers, and all—wage their wars in ignorance till this law is clearly understood, accepted and made the base of action? ROBERT W. SMITH.

Brooklyn, Aug. 26, 1901.

The Times's Newspaper Alliance.

From The Baltimore News.

THE NEW YORK TIMES announces editorially that it has made an alliance with The London Times by which the New York paper will be given exclusive right in America to the use of the great London journal's foreign service. It will also have a right to use the special articles of The Times. This is another great achievement by a conservative newspaper, which through the furor of yellow journalism rigidly adhered to sane lines. The reaction in favor of sober and reliable methods in the newspaper field seems to be gaining in strength, and the steadfastness of such papers as THE NEW YORK TIMES has done not a little to hasten the revulsion of feeling. It is to be congratulated on its recent great success.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has formed a news alliance with The London Times, a very sensible thing to do. The London paper has a splendid Continental news service—not sensational, but very substantial and informing.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is to be congratulated upon forming a news alliance with The London Times. It should be to the advantage of both journals. Let us hope that the news of this Continent will now have a better exposition in London.

NUGGETS.

The Deeps Are Dumb.

"It seems strange," remarked the observer of Events and Things, "that the little brook murmurs, and yet the river, with a large mouth, never says a word."—Yonkers Statesman.

In the Soil.

"I suppose," said the inquisitive tourist, "that the wealth of this country is in the soil."

"I reckon it is," replied the poor farmer. "I don't know nobody hereabouts that ever got any out of it, so I reckon it's still thar."—Philadelphia Press.

His Mistake.

Sandy—I told dat society lady I had lost me fortune in stocks, an' yet her heart wasn't softened.

Cinders—Dat's where yer did wrong. Yer should have said yer lost it at bridg whist, an' she would have set out a banquet.—Philadelphia Record.

Suburban Sundays.

Stranger—Your congregation was rather small to-day.

Minister—Yes, they only promise to come "weather permitting."

Stranger—But it was clear.

Minister—Well, they mean if it rains they'll come. If it is clear they play golf or go fishing.—Chicago News.

IT ISN'T THE START ALONE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

It isn't the start alone that counts, it isn't the start alone;
It's the place you hold at the end by which the worth of your work is known;
The dancing horse and the prancing horse may be proud ere the race is run,
But they never receive a cheer if they lag at the rear when the race is done.
A fool may start for a lofty goal and hurry ahead and still
Be a fool if he quits with the end he sought beyond him over the hill.

If the cable that stretches through the sea from the distant, foreign shore
Fell short by a hundred little feet and cables were made no more,
Its uncoiled lengths would fail to serve; no answering instrument
Would respond to the call from the far-off land, where eager heads are bent!
It's the end that counts—the end at last—your start may be fine, oh, friend,
But the world will finally judge you by the place you hold at the end.

The bride whose face is aglow with pride as she passes along the aisle,
Beholding the grand display of wealth and the fine display of style,
May weep in the years that wait, while she that in poor, coarse raiment is wed
May still have the love that's dear to her heart when the hair gleams white on her head,
And the wonder who stands at the head of his class may falter or stumble or fall,
And end as the servant of him at the foot!—The start that you make isn't all.

The fields may be green in the Spring, where the grain is damp with the dew at dawn,
But what if the hills be parched and bare when the harvest time comes on?
The path you take may be smooth at the start, and level and straight and wide,
But far away it may wind about where robbers in ambush hide!
Oh, look to the end—the faraway end—ere ever the die is thrown,
For it isn't the start alone that

PRESIDENT AT BUFFALO

Mr. McKinley and Party Greeted by Thousands.

To-day the President Will Take Part in the Ceremonies of "President's Day" at the Pan-American Exposition.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—President McKinley, in whose honor Thursday, Sept. 5, has been set down on the Pan-American Exposition calendar, entered Buffalo to-night through the portals of the Rainbow City. A few members of the party left the Presidential train at the Central Station, but the President and Mrs. McKinley, the Misses Barber, and Miss Sarah Duncan, the President's niece, and the members of the Reception Committee were taken at once to the north gate of the exposition grounds. The screeching of whistles and the booming of guns greeted the President's train as it passed along the lake and river fronts over the Belt Line tracks to the exposition grounds. As the train flashed past the front a salute of twenty-one guns boomed forth from Fort Porter.

An immense crowd had assembled at the railroad terminal at the exposition grounds to await the arrival of the President. At 6:30 the blowing of whistles in the factories north of the exposition grounds announced the approach of the train. A few minutes later President McKinley, with Mrs. McKinley leaning on his arm and surrounded by the Reception Committee, emerged from the entrance to the terminal station and was loudly cheered. President McKinley, with Mrs. McKinley and John G. Milburn, President of the Exposition Company, entered the first carriage, which was drawn by four handsome bays. The President acknowledged the salutations of the crowd by bowing and raising his hat. Mrs. McKinley, who looked remarkably well, also smiled.

The carriages paused for a moment on the Triumphal Bridge to allow the members of the party to take in the beauties of the grounds. They were then rapidly driven out of the Lincoln Parkway entrance, up the parkway to Delaware Avenue, to the home of Mr. Milburn, whose guest President and Mrs. McKinley and the members of their party will be during their stay in the city.

To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, President McKinley will leave Mr. Milburn's house accompanied by an escort of mounted police and cavalry, and proceed to the exposition grounds, where ceremonies will be held in honor of the day.

JUDGE HUMPHREYS VINDICATED

Indications Are that the Charges Made Against the Honolulu Jurist Will Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Attorney General Knox, having heard the reply of Abram S. Humphreys, first Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, to the charges brought against him by the Bar Association of Honolulu, has expressed a readiness to make a report and recommendations to the President, but at the very earnest solicitations of F. W. Hankey, the representative of the Hawaii Bar Association, has granted to him five days in which to further reply to Judge Humphreys.

The indications are that the Attorney General will disregard most of the accusations made against Judge Humphreys, and treat some other charges as immaterial. But a decision generally sustaining Judge Humphreys, while it may strike those who have read the charges and reply as gratifying, will leave a very bitter controversy in Hawaii unsettled. The trouble there, as shown by the reply of Judge Humphreys to his accusers, is that in selecting Judge Estee and the Circuit Judges the plans of the old line of politicians, who controlled the affairs of Hawaii as an oligarchy, have been interfered with. Among other positions taken by Judge Humphreys is his opposition to renewals of leases for fifty years of the crown lands to sugar planters, who have absorbed great tracts of such territory and wish to retain them, while the Judge favors throwing open the lands to settlement.

The case against Judge Humphreys is really a case of the Dole Government against the new element, the foreigners and natives who have manifested a determination to have something to say about the government of the islands. Judge Humphreys charges that the High Sheriff of the Dole Administration is officially connected with a "stockade" at Iweili, in which 250 women are gathered and "protected" in the pursuit of an illegal and immoral traffic, for the regulation of which rules and officers are appointed. Judge Humphreys made himself obnoxious to the Dole Government by instructing the Grand Jury to inquire fearlessly into the matter, and to make such recommendations as should seem proper after investigation.

Further than that, Judge Humphreys puts upon the Dole Government the charge that incompetent Justices of the Peace, men who could not read, write, or speak English, had been appointed in at least seventeen cases, and that he had only been governed by a desire to maintain the dignity of the court when he refused to permit interested parties to discuss cases with him, as had been the rather loose practice before, and because he did not permit contempts of court to go unpunished.

Judge Humphreys is a rather small man, with a quick manner of conversation, clear gray eyes, great nervous energy, and confidence of mahner. He is the husband of one of the celebrated daughters of Ah Fong, and has been in Honolulu six years. He is a native of Mississippi, and is thirty-two years of age.

THE SCHLEY COURT WITNESSES.

Navy Department Is Calling Them to Washington for Conferences.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Navy Department has been summoning its Schley inquiry witnesses to Washington for several days past, and examining them to find out what their testimony will be in order to prepare its case. Last Friday, Admiral Schley's counsel requested that the department would allow them to send for Schley's witnesses, so that they might have the same privilege. In response to this request, Acting Secretary Hackett to-day advised the Admiral that if he will furnish a list of those he desired to come, they will be brought here as rapidly as circumstances permit.

The Navy Department has no official information as to the condition of Admiral Sampson. Some private letters have been received, however, rather favorable in tone. One of these came about a week ago from Mrs. Sampson to Judge Advocate General Lemly, the Admiral's wife having attended to certain correspondence, owing to his indisposition. Mrs. Sampson stated that the Admiral was considerably improved. The official reports from the Boston Navy Yard continue to bear his signature except when he is out of the city.

Capt. Forsyth Requested to Explain.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Capt. James M. Forsyth to-day received a letter from Secretary Long requesting an explanation of his alleged interview upon the Sampson-Schley controversy, which was accredited to him by a Kansas City newspaper. The interview quotes Capt. Forsyth as saying the trouble in naval circles is due to the fact that Admiral Sampson was promoted over the heads of seventeen capable officers who were his seniors in rank. Capt. Forsyth admitted having received a letter from the Navy Department, but declined to speak further for publication.

LAWLESSNESS IN ALASKA.

Indians Procure Whisky and Get Into a General Fight.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—In a letter dated at Sitka, Aug. 19, Gov. Brady of Alaska reports to the Interior Department a general carousal and fight among the natives at Yakitat, an Indian settlement 250 miles north of Sitka, which is headquarters for an important Swedish missionary and educational enterprise.

The Governor says that for some time past reports have been reaching him of the lawless conduct of the natives, and that he prevailed upon Capt. Kilgore of the revenue cutter Rush to take him to the point. Accompanied by United States Commissioner Degroff, he arrived there soon after the departure of the mail steamer Newport, on Aug. 8. He found that the Newport had dealt out a large quantity of whisky. "Consequently," he says, "the natives became furiously drunk and turned to fighting. The missionaries said they were afraid of their lives, for they did not know at what time the natives would turn upon them."

He found most of the natives with bruised and patched-up faces. Commissioner Degroff held court for two days and a night, the result being eight convictions. Among the men convicted was Capt. Lawton of the schooner Dauntless, for selling liquor to the natives. The party vaccinated 169 of the natives.

STUDYING POLAR CURRENTS.

Admiral Melville's Plans Carried Out By the Cutter Bear.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Admiral Melville, chief engineer of the navy, has received a letter from Capt. C. F. Shoemaker of the Revenue Cutter Service in reference to the Admiral's plan of studying polar currents by means of casks set adrift in arctic waters. Capt. Shoemaker has entered with enthusiasm into Admiral Melville's project, and has sent fifteen of the casks to the Far North aboard the revenue cutter Bear. In his letter to Admiral Melville Capt. Shoemaker quotes from a communication he has received from the commanding officer of the Bear, under date of Port Clarence, Alaska, Aug. 7, as follows:

"Leaving Point Barrow, a run will, should circumstances be favorable, be made along the edge of the ice pack to land the Melville drift casks; when this is accomplished return calls will be made at Point Hope and other points. I hope to reach St. Michael by Sept. 5."

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

Some of the Newspapers Discuss the Question of Annexation to the United States.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—The Avisador Comercial to-day publishes an article on the economic situation, the substance of which is that it is useless for Cuba to ask concessions from the United States unless Cuba is ready to enter under the American mantle.

"The time has arrived," the paper says, "to speak clearly. A vast majority of the industrial and wealthy element see and wish for this solution, which is the only solution. The only people who will not see it are the Cuban politicians."

The Union Española says: "A majority of the Americans wish for the annexation of Cuba. Also a majority of the Americans think that Cuba, if left alone, would become like some of the South American Republics. This proves that Spain was right in denying independence to Cuba."

The paper asks why, if the Americans thought this, they destroyed a situation which guaranteed peace and order in Cuba.

La Discusion protests against the cabled statements that the Cuban Constitution is to be rejected at Washington, and says:

"If this is so, it is because the United States does not wish for the immediate establishment of the republic, and not because the Constitution is defective."

AMERICAN DESERTER CAUGHT.

Man Who Followed the Fortunes of Aguinaldo Will Be Court-Martialed in Manila.

MANILA, Sept. 4.—Lieut. Hazzard of the Third Cavalry has brought in here Arthur Howard, the American deserter who was recently captured by the Lieutenant, while in command of some Macabebe scouts, in the Island of Mindoro. He was placed in jail, and soon will be court-martialed. Howard denies that he was ever an American soldier. He claims he was born in Spain, that his father was English and his mother Spanish; but that he espoused the cause of the Filipinos. In 1896, after peace was declared, he says he went to Hongkong, and returned in 1898 as Aguinaldo's Chief of Artillery.

While in that position, Howard also says, he made friends with many Americans before the insurrection, including Gen. Greene. He cast his lot with Aguinaldo at the time of the rupture with the Americans, and he brought in sixteen American prisoners, under a flag of truce, at Angeles, in September, 1899. Howard denied that he commanded the force at San Mateo which killed Gen. Lawton, though at the time he did not know who the conspicuous figure was. He speaks like an educated Englishman. Lieut. Hazzard says he himself saw Howard at Angeles in 1899. Two former California volunteers to-day identified Howard as a deserter from their regiment named Walley of Company A, who deserted in 1899.

A LAND OFFICE IN MANILA.

Like the One in Washington—Teachers Have a Grievance.

MANILA, Sept. 4.—The Philippine Commission to-day established a Bureau of Public Lands, an organization modeled closely after the one at Washington, with variations necessitated by the different conditions, and with regard to the former Spanish land system. The Commissioners also plan a general land survey, which will include the quality of arable land and the islands' agricultural resources.

The newly arrived American teachers, at a mass meeting, have decided to cable to the President, complaining that they were promised commissary privileges and that they now find their expenses are double what they were assured they might expect. They think they are badly used.

Rewards for Philippine Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Gen. Chaffee has appointed a board of officers to take into consideration the recommendation for brevets and medals of honor that have been submitted, covering the period of military operations in the Philippines, and to make such recommendations as shall seem to them merited, with special reference to the circumstances in each case. The detail of the board is as follows: Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, and Frederick Funston. Capt. Julius R. Lindsey, Fifteenth Cavalry, has been appointed recorder of the board.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A Board of Officers to consist of Major Walter Howe and Capt. John T. Martin, (Artillery Corps,) and First Lieut. Edward M. Adams, (Corps of Engineers,) will convene at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, Sept. 9, for the purpose of locating the sites for the grand junction boxes and for the horizontal range-finding instruments at Fort St. Philip, and also to report on the amount of additional land required for this purpose.

The following named officers, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments as indicated: Capt. William G. Sills, First Cavalry; Capt. August C. Nissen, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. Harry E. Smith, One Hundred and Thirteenth Company, Coast Artillery.

The following officers will report to Col. Francis L. Guenther, Artillery Corps, President of the Examining Board convened at Fort Monroe, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieuts. Harry L. Steele, James B. Mitchell, Carroll P. Armistead, and William F. Stewart, Artillery Corps.

The following officers will report to Col. Calvin De Witt, President of the Examining Board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capts. Alfred E. Bradley, Philip G. Wales, and Benjamin L. Ten Eyck; First Lieuts. Basil H. Dutcher and Franklin M. Kemp, Assistant Surgeons.

First Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. William M. Van Horne, Twenty-ninth Infantry, President of the Examining Board convened at Fort Sheridan, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Laurence C. Brown, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. Francis Moore, Eleventh Cavalry, President of the Examining Board convened at Fort Myer, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Edward Lloyd, Fifteenth Infantry, will proceed to Madison Barracks, and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry, Assistant Adjutant General, is assigned to duty in the office of the Adjutant General.

Navy.

Commander H. G. O. Colby is detached from the War College, Sept. 16, and ordered to duty in charge of the recruiting office at Boston.

Commander N. Sargent is detached from command of the Machias, upon reporting of relief, and ordered to duty as aide to Admiral Dewey.

Lieut. Commander H. McCrea is detached from the Washington Yard and ordered to command the Machias, sailing from New York Sept. 10.

Lieut. Commander C. B. T. Moore is ordered to Mare Island Yard Oct. 1.

Lieut. T. T. Craven is ordered to the Portsmouth Yard, Sept. 15, as aide to the Commandant.

Passed Assistant Paymaster R. H. Orr is detached from the Solace and ordered home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Yorktown has sailed from Yokohama for Cavite.

The Dolphin left New London for Gardiner's Bay yesterday.

The Mohican sailed from Astoria for Portland yesterday.

The Castine has arrived at Mariva.

The Wilmington is at Shanghai.

The Alert sailed to-day from Victoria for Port Townsend.

The Dixie has left Southampton for Antwerp.

The Alliance and the Culgoa arrived at Gibraltar to-day.

The Gloucester has sailed from Annapolis for Norfolk.

The Kentucky has arrived at Samsa Basin.

The Potomac is at Norfolk.

The collier Alexander has reached Valparaiso from Mexico.

A New Bibical Drama Produced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—"A Voice From the Wilderness," a new Biblical drama by Edward Elsner, in which John the Baptist is the leading character, and the scenes of which are laid in Judea just before the advent of Christ, was produced here last night by Robert Downing and Annette Marshall. The play was presented with minute attention to detail and historical accuracy, and was well received.

Nordica Well Received in Munich.

MUNICH, Sept. 4.—Mme. Nordica made her first appearance in Germany at the new Prince Regent Theatre in this city to-night, singing Isolde in "Tristan and Isolde," before a brilliant audience, which included many Americans. She met with a notable reception. She has been engaged to sing in the operas of the Nibelungen Ring here next year.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A revival of "The County Fair" with Neil Burgess, is to be given at the Grand Opera House, beginning next Monday.

John Mason will make his first appearance in the new play by Madeline Lucette Ryley, "The Altar of Friendship," in Syracuse, to-morrow night.

J. H. Gilmour, who was leading man in the company of Maude Adams last season, in "L'Aiglon," has been engaged to support Grace George.

The part of Mary Tudor, in "The King's Carnival," which opens at the New York Theatre Monday night, has been rewritten for Mabelle Gilman, and several new songs have been introduced for her.

Marie Dressler has been prevailed upon by the Sire Brothers to forego her starring tour the coming season. She will again be seen in the burlesque, "The King's Carnival."

Frank E. Aiken has been engaged by Liebler & Co. for "A Gentleman of France," in which Kyrle Bellew will be starred this season. Mr. Aiken is an actor who has been frequently seen in New York in important productions.

Richard Mansfield returned to the city yesterday. His company was called for rehearsal at noon at the Herald Square Theatre. "Beaucaire" will be the first play produced. His season will open Oct. 7 at the Garrick Theatre, Philadelphia.

E. H. Sothern has decided to secure the English rights to Laurence Irving's romantic play, "Richard Lovelace," which he is to present at the Garden Theatre on Monday. Mr. Sothern cabled yesterday to his brother, Sam Sothern, authorizing him to purchase the stage rights of "Lovelace" for Great Britain and the colonies. It is not stated that Mr. Sothern will make his first appearance in the London stage in "Richard Lovelace," as that will depend on the result of the production in New York. It has been definitely arranged, however, that Mr. Sothern will act in London. He will appear there as Hamlet.

Appraiser for Rogers' Estate.

On the application of the State Controller Surrogate Thomas yesterday appointed Wm. C. Wilson appraiser for the purposes of assessing the value of the personalty in this State of the late Jacob S. Rogers, the owner of the locomotive works in Paterson, N. J., which is liable to the payment of the inheritance tax. Mr. Rogers left his estate, which has been estimated at $5,000,000, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with the exception of a few trifling bequests. The greater part of the estate is situate in New Jersey.

IN THE SHOPS.

All the animals which are supposed to bring good luck—pigs, cats, dogs—the whole animal or a stubby pug's head, elephant's head, with other inhabitants of the ark, are to be found in hat pins, French gray, and very attractive. They are in sterling silver, and cost 75 cents, 85 cents, and $1 apiece.

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New passementeries are out and present many original and attractive designs. Velvet is to appear to a considerable extent, it seems, in the season's trimmings. Squares of white velvet embroidered in delicate colors are set into heavy cream lace, and another variation of the same style of passementerie has squares of chiffon, with flowers set in in the same way. Silk is combined in rich designs, gray and black with white, with beautiful effect, and one charming piece of passementerie is of solid silk embroidery, morning glories in the natural colors.

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One of the most effective combinations of green with golf red is in a flannel waist, which has a tucked yoke in the front, the fullness taken in around the waist with more tucks, and the plain space between covered with polka dots, embroidered in green silk. This waist is buttoned in the back with small, flat, green buttons gilt rimmed.

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The woman who wishes real bargains in shirtwaists can get them now and they will be good for another year. White linen waists with embroidered dots are selling for $2.25, and they are well worth the money.

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There are some stocks to be seen, the stock of white duck or pique and the tie of dotted linen, which are selling for 25 cents, and these, too, are very good.

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On a dark gown in one of the shops, trimmed with a heavy ecru lace on the round, conventionalized flower of the design, are set French knots in black, one on each side, and the effect is excellent, the little touch of black giving that peculiar style that nothing else can.

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One of the prettiest hats to be seen, and a simple one, is made of brown feathers, the crown covered with the feathers as with a piece of velvet; more feathers nearly encircle the round rim, starting from the centre of the front. These breast-shaped feather pieces are set at intervals with tiny dots of impian feathers and a tiny line of the rich green and blue runs across the rim in the centre where the feathers meet. Inside the rim are twists of velvet in two shades of brown.

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Another hat, velvet trimmed, has the under side of the velvet faced with fur.

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The prettiest things in the Russian silver are the dress buttons. Rather small buttons of the enamels which have almost the effect of jewels will cost $12 a dozen. A larger size in the enamel costs $18, and beautiful and effective buttons of silver, with black enamel and a number of turquois set in the centre, will cost $35. The price is not excessive when it is remembered that two or four of the buttons only need be used on a dress or suit. There is a tawdryness in using too many buttons.

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Cut-steel dots are used with good effect on the stock and belt worn with a dark-blue velvet or velveteen blouse. The belt is a narrow one of leather in black and set with several rows of the cut-steel dots carried around it in scallops. The buckle is a small one, also of the cut steel. To match this there is a stock of black satin, set with rows of the same dots in deeper—to agree with the extra width of the stock—scallops inverted. There are loops and ends at the front, the latter finished with barettes of the steel.

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One begins to think of corduroy skirts again, and there are pretty ones to be seen. A wide-ribbed corduroy is stylish. The material makes the most durable of skirts. This is almost one of their faults.

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French underwear can still be found at a low price. A pretty underwaist has the fullness taken in around the waist in narrow tucks, and the neck finished in the front in a point, with handkerchief corners. There are two of these handkerchief points on either side of the opening, and they are exceedingly pretty. French knots can be worked on underwear with but little trouble, and they are effective and wash well.

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Women who delight in copper and brass can find odd Moorish pieces just now at greatly reduced prices.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Gradually the town is assuming another aspect. Many of the watering places have closed their season, and the exigencies of education have brought parents back to town for the opening of the schools. Active preparations are being made at many of the handsome residences in the different residential districts for early occupancy. The cup races will bring the most fashionable set to town much earlier than usual, and the predictions are for a very long and gay season in the Autumn and Winter. A glance at any of the piers or railroad stations will show the immense amount of luggage coming from seaside and mountain.

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Although the first nights at the theatres this week did not show any very long list of fashionable people, this cannot be taken as a sign of the times, because it is not considered the smartest thing to be a first-nighter. Fifth Avenue and Broadway—the latter in the evening when the theatres are opened—will show that the town is rapidly awakening. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were in town yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beach have also been in town, and Mrs. Charles Marshall and Miss Georgie Iselin were among those who were seen on the avenue. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin have arrived from Bar Harbor, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Poor are expected this week. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, who have been to Buffalo, returned on Monday and are at 929 Fifth Avenue. William F. Havemeyer and family have also been this week to the Buffalo Exposition.

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Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard Davison have been in town for the past few days, and will return to their country seat, at Millbrook. Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable came in from Tuxedo, and have returned there for the rest of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin arrived yesterday on the Majestic. They have been abroad for quite a period. They went to their home at New Rochelle.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer will leave Newport to-day and will go to Bar Harbor for the remainder of the season. Miss Renée Coudert was in town yesterday. She joins Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Coudert at their country place at Oyster Bay. She has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Frederick Benedict, at Newport.

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Mr. Hamilton Fish and his daughters, Miss Janet Fish and Miss Julia Kean Fish, are at their place at Garrison-on-Hudson. Miss Janet Fish will make her début this Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman are at their camp in the Adirondacks, and have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Edward Le Roy, Jr. Mr. Whitelaw Reid is expected in town at the end of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Reid will not open Ophir Hall until the beginning of October.

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Mrs. Robert Goelet, who has been spending the Summer cruising in the Nahma, arrived at Newport yesterday on the yacht. Mrs. Goelet brings a large party of friends over for the cup races. The Nahma has made a long journey during the Spring and Summer, having been in the Riviera and then up the Spanish and French coasts and north to the Baltic and to St. Petersburg. The Duchess de Luynes was one of Mrs. Goelet's guests on the cruise. Since then the Nahma has been at Cowes and Dinard.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Christine Williams Lincoln of Brookline, Mass., to William T. Reid, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Reid of Belmont, Cal.

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Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are due in town to-day. They left Bar Harbor for the Summer, and have closed their house at Pointe d'Arcadie. It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will go directly to Biltmore, N. C., for the Autumn months.

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Among those who were present at the floral fête in Saratoga were Mrs. W. C. Beach, Mrs. W. P. Dixon, Mrs. George F. Garr, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. W. B. Hornblower, Mrs. Isaac L. Kip, Mrs. W. V. B. Kip, Mrs. Henry Preston, Mr. John Preston, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Mrs. Hamilton Smith, Mrs. Thomas Rutter, Mrs. Henry Watterson, Mrs. John Sanford, Mr. Spencer Trask, F. M. Waterbury, George Cozzins, Capt. and Mrs. J. Warren Beach, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Knickerbocker, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Van Pelt.

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Booked among others on the Deutschland, which sails to-day for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, are George Blagden, Jr., B. G. Gunther, Mrs. H. M. Harriman, G. J. Hoppin, Miss H. Tiffany, and Ragnald Ward.

SOCIETY DOINGS AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—The most important social function to-night was the dinner given by Miss Leary at Paul Cottage on Mill Street in honor of Archbishop Corrigan and the Rev. Neil McKinnon of New York, who are her guests. The table was set in the west dining room, and was decorated with American Beauty roses in three large pieces in silver vases. In the other rooms there were many flowers, chiefly American Beauty roses, in vases on the mantels and tables. The lawn was prettily decorated and brilliantly lighted with electric lights and numerous fairy lamps. Archbishop Corrigan sat at the table at Miss Leary's right hand and ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland was on her left. The other guests were Father McKinnon, Mrs. E. N. Taller, Count Guasadesci, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Miss Paulding, William Cutting, Jr., Mrs. C. C. Perkins, Count Gamba, Mrs. Suydam, Dr. Ramon Guiteras, Mrs. S. D. Schenck, Mr. Muller-Wey, Miss Louise Leary, and Montgomery Strong.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr gave a dinner at Arleigh for forty guests. The house was decorated with palms, ferns, and orchids. The table decorations were of Liberty roses. Gardenias were provided for the men and lilies of the valley for the women, with cape jessamine in the finger bowls.

One of the largest entertainments was the dinner and musicale given by Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong at Greystone, their villa on Ochre Point. Palms and fancy foliage plants were used in profusion in the various rooms and on the piazzas, and American Beauty roses and other flowers were used in large numbers in vases. The guests were seated at an oval table, which was decorated in yellow and green. Bouquets of gardenias and jessamine were given to each guest. An orchestra on the piazza played during the dinner and afterward in the main hall for dancing.

Mrs. N. Devereaux Clapp entertained at dinner at her cottage, Tiny Corners, on Bellevue Avenue. The table decorations were of sea ferns and white flowers in golden vases on a round table seating sixteen guests. Palms and other plants were used to decorate the various rooms and the piazza, one corner of the latter being fitted up in Turkish fashion with divans.

Dinners were also given to-night by Mrs. Edward Browning, William Grosvenor, Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss, Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Dr. John Clinton Gray, and Mrs. E. G. Tinker.

Mrs. George Bispham gave a luncheon in the afternoon in honor of Mrs. Robert McKean, and luncheons were also given by Mrs. Stella D. Hays, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, and Mrs. H. A. Johnson.

To-night Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave a supper at Durfee's tea house about seven miles out in the country, where an old-fashioned country supper was served to a party of sixteen.

It is understood that Alfred G. Vanderbilt is to materially enlarge the polo field at Oakland Farm in Portsmouth for next Summer, using the greater part of the extensive vegetable garden, which is a prominent feature of the farm.

The steam yacht Nahma, having on board Mrs. Robert Goelet and a party of friends, arrived in the harbor shortly before noon to-day, having made a quick run from Southampton. Mrs. Goelet went to her villa.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., Miss Annie Paulding, and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright are at Cottage No. 4 connected with the new Cliffs Hotel.

Miss Leary will give a dinner for sixty persons at her cottage to-morrow night.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg have returned from New York and are guests of Mrs. Edward King.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are guests of Mrs. Astor's mother, Mrs. E. S. Willing.

Mrs. George Pepper Norris of Philadelphia is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. G. Johnson, on Bellevue Court.

NEWPORT HORSE SHOW CLOSES

Society Fills the Grand Stand on the Last Day.

Mrs. R. F. Carman's Pair Took Two Blue Ribbons—A. G. Vanderbilt Gets a Prize in Each of Four Classes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—The Horse Show of 1901 ended to-day with the largest attendance of the week. It was the best day for weather, and the card of exhibits was more varied and interesting than on any preceding day. There was the customary outpouring of society people, and the boxes again resembled a social reception, where at times little attention was paid to the horses in the ring. The grand stand was filled and there was a crowd three and four deep about the fence which inclosed the show ring.

The day's card opened with a class for hunters, in which there was a large number of starters. J. R. Macomber won first and fourth prizes, Robert F. Collier took the second on his father's Lady Mary, and Mrs. Thomas W. Pierce was third on Tornado. In Class 9, for spider phaetons, with pairs, Strauss & Hexter won with Alberta and Albina, with John Doyle's pair, Constitution and Independence, a good second.

Mrs. R. F. Carman's pair, Donner and Blitzen, driven by Miss Marion Lawson, won two blue ribbons during the afternoon, and her Donner won a red in another class. Miss Marion Lawson again won in the single-horse class. Alfred G. Vanderbilt had entries in four classes, winning a second in the class for ladies' phaetons, a third fir spider phaetons, a third for polo ponies, and a fourth in another class for ladies' phaetons.

Miss Beach, on Mrs. C. H. Holcomb's Lady Bonnie, had two consecutive wins, in the class for ladies' saddle horses and in the championship in that class that followed.

Frank J. Gould took two championships—one with Sandringham and Burlingham, for the best pair of harness horses, and one with Burlingham, for the best harness horse.

Ralph Pulitzer won a championship with American Beauty in the hunters' class against a strong field, including P. F. Collier's Lady Mary, Mrs. T. W. Pierce's Tornado, and B. W. Palmer's Rifle. His horse cleared the five-foot rails at every attempt, and gave a remarkable exhibition of jumping.

The summary follows:

Class 38, hunters and jumpers, open to all.—First, J. R. Macomber's Donovan; second, P. F. Collier's Lady Mary; third, Mrs. Thomas W. Pierce's Jumping Jack; fourth, J. R. Macomber's Her Grace.

Class 9, pair of horses for spider phaeton.—First, Strauss & Hexter's Alberta and Albina; second, John Doyle's Constitution and Independence; third, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Sky High and B. G. I.; fourth, Charles A. Baudouine's Rhode and Cigarette.

Class 18, ponies in harness, not exceeding 14.1 hands, shown before appropriate vehicle.—First, Eben D. Jordan's Hurrah; second, Thomas W. Lawson's Glorious Bonnie; third, Miss Doris Lawson's Gorgeous Woman in Black; fourth, F. C. Grenside's Nonpariel.

Class 7, pairs of horses for ladies' phaeton.—First, Mrs. R. F. Carman's Donner and Blitzen; second, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's V. G. I. and Sky High; third, Strauss & Hexter's Alberta and Albina; fourth, John Doyle's Constitution and Independence.

Class 11, horses 15.2 hands and over.—First, Lehman Strauss's Davelda; second, C. T. Proctor's Florodora; third, Strauss & Hexter's Burlington; fourth, Strauss & Hexter's Chesterbrook.

Class 42, polo ponies.—First, William L. Hirst's Ted; second, Clarence H. Mackay's Slats; third, A. H. & R. C. Vanderbilt's Bullet; fourth, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.'s, Aloeg.

Class 3, single horse for ladies' phaeton.—First, Miss Marion Lawson's Glorious Black Venus; second, Mrs. R. F. Carmna's Donner; third, Eben D. Jordan's Elegance; fourth, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's V. G. I.

Class 30, saddle horses up to carrying 150 pounds.—First, Mrs. C. H. Holcomb's Lady Bonnie, ridden by Miss Beach; second, Miss May Doering's Natalie; third, R. J. Evans's Octoo; fourth, Mrs. Thomas B. Wanamaker's Surprise.

Class 46, sweepstakes for best saddle horse.—Championship, Mrs. C. H. Holcomb's Lady Bonnie; reserve, Miss May Doering's Natalie.

Class 26, ladies' pair and trap.—First, Mrs. R. F. Carman's Donner and Blitzen; second, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Sky High and B. G. I.; third, Miss Norman Whitehouse's Boy Blue and Pretty Maid.

Class 45, sweepstakes for best pair harness horses. Championship, Frank J. Gould's Sandringham and Burlingham; reserve, Mrs. R. F. Carman's Donner and Blitzen.

Class 37, hunters over six successive jumps, 5 feet high.—First, P. F. Collier's Lady Mary; second, Ralph Pulitzer's American Beauty; third, Bradley W. Palmer's Rifle; fourth, Mrs. Thomas W. Pierce's Tornado.

Class 47, sweepstakes for best hunter.—Championship, Ralph Pulitzer's American Beauty; reserve, Mrs. Thomas W. Pierce's Tornado.

Class 44, sweepstakes for best harness horse.—Championship, Frank J. Gould's Burlingham; reserve, John A. Doyle's Independence.

REV. DR. WILLIAM H. DE PUY.

Dies in Canaan, Conn.—One of the Best-Known Methodist Clergymen of the Country.

The Rev. Dr. William H. De Puy of this city, one of the most widely known Methodist Episcopal clergymen in the United States, died yesterday in Canaan, Conn., of paralysis, after an illness of several years.

Dr. De Puy was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., on Oct. 21, 1821, and received his first education in Elma, this State. He was graduated from the Genesee College, now Syracuse University. When but sixteen years old he took charge of his first public school, and at twenty he was elected Principal of the Coudersport (Penn.) Academy. A year later he was appointed joint Principal of the Genesee Classical Seminary and Professor of Latin and Greek in that institution.

He entered the ministry in the Genesee Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1845 and was a member of that Conference until his death. He was in pastoral work until 1849, when he became the financial agent of the Genesee College. Later he was Principal of the Teachers' Department of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and after that Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the seminary. He filled this chair for four years.

Dr. De Puy was pastor of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Buffalo in 1 and successively served the full pastoral term in each of the Methodist churches then in that city. During part of that time he was editor of The Buffalo Christian Advocate and the American Bible Society's District Agent for Western New York. In 1865 he was appointed assistant editor of The Christian Advocate of New York and filled that office for about twenty-five years. He was a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1876 and 1880, editor of The Daily Christian Advocate during the quadrennial General Conferences from 1860 to 1888, one of the managers of the Methodist Sunday School Union for more than thirty years, and editor of the Methodist Year Book from 1866 to 1889.

When he first came to New York he served as pastor of the old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church for four years, and after that he continued to be a trustee of the church. He received the degrees of Master of Arts from Genesee College, that of Doctor of Divinity from Union College in Ohio. He was the editor and author of numerous books, among them being "The People's Cyclopedia," "Three-Score Years and Beyond," "The Home and Health," "The People's Atlas," the American revision of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," in 1891, and "The University of Literature."

Dr. De Puy is survived by a widow, two sons, and one daughter. Funeral services will be held to-morrow at 3 P. M. in St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Seventy-sixth Street, and the body will be taken to Bath, N. Y., for interment.

THOMAS WALSH DIES IN ITALY.

Was Brother-in-Law of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Who Has Not Received Particulars.

Thomas Walsh, a brother-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity Church, died suddenly in Florence, Italy, on Saturday last. The Rev. Dr. Dix has received a cable message announcing the death, but giving no particulars.

Mr. Walsh, who was in his seventy-fourth year, was for many years a member of the firm of Walsh, Hall & Co. of Yokohama, Japan. In 1868 he married Katherine Morgan Dix, youngest daughter of Gen. John A. Dix, who was at that time Minister at the Court of Napoleon III. of France. Mrs. Walsh died in Florence in 1880. In his later years Mr. Walsh dissolved his connection with the house in Japan and spent most of his time at his villa in Florence. It is just outside the Porta Romana, on the Poggio Imperiale.

He leaves two daughters, both being in Florence—Mme. Mabel Bosio and the Marchesa Vittorio Bourbon del Monte, formerly Miss Marion Walsh.

Mr. Walsh has two unmarried sisters living in Pennsylvania. Although he spent most of his life abroad, he took a deep interest in American affairs. He was in New York about eighteen months ago.

WILLIAM C. WALLACE DEAD.

Ex-Congressman Dies Suddenly at Warwick, N. Y.

Ex-Congressman William Copeland Wallace of Brooklyn died suddenly at midnight Tuesday at his country home at Warwick, Orange County. Mr. Wallace was the junior member of the law firm of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace of 18 Wall Street.

He was born in Brooklyn forty-six years ago, and after graduating from the Adelphi Academy he attended Wesleyan University. On his graduation from the university he entered the law office of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford as a student. When Gen. Woodford was

WHITNEY HORSES RAN FIRST AND SECOND

Nasturtium Took Flatbush Stakes, with Goldsmith Close Up.

WATERCOLOR CANTERED IN

Haggin Colt Had an Easy Time Winning the Dolphin Stakes at Sheepshead Bay Race Track.

The proof of the running of the horses in the Futurity, as demonstrated in the race for the Flatbush Stakes, at the Sheepshead Bay racetrack yesterday, was about as far from a proof as could be imagined. Nevertheless the Flatbush Stakes made a race that patrons of the turf will remember long if for no other reason than because Nasturtium, the beaten favorite for the Futurity, won with so much ease that for the remainder of the day the crowd was speculating on what might have happened had he been really well handled in the great event of last Saturday.

Considering that Nasturtium was beaten so badly for the Futurity, it was another remarkable occurrence that he should be so strong a favorite as he was yesterday. He was only one of the Whitney Stables entries, but coupled with Goldsmith, he started favorite at odds on, in spite of his former miserable showing. It was utterly beyond explanation, in spite of the fact that the general public knew beyond question that Nasturtium was a colt far out of the common.

Disgracefully beaten as he was for the Futurity, the people who bet against him on that occasion bet on the Whitney stable yesterday, and as the result showed, with excellent judgment, for Whitney ran first and second for the big event with an ease that left no room for doubt as to the superiority of the horses that represented him. The winner was Nasturtium, with his stable companion Goldsmith second and the fast Western filly Endurance, by right, the third horse.

Early in the day the declaration was posted by Mr. Whitney that he would win with Nasturtium, in spite of the fact that on the official programme Goldsmith was named as the first horse of the stable, while Nasturtium was scheduled to carry the second colors. All this was changed just before the race, second colors then being delegated to Goldsmith, but the very fact of the programme being printed as it was confused many people and made complications that must have puzzled the poolroom betting men. Mr. Whitney, nevertheless, was accused of trying to "get a price," and even after the race there were betting men ready to swear that Mr. Whitney had caused his entry to the chief event of the day to be so made as to confuse the poolroom men. Though Mr. Whitney does not bet on his own horses or on the horses of any other owner, patrons of the race track were much confused by the official declaration to win with Nasturtium. As Yankee was not a starter, there is no room for comparison between him and the winner yesterday, but even the absence of the Futurity winner did not prevent horsemen from comparing the ease of Nasturtium's victory yesterday with the hard struggle that Yankee had to win last Saturday. The race therefore caused much gossip.

Next to the race for the Flatbush Stakes was the race for the Dolphin Stakes for three-year-olds, at one mile and three furlongs. Water Color in this race started the post favorite with Autolight the next choice. In the first few yards of the start Autolight led, but early in the race was passed by Water Color, who galloped in the lead for the remainder of the distance and won about as he pleased.

Setauket, backed by his owner, H. K. Vingut, and Cassville started equal favorites in the third race. Setauket was well up all the way, and, slipping away from the others in the last furlong, won as he pleased by a length. Semper Ira was in front nearly all the way in the steeplechase, and won quite handily by about eight yards. For the last race Louisville was in front to the last half furlong, where Bellario, ridden by Shaw, and Kinnikinic, ridden by McCue, went on with the pacemaker, the three fighting out heads apart, with Kinnikinic first, Louisville second, and Bellario third. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters, over seven flights of hurdles, on the turf course. Mr. Chamblett's Semper Ira, b. g., 4 years, by Logic-La Sylphide, 130 pounds, (Veitch,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, won ridden out by a length; J. Coyne's Kufa, b. f., 130, (F. Callahan,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by eight lengths from J. E. Wideners Miss Mitchell, b. m., 5, 130, (Helder,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—3:22. Monroe Doctrine, Cheesemite, Holland, Gould, Pincher, Captain January, and Heroics also ran. Value to the winner $745. Pesmerite the favorite at 5 to 2 and even. Winner trained by S. Veitch.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile. J. S. O'Brien's Wild Pirate, br. c., 3 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Right Wild, 104 pounds, (J. Woods,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a length; A. Featherstone's Maister, br. c., 3, 97, (Crosswaithe,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by thee parts of a length from M. Van Pragg & Co.'s Barbara Frietchie, b. f., 3, 84, (Creamer,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:39 4-5. Margraviate, Pleasant Sail, Young Dixon, Wait Not, Dr. Riddle, and Ante Up also ran. Value to the winner $730. Margraviate the favorite at 5 to 2 and even. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes; for two-year-olds, special weights, penalties and allowances; seven furlongs, of the Futurity course. William C. Whitney's Nasturtium, ch. c., by Watercress-Margerique, 115 pounds, (N. Turner,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, (coupled in the betting with Goldsmith,) won easily and under a pull by three parts of a length; William C. Whitney's Goldsmith, b. c., by Meddler-Kildeer, 115, (T. Burns,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, (coupled,) second, ridden out by half a length from J. W. Schorr's Endurance by Right, b. f., by Inspector B.-Early Morn, 112, (J. Woods,) 14 to 5 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:25 3-5. Smart Set, Hyphen, Dixieline, Sir Oliver, Flywheel, and Barron also ran. W. C. Whitney declared to win with Nasturtium. Value to the winner, $4,000; to the second, $700; to the third, $300. Whitney entry always favorite. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dolphin Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong. J. B. Haggin's Water Color, blk. c., by Watercress-Sabrina, 121 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 5 and out, won easily by three lengths; A. Featherstone's Autolight, br. c., by Autocrat-Silver Light, 108, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and out, second by eight lengths from L. M. Meyer's Little Dulcy, ch. f., by Tristan-Pocahontas, 105, (Mulholland,) 100 to 1 and 5 to 1. Time—1:53 2-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,670. Water Color always the favorite. Winner trained by C. Littlefield.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. The Scimitar-Sabrina, br. c., 112 pounds, by Lord Hartington-Mary Greenwood, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won handily by a length and a half; J. Stanley's Fontenix, b. f., 99, (Wade,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, second by a head from T. Monohan's Cassville, b. c., 97, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:01 2-5. Ibold, St. Halarian, Cast Iron, Legation, Goldaga, Hot Lieschen, Major Tenny, Illuminate, Rocky, Batyah, Miriam Bedell, Ruff, Chicadee, Ohio Girl, Tempsta, and Ischium also ran. Value to the winner $720. Winner trained by H. K. Vingut.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong, on the turf course. T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic, br. g., aged, by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet, 124 pounds, (McCue,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a head; McCorkle & Mahone's Louisville, b. f., 4, 109, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a length from Richard Croker's Bellario, ch. c., 3, 111, (Shaw,) 12 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:53 3-5. St. Finnan and Agnes D. also ran. Value to the winner $980. Louisville and St. Finnan equal favorites at 11 to 5 and 4 to 5 each. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, two years old, penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Hatasoo, 124 pounds; Flora Pomona, 119; Rose Maid, 114; Carmaid and Sedition, 109 each; Octagon, Tippa, Does, Lady Godiva, Royal Rue, Emma A. M., and Hebron, 104 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, three years old, special weights; one mile. Idle Ways, Lamp o' Lee, Somerset, Sharpshooter, and Politician, 112 pounds each; Anak, Kalif, Welsh Girl, Prescott, Lady Chorister, Anna Darling, Golden Grain, George Simons, Pathfinder, Dr. Korber, and The Driver, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Dash Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Otis, 127 pounds; Arsenal, 122; Peninsula, 119; Par Excellence and Lenora Lorling, 107 each; Cornwall, Renold, Hero, Alusion, and Presumption, 104 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Turf Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter, on the turf course. Watercure, 110 pounds; Decanter, 106; Kamara, 105; Maid of Harlem, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Voter, 136 pounds; Chuctanunda, 115; Alard Scheck, 110; Belle of Lexington, 102; Duellist, 95; Lady Uncas, 86; Himself, 85.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth, on the turf course. Bedeck, 107 pounds; Royal Sterling and Eloim, 106 each; Speedmas and Disturber, 105 each; Dolando, 103; MacLeod of Dare, 101; Alsike and San Luis, 100 each; Anecdote, 99; Maria Bolton, 94; Pathfinder, 89.

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES.

Favorites Win All Events in Straight Heats at Charter Oak Park Track.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 4.—There were four races on the card for the second day of the Grand Circuit meeting at Charter Oak Park this afternoon, and the favorites won in each race in straight heats. An attendance of about 4,500 was present. The weather was superb and the track in fine condition. The contest was in the 2:09 pace, the Horse Review Stakes, for three-year-old trotters, the free-for-all pace, and the 2:12 trot. Shadow Chimes was a strong favorite at 2 to 1 over the field in the 2:09 pace. He won the race handily and lowered his best previous record to 2:06¾. The mare Carmine, driven by J. Kervick, showed well in the second heat, and pressed Shadow Chimes to the three-quarter post. There she fell away, and the bay stallion took the heat with comparative ease. Rowellan had an easy time in the race for the colts. Hawthorne was a fair second in each heat, but could not make the son of Abdell extend himself. J. Malcolm Forbes's colt Admiral Dewey, sired by Bingen, out of Nancy Hanks, was entered in this race, but a slight lameness developed in one of his forelegs early in the week, and it was not thought advisable to start him. Summary:

2:09 pace; purse $3,000, divided; mile heats, best three in five.

Shadow Chimes, b. h., by Chimes-Charmer, by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	1	1
John T., ch. g., (McCoy)	5	2	2
Carmine, b. f., (Kervick)	2	4	5
George, br. g., (McDowell)	8	8	3
Stacker Taylor, b. h., (Macey)	4	5	4
Pussy Willow, b. m., (Curtis)	dis.		

Time—2:07¾, 2:06¾, 2:10.

The free-for-all pace; purse $2,000, divided; mile heats, best three in four.

Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince-Till, by John Black, (Curry)	1	1	1
Anaconda, b. g., by Kinglet-Haggin Mare, by Algona, (Trout)	2	2	2
Connor, blk. g., by C. F. Clay-Bessie V., by William Welch, (McDonald)	3	3	3

Time—2:04¼, 2:04¾, 2:06¾.

The Horse Review trot, for three-year-olds; purse $5,000, divided; mile heats, best three in five.

Rowellan, br. g., by Abdell-Rowena, by Aznevoor, (Golden)	1	1	1
Hawthorne, ro. m., (Hudson)	2	2	2
Carrie Bell, b. m., (Thayer)	3	4	3
Grace Allington, ch. m., (Kenny)	4	3	4

The 2:17 trot; purse $1,000, divided; mile heats, best three in five.

Chain Shot, b. g., by Red Heart-Pique, by Kentucky Wilkes, (A. McDonald)	1	1	1
Whitewood, wh. g., (Curtis)	3	2	2
Waubun, gr. g., (Curtis)	2	3	5
Lady Thisbe, blk. m., (Kenney)	6	5	4
Senator L., b. g., (Golden)	7	7	3
Phoebe Onward, b. g., (Marsh)	4	8	6
Prince of India, br. h., (Lyons)	8	6	7
Carlyle Carne, gr. g., (Thompson)	5	5	dr

Time—2:10¼, 2:11, 2:10¾.

To-morrow afternoon's card includes the free-for-all trot, in which Boralma, Lord Derby and the Monk will be the starters; the 2:04 pace, the 2:00 trot, and the 2:11 pace.

Other Harness Racing Results.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Two good races were witnessed by a large crowd at the Columbia County Fair here to-day. Summaries:

2:30 Class.—Trot; purse $250.

S. S. B., r. g., F. Molloy, New Haven, Conn.	2	1	1
Walter R., b. g., W. E. Williams, Washington	1	2	2
Virgie Harkaway, b. m., T. S. Buckley, Chatham, N. Y.	4	3	3
Master Splinx, b. h., Eugene Kelley, White Plains	3	4	4
Rose Mary, g. m., E. C. Wixon, Derby, Conn.	5	5	5

Time—2:26¾; 2:23¾; 2:21¾; 2:21¾.

2:17 Class.—Trot and pace; purse $300.

Birdie Hal, b. m., J. F. Molloy, New Haven	1	3	1
Leo S., ch. g., Mrs. J. Van Tassel, Hudson, N. Y.	4	1	2
Maud Oleren, br. m., J. A. Deane, M. D., Catskill, N. Y.	2	4	3
Walter F., Frank Riley, Troy	3	2	4

Time—2:16¼; 2:16¾; 2:17¼; 2:16¾.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Eight thousand spectators saw famous John A. McKerron, 2:07¾, easily win the Boston challenge cup race at Glenville this afternoon. Tudor Chimes, the Syracuse horse, managed to keep up for seven-eighths of the first mile.

Horses from Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, Syracuse, and Columbus competed in five other class events, Rainforth's victory in the last event being the hardest fought.

2:16 Class.—Trotting.

Rubber	2	1	1
Tessana	1	2	4
Mayor Greer	5	6	2
Viola, Peter Swift, and Double D. finished as named. Best time, 2:12½.			

2:13 Class.—Trotting.

Franker	1	2	1
Peko	2	1	2
Mayor Rose	3	3	4
Dean finished as named. Best time, 2:11.			

Free-for-all trot.

John A. McKerron, b. s., by Nuttwood-Wilkes, (Deverux)	1	1	
Temper	4	2	
Dr. Book	2	4	
Tudor Chimes	3	3	

Best time, 2:11.

Free-for-all pace.

Hontas Brook	1	1	
Nicol B.	3	2	
Bessie Leach	2	4	

Tallas, Sunland, and Sally Hook finished as named. Best time, 2:09½.

2:21 rot.

Karek	1	1	
Minka	2	2	
Red Bird	3	4	

Best time, 2:14½.

2:18 trot.

Rainforth	1	1	
Imogene	2	2	
Marie C.	3	5	

Ember Day, Ethelyn, Fairlawn, Aggie Medium, and Louise Jefferson finished as named. Best time, 2:14¾.

Yearlings Sold at Auction.

A combination sale of yearling thoroughbred horses was held by the Fasig-Tipton Company in the sales paddock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, when the produce of a half dozen popular public farms in Kentucky were offered. The largest price of the sale was $3,500 for the Henry of Navarre-Laura Stone colt, bought by G. D. Wilson. The next best price was $3,000 for the Belvidere-Peninah colt, sold to C. R. Ellison. The horses that brought $500 or more were as follows:

PROPERTY OF MRS. BYRON McCLELLAND.

Ch. c. by Henry of Navarre-Laura Stone, by Rayon d'Or; G. D. Wilson $3,500

Ch. c. by Candlemas-Queenlike II., by Kinglike; J. E. Widener 1,300

PROPERTY OF SPENDTHRIFT STUD.

Br. f. by Esher-Lady Luke, by Luke Blackburn; M. F. Dwyer 900

Ch. c. by Spendthrift-Martha, by Rayon d'Or; J. W. Schorr 800

Ch. f. by Hermence-Genie, by Glenelg; M. F. Dwyer 650

PROPERTY OF WILLAMETTE STUD.

Bay c. by Top Gallant-Bessie Smith, by King Gallop; J. W. Schorr 800

Bay cc. by Top Gallant-Sister Molly, by Onondaga; J. W. Schorr 900

PROPERTY OF C. HUGHELY.

Bay f. by Top Gallant-Lady Royster, by Boyd Dick; N. Bennington 500

PROPERTY OF BELMONT STUD.

The Sub, b. c., by Requital-The Tigress, by Billet; W. Avery $550

Decoration, ch. c., by Requital-The Heroine, by Fellow Craft; N. Bermington 750

PROPERTY OF SPRINGLAND STUD.

Tugal Bey, ch. c., by Farondole-Nigra Vela, by Hanover; O. L. Richards $825

Pan Longin, gr. c., by Faraday-Katydid, by King Ban; J. E. Seagram 1,500

PROPERTY OF SUNNY SLOPE STUD.

Bay colt, by Victory-Salsetta, by King Alfonso; A. Cohn $600

PROPERTY OF STONEWALL STUD.

Chestnut colt, by Belvidere-Peninah, by Bonnet Range; C. R. Ellison $3,000

Senator Clark to Own Bitter Root.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 4.—The announcement is made that Senator W. A. Clark is about to become the owner of the famous Bitter Root Stock Farm, founded and brought to perfection by the late Marcus Daly. It is stated Mrs. Daly is anxious to dispose of the property, and Senator Clark has sent a personal representative to examine the property.

Westchester's Coming Horse Show.

The prize list for the Westchester County Horse Show Association's ninth annual exhibition, at White Plains, has been announced, with fifty-one classes provided for in a programme of four days. The dates claimed are Oct. 2, 3, 4, and 5. The premiums are fairly divided among trotters, roadsters, harness horses, tandems, four-in-hands, saddle horses, ponies, and hunters and jumpers. Four of the contests are for harness horses owned by the residents of Westchester County, N. Y., and Fairfield County, Conn. In these classes the horses must have been the property of exhibitors since July 1, 1901, and must not have won a first prize at any previous recognized Horse Show. The candidates for champion honors have five events. Five thousand dollars is offered in premiums, divided into first and second purses. Special prizes are offered by Col. William Jay, W. H. Catlin, T. A. Maitland, and most Horton Story, Howard Willets, Whitelaw Reid, Tracy Dows, William Murray, Louis Stern, Brewster & Co., W. R. H. Martin, John A. Gwynne, G. P. Morosini, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Edwin Gould, George C. Clausen, E. C. and G. T. Hoyt, Mrs. Edwin Gould, C. Oliver Iselin, Harry C. Graef, E. H. Weatherbee, William E. Iselin, A. C. Bostwick, John Gerken, G. D. F. Leith, John D. Archbold, J. F. A. Clark, and George B. Hulme. Entries close Saturday, Sept. 14, with the Secretary, T. A. Maitland, at 35 Nassau Street, New York. The judges will be J. Agostini, C. Oliver Iselin, George B. Hulme, E. C. La Montagne, and E. T. H. Talmage.

Notes of the Turf.

Starter Fitzgerald fined four riders—Bullman, Burns, McCue, and Michaels—$25 each for misbehavior at the post while starting the fourth race.

Roehampton, in the stable of J. G. Follansbee, regarded as one of the best of the three-year-olds of the season, is sick with a fever, and there is doubt as to whether or not he will be able to race again until late in the Fall.

J. W. Schorr's horse Sam Phillips, which came from the West with a great reputation, has become thick-winded and gives little promise now of realizing the expectations of his owner. In addition to that trouble he also pulled up very lame after his effort in the fourth race yesterday.

James R. & F. P. Keene's three-year-old Outlander ran into the fence on the last turn at the Sheepshead Bay track in the fourth race yesterday and injured himself so severely that he stopped short. Spencer, who rode him, said at first he thought the horse had broken his leg, but later it was learned that the injury was to the stifle, which the gelding struck on the fence. He will be disabled for some time, however.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP DRAW.

Douglas Gets a Good Mate in Seeley—First Pair Will Play at 7 o'Clock.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Secretary Robert B. Kerr, for the purpose of making the drawings for the medal play round on the opening day of the amateur golf championship, next Monday, at Atlantic City. In view of the large number of entries, (140,) it was decided to start the first pair at 7 o'clock in the morning, and succeeding pairs will follow at intervals of four minutes, until 11:36 A. M., which is the time set for the last pair. If there are any withdrawals, the competitors present will be re-paired, and for every pair less than the seventy couples, there will be a saving of four minutes. As soon as the last pair drives off, the first pair will be ready for its afternoon round, and the chain of players will remain unbroken until late in the afternoon.

T. J. Loughlin of the Alleghany County Club, and J. J. Wilber of the Columbia Golf Club, District of Columbia, will start the tournament, and the last pair will be Mortimer M. Singer of this city and Frank E. Talmadge of the Hillside Club, Plainfield. The draw has been very favorable to the big men. One of the best in the bunch is that of Findlay Douglas and Charles H. Seeley, winner and runner-up, respectively, in this year's metropolitan championship; Walter J. Travis has a good spur in Charles Hitchcock, Jr., the Yale golfer; William Holabird, Jr., and Archie Reid make a fine couple, representing the best junior element of the West and East; Charles B. Macdonald is paired with Archibald Graham; A. G. Lockwood, the Bostonian, will play with Rodman E. Griscom of Philadelphia. Good pairing brings out the best golf in both players, and the cracks will have little cause to complain this season that their opponents fail to give them every possible encouragement. The thirty-two lowest score makers will continue at match play for the championship.

The pairings and time of play for each couple follow, and by adding four minutes to the time of each set from the first, the exact hour of each pair will be obtained. As an aid, it may be stated that the first leaves at 7 o'clock; Holabird and Archie Reid at 8 o'clock; W. C. Fownes and F. O. Reinhart at 9 o'clock; James A. Stillman and C. T. Richardson at 10 o'clock, and George E. Banman and Charles T. Lineaweaver at 11 o'clock.

7 A. M.—T. J. Loughlin and J. J. Wilber.
7:04 A. M.—H. M. Hill and F. D. Frazier.
7:08 A. M.—George J. Cook and George A. Ormiston.
7:12 A. M.—A. F. Smith and Harrison Townsend.
7:16 A. M.—Fred Croker and Samuel Dalzell.
7:20 A. M.—Bruce Price and Charles M. Adams.
7:24 A. M.—J. M. Ward and Dr. E. P. Fredericks.
7:28 A. M.—G. S. Patterson and W. L. Gunther.
7:32 A. M.—A. W. Moss and A. W. Tillinghast.
7:36 A. M.—G. T. Brokaw and George A. Jenkins.
7:40 A. M.—W. F. Hitt and James I. Lineaweaver.
7:44 A. M.—Dr. W. L. Harban and Frank Bein, Jr.
7:48 A. M.—Fred O. Tyler and J. F. Byers.
7:52 A. M.—T. T. Reid and W. E. Egan.
7:56 A. M.—Harry Holbrook and Wm. S. Brooke
7:56 A. M.—Harry Holbrook and Wm. S. Brooke.
8 A. M.—Wm. Holibird, Jr., and Archie Reid.
8:04 A. M.—Fred R. Hamlin and Chas. B. Cory.
8:08 A. M.—Chas. A. Potter and H. V. Croker.
8:12 A. M.—Clayton P. Dixon and I. V. Brokaw.
8:16 A. M.—John Reid, Jr., and Wm. Waller.
8:20 A. M.—C. I. Travelli and Allen Kennaday.
8:24 A. M.—J. B. C. Tappan and L. Gunther.
8:28 A. M.—F. Oden Horatman and W. J. Evans.
8:32 A. M.—Dr. L. L. Harban and Arthur H. Remington.
8:36 A. M.—A. Sidney Carpenter and C. W. Fownes.
8:40 A. M.—Chas. H. Seeley and Findlay S. Douglas.
8:44 A. M.—Samuel Frothingham and W. C. Carnegie.
8:48 A. M.—Grenville Kane and J. Wm. McKinley.
8:52 A. M.—Percy R. Pyne, Jr., and F. W. Menzies.
8:56 A. M.—C. L. Tappin and C. B. Van Brunt.
9:00 A. M.—W. C. Fownes and Frank O. Reinhart.
9:04 A. M.—C. B. MacDonald and Archibald Graham.
9:08 A. M.—O. McCammon and A. J. P. Gallagher.
9:12 A. M.—F. M. Freaman and H. McSweeney.
9:16 A. M.—A. J. Wellington and E. M. Byers.
9:20 A. M.—Richard Peters and A. C. Bennett.
9:24 A. M.—Hugo R. Johnstone and A. L. Norris.
9:28 A. M.—H. C. Fownes and L. W. Weaver.
9:32 A. M.—A. H. Smith and Louis P. Myers.
9:36 A. M.—Alex. Britton and G. Franklin Willard.
9:40 A. M.—Wm. P. Smith and Stephen H. Patterson.
9:44 A. M.—J. G. Thorpe and W. H. Davis.
9:48 A. M.—B. S. Horne and J. Rhett.
9:52 A. M.—Edward M. Dally and H. W. Perrin.
9:56 A. M.—Walter J. Travis and Chas. Hitchcock.
10 A. M.—Jas. A. Stillman and C. T. Richardson.
10:04 A. M.—M. M. Michael and Louis Livingstone.
10:08 A. M.—P. B. Hoyt and C. M. Hamilton.
10:12 A. M.—Percy H. Jennings and E. S. Knapp.
10:16 A. M.—Wm. Findlay Brown and Chas. W. O'Connor.
10:20 A. M.—H. P. Dixon and G. B. Adams.
10:24 A. M.—Jasper Lynch and A. B. Lambert.
10:28 A. M.—T. Lyn's and I. G. Darby.
10:32 A. M.—A. G. Lockwood and Rodman E. Griscom.
10:36 A. M.—H. R. Sweeney and Oliver Perin.
10:40 A. M.—Capt. T. N. Horn and John D. Cady.
10:44 A. M.—R. L. Moore and H. H. Knapp.
10:48 A. M.—John Moorehead and J. E. Porter.
10:52 A. M.—Ralph C. Carroll and A. Z. Huntington.
10:56 A. M.—O. D. Thompson and Jos. S. Clark.
11 A. M.—George E. Barnum and Charles P. Lineaweaver.
11:04 A. M.—A. H. Chadbourne and H. S. Bowns.
11:08 A. M.—W. S. Eyster and R. McKittrick.
11:12 A. M.—Walter T. Stern and Wyatt W. Taylor.
11:16 A. M.—R. P. Navin and W. B. Rhett.
11:20 A. M.—Daniel Chauncey and P. D. Hooper.
11:24 A. M.—John R. Maxwell, Jr., and E. A. Darby.
11:28 A. M.—George A. Crump and M. B. MacDonald.
11:32 A. M.—J. S. Baird and W. C. Fownes, Jr.
11:36 A. M.—M. M. Singer and Frank E. Talmadge.

Contract for Kaiser's Schooner.

The contract made by Carey, Smith & Barbey, naval architects and yacht brokers, to construct an American schooner yacht for Emperor William of Germany has been let to the Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding Company of Shooter's Island, S. I. Under the terms of the contract the vessel is to be completed in time for the racing season next year. Special specifications made by the Emperor will be regarded in the building of the boat

Local Cricketers in Drawn Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 4.—The Staten Island Cricket Club played the second game of their tour to-day against a fairly strong team of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Wissahickon Heights. The game at one time looked decidedly in favor of the visitors, though only scoring 166. Philadelphia started off so badly there was considerable doubt as to their ability to reach that score. Things were looking particularly blue for Philadelphia when Biddle and S. Goodman became associated, playing out time and making a draw slightly in favor of the home team.

English Cricketers Sail for America.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Sept. 4.—The American Line steamer Haverford, which sailed from this port at 5:30 P. M. to-day for New York, on her maiden trip, has among her passengers a number of Capt. B. J. T. Bosanquet's English team of cricketers, who are to play matches in the United States.

Cricket in Prospect Park.

The Brooklyn and Kings County Cricket Clubs played an interesting game in Prospect Park yesterday, which resulted in a victory for the former by 46 runs after they had declared their innings closed with only 7 wickets down.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Won Twice from the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds—Brooklyn Lost.

The New York baseball team clinched its hold on last place by losing two games to the Pittsburgs yesterday at the Polo Grounds. Incidentally, they used four pitchers, not one of whom was able to stay the batting of the Pittsburgs. The Pittsburg pitchers, on the contrary, had no difficulty whatever in fooling the weak-hitting home aggregation. Starting out like winners in the first game, the New Yorks were soon headed, as the Pittsburgs batted Taylor hard and often. Phyle then essayed to pitch. It was his first game in a month, and he was unable to stop the hitting, Pittsburg making a total of nineteen hits off the two pitchers.

Hickman and Chesbro were the opposing pitchers at the opening of the second game. Hickman lasted just one inning, the Pittsburgs hitting safely five times in this period. A player who has competed with the various professional and semi-professional teams in this vicinity then took his place. Van Zandt is his name. In his first inning he hit a man and forced in a run with a base on balls. He also forced a run in in the fifth inning. Four runs were scored in this inning by the Pittsburg, stupid play, errors, and wildness by Van Zandt being responsible for them.

The New Yorks scored but 3 runs in this game. The first of these was made in the third inning, a double by McBride, followed with a single by Van Haltren, tallying it after two were out. In the fifth inning they secured their final tallies. After Warner was out, Van Zandt and Selbach hit safely. McBride did the same and Van Zandt scored. Another single scored Selbach, Davis hit to Wagner, who touched second, thereby forcing out Van Haltren, and threw to first in time to complete a double play. This was the only time during the entire game that the New Yorks were able to hit Chesbro consecutively. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf..1	0	0	0	0		L. Davis, rf..1	1	2	0	0	
McBride, rf..1	1	4	0	0		Clarke, lf...2	3	1	0	0	
Van H'n, cf..2	1	1	0	0		Beau'ont, cf..2	2	6	0	0	
G. Davis, ss..1	1	1	3	0		Wagner, ss..1	3	2	2	2	
Strang, 3b..0	2	3	3	1		Bransf'd, 1b..2	3	10	0	0	
Murphy, 2b..0	0	3	2	0		Ritchey, 2b..1	2	2	4	0	
Ganzel, 1b..0	0	7	1	0		Leach, 3b..1	1	1	3	1	
Warner, c..1	1	6	2	0		O'Connor, c..1	1	3	3	0	
Taylor, p...0	0	1	2	0		Tannehill, p.1	3	0	0	1	
Phyle, p...0	0	1	1	0							
*Hickman ..0	0	0	0	0		Total 12	19	27	9	4	
Total 6	6	24	18	1							

*Batted for Phyle in ninth inning.

New York	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—6
Pittsburg	2	3	3	0	0	2	0	2	0	—12

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; New York, 1. First base on errors—New York, 4; Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburg, 10. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off Phyle, 2. Struck out—By Phyle, 3; by Tannehill, 2. Stolen bases—Clarke, Davis, Beaumont. Two-base hits—McBride, Davis, Warner, Strang, Clarke, Bransfield, (2,) Ritchey. Hits—Off Taylor in 3½ innings, 11; off Phyle in 4½ innings, 8. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf..1	1	1	0	0		L. Davis, rf..2	0	1	1	1	
McBride, rf..1	3	0	0	0		Clarke, lf...3	3	3	0	0	
V. Halt'n, cf..0	2	3	0	0		Beaum't, cf..2	3	1	0	0	
G. Davis, ss..0	0	2	3	0		Wagner, ss..1	3	5	4	0	
Strang, 3b..0	1	1	1	1		Bransf'd, 1b..0	2	7	0	0	
Murphy, 2b..0	0	2	7	2		Ritchey, 2b..0	1	2	5	0	
Ganzel, 1b..0	0	10	1	0		Leach, 3b..1	1	2	1	0	
Warner, c..0	0	7	0	0		O'Connor, c..1	0	5	0	0	
Hickman, p..0	0	0	1	0		Chesbro, p..0	0	1	0	0	
V. Zandt, p..1	1	0	0	1							
Total 3	8	27	13	4		Total 10	18	27	11	1	

Pittsburg	8	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	—10
New York	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; New York, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburg, 13. First base on balls—Off Van Zandt, 6; off Chesbro, 1. Struck out—By Van Zandt, 1; by Chesbro, 3. Three-base hit—Leach. Two-base hits, McBride, Clarke, 2; Wagner. Double plays—Murphy and Ganzel; Wagner and Bransfield; Ritchey, Wagner, and Bransfield. Hit by pitcher—By Van Zandt, 1. Hits off Hickman, 5 in one inning; off Van Zandt, 8 in eight innings. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

CINCINNATI, 7; BROOKLYN, 3.

The Brooklyn baseball team started yesterday's game with Cincinnati at Washington Park as though they were going to win. They made two runs in the first inning and then the run-getting stopped for them until the ninth inning, when a single tally was made, the visitors in the meantime scoring seven.

Cincinnati's pitcher, Hahn, kept the hits well scattered; his team, on the other hand, bunched their hits in three innings, and won easily. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf...1	1	1

RACING CYCLIST INJURED

John Nelson's Leg Mangled in Race Against "Jimmy" Michael.

Bellevue Hospital Physician Almost Certain That the Chicagoan's Racing Days Are Over.

John Nelson, the Chicago racing cyclist, met with an accident in his fifteen-mile motor-paced match race with "Jimmy" Michael of Wales on the Madison Square Garden cycle track last night, in which he received such severe injuries that it is unlikely that he will ever be able to race again. His motor tandem pacing machine broke down and threw him under that of Michael, which was following close behind. His left leg was shockingly mangled, and he was bruised and cut in a number of places. He was attended by physicians summoned from the audience, and upon the arrival of an ambulance he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said that his injuries were not dangerous unless blood poisoning should ensure, but that it was improbable that he would be able to ride again.

Michael escaped injury by riding around the wreck, but the four pacemakers—Crooks and Stone, who paced Michael, and Deroscers and Pickard, who rode Nelson's pacer—all went down and received various bruises and scratches.

The accident occurred in the third lap of the third mile. Michael had gained almost half a lap, which, as the two riders had started on opposite sides of the track, brought him up to Nelson, so that he was immediately behind the latter and preparing to pass him. As the two crews rounded into the turn at the northeast end, where Floyd McFarland was so severely injured in his race with Nelson on the opening night of the Garden cycle races, the rear tire of Nelson's pacing tandem exploded and the machine slewed around upon the track and then rolled down the bank. Nelson, who was close behind, ran into the wreck, and in the moment the accident happened and was thrown upon the track in front of Michael's pacing tandem, which had steered up the bank in an attempt to pass around the obstruction.

Nelson's left leg was caught by the large main sprocket wheel of the machine, and the calf was cut to the bone and badly torn almost from the knee to the ankle. Blood from the wound spurted over the wheel and spattered the legs of Crooks, the front rider.

The tandem went on for a few yards, when it, too, went down the bank, but Michael got safely by the wreck by going all the way up the bank and so escaped all injury. Nelson rolled down to the bottom of the track, but, in spite of the shock and the severity of his wound, did not lose consciousness. He sat up, holding his leg in his hands and called for a physician. Bicycle Policeman Beeckman was first to reach the injured man, and he secured a piece of cord, which he wrapped tightly about Nelson's leg above the cut and largely checked the flow of blood. Dr. Hoffheimer and Dr. Kirke, who were among the spectators, also gave assistance until the ambulance from Bellevue Hospital arrived.

Nelson had been afraid to race behind motor tandems on the steep Garden track ever since the accident to Floyd McFarland, and his manager, F. E. Spooner, had made several unsuccessful attempts to have single motors substituted. It was announced by the management of the track after the accident that only single motors would be used in future.

After Nelson had been removed Michael rode five miles paced by a single motor and the final of a half-mile handicap race was decided, being won by T. H. Hall of the Century Road Club Association from the thirty-yard mark. There was also a mile open race, amateur, which was won by George Schricker of the Harlem Wheelmen. Summary:

One-Mile Open, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by T. H. Hall, Century Road Club Association, New York City. Time—2:18 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Peter G. Van Cott, Greenwich Wheelmen, New York City. Time—2:18 2-5. Third Heat—Won by George C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City. Time—2:16. Fourth Heat—Won by R. A. Brooks, Ianthia Wheelmen, New York City. Time—2:37 1-5. Fifth Heat—Won by Alfred Courter, Newark, N. J. Time—2:22 3-5. Race won by Schrieber, Van Cott second, Hall third, Brooks fourth. Time—2:21 2-5.

Half-Mile Open, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by R. A. Brooks, Ianthia Wheelmen, New York City. (15 yards.) Second Heat—Won by J. E. Achorn, New York City, (45 yards.) Time—1:00 4-5. Third Heat—Won by George C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (scratch.) Time—1:02. Fourth Heat—Won by (George Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (25 yards.) Time—1:02 3-5. Fifth Heat—Won by T. H. Hall, Century Road Club Association, New York City. (30 yards.) Time—0:59 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by M. T. Dove, Calumet Club, New York City. (10 yards.) Time—1:02 4-5. Race won by Hall; Schofield second, Schrieber third, Dove fourth. Time—1:00 3-5.

15-Mile Motor-Paced Match Race Between "Jimmy" Michael of Wales and John Nelson of Chicago, Ill.—Won by Michael.

Five-mile motor-paced exhibition by "Jimmy" Michael. Time—8:37 2-5.

LEGAL BILLS IN KENNEDY CASE.

Mr. Philbin Appeals from Decision on Those of McIntyre and Hennessy.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, at the request of the District Attorney, has appealed from the decision of Justice McAdam holding that Justice Fursman's certification of the legality of the bills of ex-Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy of $5,000 and $2,500 for prosecuting Samuel J. Kennedy.

Justice Fursman certified the bills without consulting Mr. Philbin. The latter promptly had the Controller hold them up. The District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier have now made affidavits that Mr. Hennessy in their presence agreed to try the case for $500. Mr. Hennessy, according to Mr. Le Barbier, has filed a counter-affidavit declaring that this statement is utterly false.

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MAYOR ARRESTED CONSTABLE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 4.—Milltown, a borough about three miles from this city, had a burglar scare last evening, and James Townsend, the town constable, narrowly escaped spending the night in the lock-up. Constable Townsend was aroused late in the evening by an excited villager, who said that he had seen a suspicious-looking character loitering about his house. The constable got his shotgun and started for the citizen's place, first disguising himself by putting on a false beard.

The excited citizen was not satisfied with getting the constable, but hurried to the house of Mayor Stafford L. Rappleyea and told him about the supposed burglar. The Mayor doesn't like burglars, so he got up and dressed. Taking his revolver, he hurried to where the burglar had been seen. The constable was there by this time, and the Mayor did not recognize the officer in his disguise. Putting his revolver to the constable's head, the Mayor commanded him to proceed toward the village lock-up. The constable started to speak, but was quickly silenced. He was commanded to move along and keep his mouth shut.

At the lock-up, with the prospect of a night in it staring him in the face, the constable, in desperation tore off his false whiskers and blurted out to the Mayor:

"Gol durn it, Staff; I ain't no burglar."

The Mayor was profuse in his apologies, but while he had been taking his man to jail the real burglar had escaped. There is a belief in Milltown to-day, however, that the suspicious-looking character was only a commercial traveler who had put up in town over night and was strolling about during the evening. Any stranger is a suspicious character in Milltown.

FREE FIGHT AT CONEY ISLAND.

Lively Row Follows Man's Attempt to Embrace a Woman.

Actions of a party of Italian visitors from the East Side of Manhattan precipitated a small riot at Johnson's carousel at Surf Avenue and Sea Beach Walk shortly before midnight last night.

There were about fifteen swarthy men in the party and all were more or less intoxicated. On the carousel was riding Mrs. Carrie Rosenberg of 251 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; her two sisters-in-law, and children. After the carousel began to move rapidly one of the newcomers, Alfred Henry, seventeen years old, of 63 Mott Street, seized Mrs. Rosenberg and attempted to embrace her. She resented it and they grappled and fell from the machine.

James Lane, an attendant of the carousel, ran to the woman's assistance. He struck Henry, breaking his nose. Henry fired four shots from a revolver at Lane and others who ran up to take a hand in the trouble. A lively free fight followed, which lasted until Policeman Brown and others on their way to the police station to report, arrested Lane and drove the others away.

Mrs. Rosenberg went to the station house and gave her name, but asked that she be not called as a witness, as she had made all her arrangements to leave the city to-day.

CHILD DROWNED IN SEWER.

Foreman at Hunt's Point Arrested for Failing to Provide Protection.

Ethel Crockett, five years old, daughter of William and Lily Crockett of Hunt's Point Road and Spofford Street, Hunt's Point, was drowned yesterday by falling into a sewer, nearly in front of her home. George B. Brush, foreman of the workmen there, was arrested on a charge of failing to have the sewer properly protected.

The child was playing about the sewer embankment with William Brown, six years old, a neighbor's child, when she slipped off the bank into the sewer. The bottom had six feet of water from recent rains, and the child sank under the surface. The boy, in terror, ran to Mrs. Crockett and stammered that Ethel had fallen into the sewer and that he could not see her. Mrs. Crockett ran to the sewer, and the boy pointed out where the girl had fallen in. The mother was about to leap into the sewer when some workmen who had heard her cries and seen her rushing toward the sewer seized and prevented her.

Two of the men jumped into the trench and groped about at the point the Brown boy pointed out. They soon found the girl and handed her out to the other men. An attempt was made to resuscitate the child while an ambulance surgeon was coming, but she was dead.

The girl was the only child of Mrs. Crockett, who is the second wife of William Crockett, a wealthy builder, who has three grown children by a former wife. The family, except Mr. Crockett, arrived a few days ago from Europe.

FREIGHT CARS WRECKED.

Passenger Train on Lackawanna Road Near Newark Has Narrow Escape.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 4.—An east-bound freight train on the Lackawanna Railroad broke in two midway between Manor Avenue, Harrison, and Sanford's Crossing, this evening. The rear section overtook the forward portion and several freight cars and their contents are now piled up, blocking the road.

As the crash occurred there was a passenger train passing, and a portion of the wreck scraped some of the molding off the last car as it flashed past. A second later the tracks over which the passenger train had passed were buried under the wreckage. Had the train been a few seconds later the rear car at least would have been involved in the wreck.

Passengers in both directions have to walk around the wreck, which will hardly be cleared up before daylight. No one was injured.

INSANE HOSPITAL INQUIRY.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 4.—The State Insane Hospital investigation was resumed to-day, with all the members of the committee, except Gov. Voorhees, present. A large array of witnesses were in attendance to testify in behalf of Warden Hay. They were principally dealers who had furnished supplies to the institution.

Before any of these went on the stand some hospital employes were called. Faus and Emerick, two male attendants, gave the usual testimony concerning the food. Miss Edna Weber, a female attendant, testified that the food as a rule was all right—as good as the food she had received in the institution at Danville, Penn., where she was formerly employed.

At the afternoon session ex-Senator J. H. Blackwell of Mercer, a wholesale grocer; J. W. Cote, W. S. Covert, F. P. Holz, James M. Atwood, and L. H. Stein, local dealers, all testified that Warden Hayes bought and received proper goods. Curtis Knowlton, representing Miles, Corson & Co. of Philadelphia, testified that that firm had furnished good eggs. The investigation was adjourned until Sept. 18.

GROVER CLEVELAND A GUEST.

Leads in Celebration of Old Home Week at Norwich, Conn.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 4.—The great day of Old Home week was favored with good weather. The morning's events consisted of a band concert and the arrival of the guest of the day, ex-President Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland was taken about the city and shown the birthplace of his grandfather at Norwich Town. At 2 o'clock he reviewed the street parade.

This evening exercises were held at the Broadway Theatre. The speakers were ex-President Cleveland, David Torrance of Derby, Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court; Nathaniel Shipman of Hartford, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, and the Rev. John Neale of Terryville, according to Mr. Le Barbier, has filed a counter-affidavit declaring that this statement is utterly false.

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RECIPROCITY MEETING CALLED.

Committee of Manufacturers Decides to Take Steps to Bring About New Trade Relations.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 4.—The Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, after a session lasting nearly five hours, to-day decided to call a reciprocity convention at a date to be later named. In pursuance of this decision, the committee adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, for purposes of clear comprehension and expression of public sentiment respecting the reciprocal and trade relations with foreign powers, That this committee deems it expedient that there be held under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers a National conference on reciprocity; that the duty of arranging for such conference in all its details be and is hereby assigned to the officers of the association—the President, Treasurer, Secretary, and General Managers—who are authorized to associate with themselves such members of the association as they may deem desirable in the formation of a general Committee of Arrangements, which committee shall share with the officers the duties and responsibilities attached:

To designate time and place of meeting.

To arrange and limit the constituency of the conference.

To make all arrangements for order of business, programme, and such other details as may be necessary to make such conference a success.

The meeting was held in the offices of President Search, and the following members of the committee were present: President Theodore C. Search, Treasurer Charles A. Schieren, Secretary E. P. Wilson, Daniel C. Ripley, Pittsburg; Richard Young, New York City; P. E. Montanus, Springfield, Ohio; George M. Sargent, Chicago; George T. Coppins, Boston; Hamilton Carhartt, Detroit; Charles E. Brooker, Torrington; W. E. Hitchcock, Muncie; Benjamin Atha, Newark; Lucien Sharpe, Providence; August H. Vogel, Milwaukee; Summerfield Baldwin, Baltimore. Members at large—John J. Converse, Philadelphia; Robert Laidlaw, Cincinnati; Ludwig Nissen, New York City; William McCarroll, New York City; D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte, N. C.; W. C. Nones, Louisville.

The trade relations with Cuba were also discussed, and the date for the next convention of the National Association of Manufacturers fixed for the third week in April at Indianapolis. The question of calling a National reciprocity convention was referred to this committee at the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, held in Detroit last June. It is probable that some Western city will be chosen as the place of meeting of the reciprocity convention.

JUDGE ADAMS TAKES THE OATH.

Succeeds Judge Addison Brown in Southern District Court.

George Bethune Adams, who was last week appointed by President McKinley District Judge of the Southern District of New York, to succeed Judge Addison Brown, and who on Tuesday took the oath of office, administered by his predecessor, occupied the bench yesterday.

The courtroom on the third floor of the Federal Building was crowded with members of the bar, chiefly attorneys engaged in the practice of bankruptcy proceedings. All present arose and stood while Clerk Thayer called the court to order as the new Judge ascended the bench. Then, before the Clerk could call the calendar, Stillman F. Kneeland of the firm of Kneeland, La Fetra & Glaze, 346 Broadway, said:

"Your Honor, before the regular call of the calendar is heard I wish on my own part and the members of the bar here present, to express to your predecessor, Judge Brown, our most heartfelt thanks for the activity and zeal manifested by him in the conduct of the business of this court, and at the same time to extend to you our most hearty greeting. We welcome your coming here. We are all of us young, all bright, all active. We have not the dryness here that pervades the admiralty courts. It is well for you, possibly, that you came into a court where there is activity and a spirit of briskness. You will get rid of the cobwebs of the other bench. We congratulate you, and can only express the wish that, when the time comes for you to retire, the laurels you and the records made by you, will be as clear and honored as those won by your predecessor."

Judge Adams bowed and then said, "I thank you gentlemen and hope that your wishes for my success will not be disproved."

The calendar was then called. Among those present in the courtroom were United States Commissioners Alexander, Hitchcock, and Jones, Assistant United States District Attorney D. Frank Lloyd, former Assistant United States District Attorney Max J. Kohler, Nathaniel Smith, John C. Coleman, Franklin Bien, Stillman F. Kneeland, George S. Hastings, and Nelson Zabriskie.

GOEBEL CONVICTS QUARREL.

James Howard Assaults Ex-Secretary of State Powers.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 4.—James Howard and ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers, convicted as Goebel murder conspirators, quarreled in jail here this afternoon. Howard threw a heavy inkstand at Powers, striking him in the head. Powers was knocked down and bled profusely. The only witness was ex-Adjt. Gen. J. K. Dixon, who was in conference with the two men. Powers was too ill to-night to be seen. Howard, on the advice of his attorneys, refused to talk.

Howard's new trial will begin here next Monday, and his attorneys have been in conference here all day.

$100,000 Fire in Emporia, Kan.

EMPORIA, Kan., Sept. 4.—Fire to-day destroyed several residences, the planing mill of E. S. Sprague, a lumber yard, and the First Methodist Church. Loss, $100,000. The fire was communicated by a spark from a Santa Fé locomotive.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM E. PAGE.—William E. Page, manufacturer of bathtubs at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Walton Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,075 and nominal assets $121, in a debt due him.

ALONZO AINSWORTH.—Alonzo Ainsworth, broker of 442 West Fifty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,751 and no assets. He has only one creditor, Lillian Stokes Gillespie, who obtained a deficiency judgment against him on Oct. 9, 1899.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to fourteen bankrupts, among whom were Charles L. Ward of 325 West Eighty-third Street, formerly of Ward & Logan, dealers in paints at Newburg, with liabilities $51,138; Harry Dowle of Mount Vernon, formerly a produce commission merchant at 316 Washington Street, this city, liabilities $39,914; John Boardman, Jr., real estate agent of 220 Broadway, liabilities $38,542; Patrick M. and John M. Finlay, who composed the firm of Finlay Brothers, dealers in dry goods at 834 Columbus Avenue, liabilities $43,981, and Walter S. Besse, ship broker of 140 Pearl Street, liabilities $239,727.

CONSUL BERLINER EXAMINED.

Creditor Opposed His Discharge in Bankruptcy, So Court Ordered an Immediate Examination.

Solomon Berliner, United States Consul to the Canary Islands, who is home on a sixty days' leave of absence, and was recently married in Washington, applied for his discharge in bankruptcy yesterday before Judge Adams of the United States District Court. Mr. Berliner filed his petition in bankruptcy on July 13, with liabilities of $51,353, to get rid of old debts for which he became liable as a partner in the firm of Julius Berliner & Son, wholesale tobacco merchants, who failed thirteen years ago.

When his application for a discharge was called yesterday objection was made by one creditor—Lewis Newgass—whose claim is for $437 on a judgment obtained in 1892. Mr. Lind of Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, attorneys for Mr. Berliner, said that Mr. Berliner was about to sail for the Canary Islands; that the opposing creditor had had plenty of time to examine Mr. Berliner before this, and that there should be no delay in the matter. Judge Adams decided that as Mr. Berliner was in court he should be examined at once, and the attorneys for both sides went into one of the courtrooms, where Mr. Berliner was examined.

Mr. Lind said that the claim of Mr. Newgass was thirteen years old; that Mr. Berliner had been around New York for many years without being molested, but when he returned from the Canary Islands Mr. Newgass began supplementary proceedings which forced Mr. Berliner to go into bankruptcy. This creditor did not care to examine Mr. Berliner at the first meeting, but waited until now to put in his objection.

Mr. Berliner had arranged to sail yesterday, but out of respect to the court will wait until Saturday. The examination of Mr. Berliner was not finished at 4 o'clock yesterday when court adjourned, as Judge Adams, at the request of Mr. Berliner's attorneys, directed that the examination go on daily until completed.

INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTS.

Creditors Petition to Have M. Kasse & Brother Declared Insolvent.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Manuel and Oscar Kasse, composing the firm of M. Kasse & Brother, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 24 and 26 Wooster Street, by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, for two creditors, the H. B. Claflin Company, $712 and Rothschild & Hein, $288.

It was alleged that they are insolvent, have transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $2,000 to various persons, and conveyed, concealed, or removed a large part of their property.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss received five writs of replevin against the firm in favor of the following creditors: The American Woolen Company, $4,250; Greeley, Bushman & Record, $1,099; Abraham Orently, $442; the Raritan Woolen Mills, $110, and the Somerset Woolen Mills, $443. The firm began business in June, 1895, with a claimed capital of $5,000, and Bradstreet's took away their rating in June last.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKERMAN, Bernard L.—A. Schneider..	$67
ALTIERI, Jerry—Nathan Hutkoff.....	240
ALTIERI, Jerry—Nathan Hutkoff.....	240
BURDETTE, Arthur C.—Ambler Air Cell Covering Company	50
BALDWIN, Henry, and John Slattery—M. Langler and others.....	201
CHAMBERLIN, Arthur W.—C. A. Tinker.	168
CHILDS, Henry A.—C. A. Tinker.....	75
DEARBORN, William H.—E. E. Smith..	28
EDELMAN, Moses L.—G. A. Nostrand....	84
FISHER, William C.—W. Johnson.....	328
GOSS, Marie—F. M. Barnes.....	361
GERATY, Annie, and Thomas Connery—O. J. Burt, costs.....	619
HARTMAN, Frederick—A. Lajotte.....	112
HOFFMAN, Emil, and Louis Kohn—A. Liebman.....	33
HART, George W.—K. C. Henderson and others.....	62
HIERRY, Daniel—Cann, Belt & Co.....	94
HOBBS, Robert F.—E. W. Youmans, Jr.	38
JONES, Frank L.—L. G. Suydam and others.....	1,988
MURPHY, James—Belle of Jefferson Distilling Company.....	966
MOELEMAN, H., George A.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company.....	394
O'CONNELL, Roger—J. Gregoire.....	182
PHELPS, Merritt C.—A. Steinhardt, costs.....	160
ROSENBLATT, Leon—A. L. Blumenthal	25
RUPPERECHT, Louis—I. Sommers.....	111
SECURITY CONDUIT COMPANY—W. G. Langden.....	17
SCHMITT, George—C. F. Learned and others.....	355
SINGER, David—L. Goldstein.....	478
SROKA, LOUIS & BETZ—A. Zwerdling..	139
SCHUMACHER, George—M. Steinmaler.	72
SARACCO, Pietro—M. Anello.....	1,759
THURSTON, Franklin A.—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York.....	109
TROY, James—I. Blumberg.....	4,503
WERTHEIMER, Nathaniel S.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company.....	262
	85

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:30	Sun sets...6:27	Moon rises..11:11

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:15	Gov. Isl'd..12:32	H. Gate....2:28
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:46	Gov. Isl'd.. 1:14	H. Gate....3:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Buffon, Brazil, Argentina, &c.....	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Bermuda.....	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	*1:00 P. M. 12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg..	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans.....		3:00 A. M.
Fontenoy, Norfolk.....		3:30 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre..	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.....	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam..	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Andes, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 P. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Campania, Liverpool ...	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Canova, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay..	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow..	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Naples ...	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Island, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maraual, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	11:00 A. M.
Olinda, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Cibara, &c.....	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Cuthert, Antwerp....	.....	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) (Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $18 and up to Sept. $7, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Umbria, due at New York Sept. $7, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. $7 and up to Sept. $14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (registered mail, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. $15. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 5.

Briardale, Huelva, Aug. 21.
Colorado, Hull, Aug. 24.
Hildur, Curacao, Aug. 19.
Fontatan, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 4.
Yang Tsze, Hamburg, Aug. 3.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 29.
Dunstan, Para, Aug. 25.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 5.
La Savoie, Havre, Aug. 31.
Membland, St. Lucia, Aug. 31.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.

Albano, Havre, Aug. 24.
Boston City, Swansea, Aug. 24.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Aug. 26.
Celtic, Liverpool, Aug. 30.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 6.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Aug. 3
Umbria, Liverpool, Aug. 31.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 8.

Archimede, Genoa, Aug. 24.
Critic, Dundee, Aug. 28.
El Valle, New Orleans, Sept. 3.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Sept. 7.
Marquette, London, Aug. 29.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 29.

Arrived.

SS George W. Clyde, Staples, Jacksonville Sept. 1, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Nord Amerika, (Ital.,) Motto, Genoa Aug. 16 and Naples 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Perry, Glasgow Aug. 24 and Moville 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. South of Fire Island at 10:34 P. M.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Richter, 3, Padang 8th, Suez Aug. 3, Port Said 4th, St. Bremen Aug. 27, Southampton and Cherbourg 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Aug. 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:16 P. M.

SS Eva, (Ger.,) Petersen, Sourabaya June 19, Samarang 21st, Passoreoan 26th, Joanna July Michael's 21st, and Delaware Breakwater Sept. 3, with sugar to order; vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Tynefield, (Br.,) Naile, Sourabaya June 24, Samarang 30th, Padang July 5, Suez Aug. 3, Port Said 4th, and Algiers 18th, with sugar to order; vessel to John R. Livermore. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

Steam yacht Niagara, Grant, Southampton Aug. 24, with passengers to Howard Gould. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Scott, Venice July 29, Trieste Aug. 3, Fiume 5th, Bari 8th, Palermo 14th, and Gibraltar 20th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS El Norte, Gardner, New Orleans, 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Mentz, Bremen Aug. 24 and Southampton 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

SS Carib, Ingram, Charleston Sept. 1, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Algonquin, Chichester, Jacksonville Sept. 1 and Charleston 2d, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 4, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Niagara, for Philadelphia.
SS St. Louis, for Southampton.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Mongolian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Carib, for Boston.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kansas City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Georgia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, &c.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Esperanza, for Havana, &c.
SS El Dorado, for

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Industrial Combinations Organized.
Government and other Investment Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
17 W. 34th St. op. Waldorf; 202 8th Av., cor. 25th St. 487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St. 67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST OF "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3078 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch office N. E. cor. Broadway and 30th St.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the Bank Laws of 1892, State of New York:

1893. Luyster, Isaac, unknown.....$66.87
DIVIDENDS.
70 dividends, 2 shares; Jenkins, Margart, unknown $296.00
96 dividends, 2 shares; Keefe, Thomas, unknown 411.50
113 dividends, 16 shares; Moss, Henry, unknown 2,891.07
130 dividends, 1 share; Murphy, Johanna, unknown 272.49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1901.
W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
au8-1aw6wTh

Mississippi River Bridge Company

Owners of bonds of the above company are hereby notified that The United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered **109, 113, 125, 219, 292, 327, 454, 468, 532, 547, 583,** and **653**, to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due October 1, 1901, said bonds to be redeemed on that date at the office of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York.
Interest on the bonds designated above will cease October 1, 1901.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.
SUSAN E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, LAWRENCE O. MURRAY Treasurer. Trust Officer.

UNION TYPEWRITER
J. S. STANTON,
3 Broad Street

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Union Bag and Paper Co. Certificate of Preferred Stock, No. A 1221, for 12 shares of preferred stock in name of Abigail M. Carpenter, indorsed to Caroline C. Wilbur. Notice is hereby given to show cause why a Duplicate Certificate of Deposit should not be issued. Carry M. Wilbur, Executrix for Abigail M. Carpenter's estate.

LOST—Certificate 493 for twenty shares of Brooklyn Ferry in name of Chas. C. Edey & Sons; also Certificate 3,132 for ten shares Am. Car Foundry common in name of C. M. Bouggy. Transfer stopped and application made for new certificates. Return to Chas. C. Edey & Sons and receive reward.

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co. drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Lost or Stolen.—Bank Book 105,973, issued by the Franklin Savings Bank to Lydia Kramer. Finder please return to bank.

Lost—Bankbook 51,487, issued by the Franklin Savings Bank to William J. Matthews. Finder please return to bank.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE **St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,**
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 22, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on the Second Wednesday (the 9th day) of October, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Preferred and Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, 1901, at three o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Thursday, the 10th day of October, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M., or until the same hour of the day following any adjournment of such meeting.

ROBERT C. BOGART, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Telegraph Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, September 16th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

FRANK E. HAFF, Secretary.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, July 10, 1901.

The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of one per cent. on its PREFERRED STOCK, for the quarter ending September 30, 1901, payable September 30, 1901, at the office of MESSRS. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in New York, and at the DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, to the Preferred Stockholders of record in Berlin at the closing of the transfer books on August 9, 1901.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on August 9, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1901.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

American Snuff Company.
No. 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, Sept. 4, 1901.

A dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENTUM (1½%) has this day been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of American Snuff Company, payable at the offices of Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City, on October 1, 1901, to the holders of said Preferred Stock of record on the Company's Transfer Books on the 16th day of September, 1901.

The Transfer Books of said Preferred Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of September, 1901, and opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 2d day of October, 1901.

OTIS SMITH, Secretary.

International Elevating Company.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. will be paid on the stock of this Company on Monday, September 16th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books Friday, September 6th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. September 6th, 1901, until 10 o'clock A. M. September 17th, 1901.

C. E. BURGESS, Treasurer.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois.
Coupons due September 1st, 1901, from the Prior Lien 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York.

RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

EDEN MUSEE AMERICAIN CO. (Ltd.)
The regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. has been declared, payable on September 14th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from September 5th to September 16th, 1901.

FREDERIC VIEWEG, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, Sept. 3, 1901.

THE FIRM OF R. H. THOMAS & CO. IS THIS DAY DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT.
Respectfully,
R. H. THOMAS & CO.,
71 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership under the firm name of R. H. THOMAS & CO.
Yours respectfully,
R. H. THOMAS.
W. H. D. LASHER.
OSBORNE HALSTED.
FRED. O. BEACH,
Special.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE PARTNERship heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HOLLOWAY & IRISH, was dissolved by mutual consent this day. The affairs of the said copartnership in liquidation will be conducted by WILLIAM F. IRISH, at 136 Liberty Street, New York City.—Dated August 1, 1901. W. F. IRISH.
W. F. HOLLOWAY.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 4	484,897
To date this year	203,478,973
Corresponding date last year	76,687,847

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 4	$1,513,000
To date this year	$727,847,920
Corresponding date last year	$724,837,920

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4 per cent; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	¾	Met. Street Ry	1
Am. Car & Fdy	⅞	Mexican Central	1⅜
Am. Linseed pf	½	Mexican National	1⅞
Am. Smelting pf	½	Mo., Kan. & T.	1
Am. Locom. pf	¾	Mo., K., & T. pf	½
Am. Sugar	1¼	Missouri Pacific	¾
Anaconda Copper	½	National Lead	⅞
At., T. & S. F.	1¼	N. Y. Central	⅞
At. T. & S. F. pf	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Canadian Pacific	2	N. Y. Ont. & W.	½
Chi. & Alton	½	Norfolk & West	1⅝
Chi. & Alton pf	½	North American	1½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	3	Ont. Mining	½
Chi. Great West	1½	People's Gas	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1¼	Peoria & East	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	4¼	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅛	Rep. Steel pf	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Rubber Goods pf	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Sloss-Sheffield pf	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	Southern Pacific	⅝
Col. F. & I. pf	3	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2⅝
Del. & Hudson	2½	Texas & Pacific	⅞
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	Twin City R. T.	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	⅞	Twin City R. T. pf	2
Erie	¾	U. S. Express	2¼
Erie 2d pf	1⅞	U. S. Leather	½
Evans. & T. H.	¾	U. S. Leather pf	1½
Glucose Sugar	1	U. S. Steel	½
Hocking Valley	¾	Wabash	½
Int. Paper	⅝	Wabash pf	⅝
Int. Power	⅞	Wis. Central	1
Int. Pump	⅝	Wis. Central pf	⅝
Louis. & Nash	¾		
Manhattan	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Am. Locomotive	1	Nat. Biscuit pf	1
Am. Sugar pf	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Col. So. 1st pf	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Union Bag & Paper	¾
Den. & R. G.	1½	Union Pacific pf	1
Den. & R. G. pf	½	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Dist. of Am.	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1½
Hock. Valley pf	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1⅝	Mo. Pac. coll. g. 5s.	1
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1⅛	U. S. Leather 6s.	1

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The artificial character of the selling which forced the reaction in the stock market on Tuesday clearly appeared yesterday when the short sellers of the day previous—for it was selling for the short account that had been primarily responsible for Tuesday's decline—undertook to cover. Then was it disclosed that the available supply of floating stock was limited, the consequence being that the shorts were forced to bid prices up on themselves before they could even up their commitments. To add to their discomfiture there appeared, coincidently, a substantial demand for securities from a number of the larger banking houses, this demand in its turn sending prices still higher. And hence it was that after some hesitancy in the early dealings the stock market became strong, despite its inactivity, prices advancing quite generally and for the most part maintaining their advances until the close. Among the more notable of the gains were: Atchison, 1⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 1½; Canadian Pacific, 2; Chicago Great Western, 1½; Rock Island, 4¼; Big Four, 1¼; Delaware and Hudson, 2½; Erie second preferred, 1⅞; Mexican Central, 1⅜; Mexican National, 1½; Nickel Plate, 1; Norfolk and Western, 1⅜; Wisconsin Central, 1; Colorado Fuel, 2; Glucose Sugar, 1; American Sugar, 1¼; Tennessee Coal, 2⅜, and United States Leather preferred, 1¼. On the other hand, with the exception of the Denver and Rio Grande securities, which had been advanced the day previous on manipulation and declined yesterday on profit taking, the common 1½ and the preferred ¾, not an important stock on the list scored a decline.

There were several reasons for the change in the market's tone, for the eager desire of the shorts to cover and for the good independent buying. Chief of them was undoubtedly the more favorable developments in the money market, though the persistent reports that finally a settlement of the Steel strike was at hand, and the publication of a further batch of excellent railway statements, were not without effect. It was the money-market developments, however, that exerted most influence, pointing, as they did, to a betterment in conditions in the near future. Rumors of a syndicate formed to offer a large block of bonds to the Treasury for redemption, borne out in a measure by the increased offerings here yesterday, the total running up beyond $165,000; the receipt of more gold from the Klondike; the return to the New York banks of full one-half of the nine-million-dollar Philadelphia loan; a further decline in sterling exchange, with a still lower tendency, thus bringing gold imports appreciably nearer; and the fact that call money at no time rose above Tuesday's highest figure of 4 per cent., but instead sank off sharply at the close to 2½ per cent.—these were among the reasons why the pessimists in the Street who have been predicting tight money began to modify their predictions and to incline more to the opinion that perhaps after all representative bankers may be right when they declare that there is little prospect or probability of tight money. Inasmuch as all the hopes of the pessimists for a bear market are founded on the chance of dear money and on that chance alone—for general commercial and industrial conditions are wonderfully favorable—it is not to be wondered at that at the close of business those shorts whose contracts remained uncovered were somewhat ill at ease and speculating much on the probable developments to-day.

Then, too, it was a noticeable fact that London again was a large buyer of stocks, houses close to J. P. Morgan & Co. being among the chief purchasers. The total taken for foreign account ran up to about 50,000 shares of the 480,000 dealt in during the day, which in the Street is regarded as perhaps of more than passing significance.

Coming to the stocks themselves, the heaviest buying was in Union Pacific, Erie, and United States Steel common, each being dealt in to the extent of over 40,000 shares. Morgan and Keene brokers were the largest buyers of all three securities. In the case of Erie excellent earnings were offered as a reason for the advance; in Union Pacific the developments shortly to be announced, following the contemplated changes in the Directorate, were the bull card; while the report that the Steel strike might be settled at any moment now led to the buying of both the common and preferred stocks, one house alone taking 10,000 shares of the common. Unusual activity showed in the shares of the Mexican railroads, due to operations by pools in them who have loudly proclaimed their intention to "put the stocks up." Western houses bought the Grangers; United States Leather preferred advanced on reorganization talk; Glucose Sugar was absorbed in the belief that the starch combination would soon become effective; Colorado Fuel and Tennessee Coal were bought on reports that they will enter the Steel Trust, and Norfolk and Western rose on the statement that the dividend will be increased at the next meeting.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

One of the reasons advanced for the strength of Canadian Pacific stock, apart from the excellent earnings of the company, is the recent purchase of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, made by the Canadian Pacific management. This road, it is pointed out, will not only enable the company to carry its coal more cheaply, but will open to the Canadian Pacific direct connection with the St. Lawrence River and Thousand Islands trade, which is rapidly expanding. It is pointed out that the Grand Trunk operates very profitably with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company from Montreal, and the belief is that the Canadian Pacific will branch out in this direction by operating a line of steamers between Montreal and Kingston, Ontario, the latter city being one of the termini of the newly acquired Kingston and Pembroke. In Canadian quarters the purchase is regarded as a very profitable one.

B. R. T.'S DECREASED EARNINGS.

There was some selling of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock yesterday following the publication of the July statement of earnings, showing a decrease of $29,270 in the net figures as compared with the corresponding month a year ago. The pressure ceased, however, when it later developed that the decrease was due, not to any falling off in business, but to an increase of $87,840 in operating expenses for the month, this more than offsetting any decrease in gross earnings.

CONSOLIDATED GAS RUMOR.

One of the stories on the Street yesterday, as explanatory of the recent buying of Consolidated Gas, was that a new corporation is to be formed to take over the assets of the company, giving to present stockholders certain percentages in 5 per cent. bonds, in 6 per cent. preferred stock, and in common stock.

Nothing official can be learned on the subject.

GOOD RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Among the many favorable railway statements put out yesterday were the following: Burlington, net increase for July, $401,600; Pennsylvania, net increase for the same month, $404,200; Canadian Pacific, increase for August, $488,000; St. Paul, August increase, $369,360; Colorado Southern, net increase in July, $23,580; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, August increase, $64,000, and St. Louis Southwestern, August increase, $79,690; Norfolk and Western, net increase July, $66,250.

PEOPLE'S GAS STOCK INCREASE.

All doubts as to whether or not there is to be an increase in the capital stock of the People's Gas Company—officials of the company here having professed ignorance on the matter—was set at rest yesterday when an official circular letter, which is self-explanatory, was sent out to the stockholders. It follows:

In the circular issued by the Directors of this company to the stockholders under date of Nov. 25, 1898, it was stated as follows:

"It has been determined by the Board of Directors of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company that the policy of the company for the future would be to provide for such fresh capital as may be required for the extension and growth of its business through the increase and issue to stockholders at par of the necessary amount of the company's capital stock."

Following the policy then adopted, the Directors of your company have sold no additional bonds, as might have been done under the mortgage of the company, nor have they placed on the market the Treasury stock then authorized but not issued. The cost of additional capital expenditures, not provided for by the stock issue mentioned in the circular of Nov. 25, 1898, has been met in part from the surplus earnings of the company and in part through temporary loans, which it is now deemed advisable to take up. For that purpose and in order to provide for large extensions and further improvements which are required to keep pace with the continuous growth of the company's business in Chicago, and also to facilitate the carrying out of certain plans for the benefit of the company, which are now under consideration, it has been determined to make an issue of stock which shall be offered to the stockholders at par.

The authorized capital stock has been increased from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000, being 50,000 additional shares of $100 each. The issue is also in the Treasury of the company $1,331,200 of stock heretofore authorized but not yet issued. Of the total amount now authorized—$5,000,000—and the unissued Treasury stock, namely, $1,331,200, aggregating $6,331,200, it is proposed to issue now 43,003 shares of the aggregate par value of $4,300,300. The stockholders will have the right to subscribe for such shares at par, and for that purpose the transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Sept. 16, 1901, and reopened at 10 A. M. on Sept. 20, 1901. To the stockholders then of record will be mailed application forms, upon which they may apply for the additional stock so issued, to the extent of 15 per cent. of their holdings, and pay for the same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York, at par on or before Sept. 30, 1901. Rights to subscribe for the new stock will cease on the date last mentioned. Temporary receipts will be issued by the trust company, to be subsequently exchanged for regular certificates, and application will be made to list the latter on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Directors of the company have no hesitation in expressing their belief that the earnings of the company are and will be more than sufficient to maintain dividends at the current rate on the increased capital stock, irrespective of the benefits and increased earnings which will result from the expenditure of the funds provided by the present stock issue.

FAILURES IN AUGUST.

Reports to R. G. Dun & Co. show that commercial failures in the United States during August numbered 803, with an aggregate indebtedness of $9,458,866, against 735 in the same month of last year, when insolvencies footed up only $7,323,903. In manufacturing lines there were 193 defaults for $4,611,870, compared with 174 concerns owing $2,945,607 in 1900. There were 575 traders with debts of $4,174,102, against 519 owing $3,585,667 a year ago. Of brokers, transporters' agents, and others not properly included in either of the two principal divisions there were but 35 failures for $672,894, compared with 42 last year owing $792,629. Of banking, insurance, and other fiduciary institutions seven insolvencies occurred, with liabilities of $400,000, while in August, 1900, only two similar houses suspended owing $146,000.

Continuing on the same subject, Dun's says:

Liabilities of commercial failures each month this year compared with last are given below:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
January	$11,220,811	$10,304,464	$7,721,897
February	11,287,211	9,831,048	9,012,607
March	8,195,464	12,787,061	10,417,527
April	5,571,282	9,761,869	5,790,096
May	7,900,423	23,771,151	3,320,686
June	10,539,559	8,191,859	5,300,120
July	6,695,933	9,771,775	4,872,197
August	9,458,866	7,323,903	5,789,091

At first glance it would seem that business conditions were in most deplorable shape, for an increase of $2,134,963 in total commercial losses over the corresponding month last year is no small matter. Yet, looking back, it is found that August, 1900, reported the smallest failures of any month last year by about $2,000,000; so that, in the first place, comparison is made with an exceptionally fine record. Moreover, the July statement this year was phenomenally strong, liabilities showing a decrease of $2,735,342 compared with the same month last year. Hence, the quarter thus far exhibits a decrease of over $600,000 in defaulted liabilities as compared with 1900 to date.

Liabilities of failures in leading branches of business in August are compared below with last year:

	Liabilities. 1901.	1900.
Manufacturers.		
Iron, foundries, &c	$68,700	$346,634
Machinery and tools	440,737	473,173
Woolens, carpets, &c	1,800	11,688
Cottons, lace, and hosiery		2,400
Lumber, carpenters, &c	2,132,445	573,911
Clothing and millinery	122,221	171,039
Hats, gloves, and furs	123,075	25,480
Chemicals, paints, &c	10,000	5,000
Printing and engraving	55,308	86,375
Milling and bakers	117,149	17,750
Leather, shoes, and harness	367,225	108,300
Liquors and tobacco	144,738	36,701
Glass, earthenware, brick	235,000	10,895
All other	723,472	576,261
Total manufacturing	$4,611,870	$2,945,607
Traders.		
General stores	$405,175	$390,513
Groceries, meats, and fish	576,590	416,080
Hotels and restaurants	373,959	244,119
Liquors and tobacco	186,604	319,170
Clothing and furnishing	356,572	388,915
Dry goods and carpets	166,593	330,783
Shoes, rubbers, trunks	102,228	141,691
Furniture and crockery	87,669	29,142
Hardware, stoves, and tools	198,074	178,771
Drugs and paints	87,871	56,242
Jewelry and clocks	33,794	17,298
Books and papers	64,985	25,869
Hats, furs, and gloves	18,000	103,344
All other	1,516,188	963,750
Total trading	$4,174,102	$3,585,667
Brokers and transporters	672,894	792,629
Total commercial	$9,458,866	$7,323,903

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Bradstreet's, also touching upon this matter, presents an interesting table showing the failures in the various sections of the country, and compares them with 1900 as follows:

	No. 1901.	Assets. 1901.	Liabilities. 1901.
Eastern	141	$755,844	$1,841,728
Middle	203	1,091,696	3,280,655
Western	188	1,068,663	1,819,513
Northwestern	68	241,500	480,381
Southern	109	1,381,297	1,936,446
Pacific	88	243,398	502,153
Territories	16	78,052	126,355
Totals	788	$4,860,450	$9,967,231
New York City	109	931,216	2,119,902
Canada	110	567,255	1,671,341
	No. 1900.	Assets. 1900.	Liabilities. 1900.
Eastern	120	$377,321	$990,122
Middle	206	1,225,322	2,784,976
Western	201	738,094	1,274,315
Northwestern	46	101,313	198,085
Southern	77	349,473	546,105
Pacific	34	74,055	180,065
Territories	20	88,017	124,051
Total	704	$2,952,595	$6,097,719
New York City	90	349,608	1,585,288
Canada	122	567,453	1,383,369

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel trades, more particularly from the strike standpoint, The Iron Age will to-day say:

In view of the failure to cripple the Duquesne plant and in view of the steady gains made by the United States Steel Corporation in starting additional mills and bringing others to full capacity, it is only a question of a short time when the break in the strikers' ranks will take place, so far as the trade at large is concerned the new conditions created will command consideration.

Of course, quite a good deal of tonnage has been cut off by the strike. Some of it is lost altogether. A part of it has been taken care of by outside Western and Eastern mills. A considerable part of the demand has been covered from the stocks of merchants, jobbers, and consumers, which have been thoroughly broken. A further, probably very large quantity is still on the order books to be filled as rapidly as possible upon resumption. This means that the mills now idle will be rushed for months to meet the delayed consumption and to restore stocks to the normal volume. This will be emphasized, of course, in the case of those lines most seriously affected, notably tin plate, merchant pipe, sheets, hoops, and bars.

The situation raises again the question to what extent the duty rests upon the modern consolidation, in its relations to consumers, to carry for the necessities of the trade at all times liberal stocks at least of those lines of goods which are staple. The possession of extraordinary powers and the assumption of regulation of the trade imply responsibilities and duties toward the consumer, who has been, innocently, a severe sufferer in a contingency like that which has arisen through the strike. We hear much of the importance of retaining the sympathy of the public in such a contest, but very little of the losses inflicted upon those who have contracts to fill and established trade relations to maintain. The United States Steel Corporation is too recent an organization to be fairly held responsible in this particular crisis, but future should develop a policy along the lines indicated.

From Pittsburg comes the news that the United States Steel Corporation will furnish shipping directions this month for the Bessemer and basic iron which they did not take last month. So far as the Eastern furnaces are concerned which had pig iron under contract, their shipments were largely diverted to plants not affected by the strike.

From all the leading markets comes the report that consumption continues heavy, and that a good volume of new business is being offered and taken. In a number of instances inquiries are coming in for the first quarter of next year, and even for the first half. Everything points to an abundance of work for the usually critical Winter months. In some branches, notably in steel rails, deliveries promised for this year will be dragged along well into next year, owing to the inability of the mills to meet their engagements.

MORE GOLD COMING.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. have received advices from San Francisco that the steamer Ventura, from Australia, has arrived with $750,000 in gold coin on board for their account.

The United States Sub-Treasury paid $405,000 yesterday for Klondike gold deposited at the San Francisco Mint and $89,000 for gold deposited at the Seattle Assay Office.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

15 shares Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company, $100 each, 100.

100 shares Westchester Fire Insurance Company, $10 each, 360.

1 membership Adirondack League Club, $500.

60 shares Westchester Trust Company, $100 each, 140.

2 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1940.

2 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 250¾.

95 shares Momand Light Company, $100 each, 1, $2,000 Knickerbocker Steamboat Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1911, (hypothecated,) 31.

100 shares Century Realty Company, $100 each, 101.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 50 shares of Bank of Commerce at 380.

According to Southern dispatches, the Loray cotton mill at Gastonia, N. C., has been reorganized with $1,500,000 capital.

A member of the Pocahontas coal syndicate quoted as saying that the company will be brought out in a few days, with about $75,000,000 capital.

Illinois Steel Company reported to have orders on its books for 100,000 tons of ste

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in the market for outside securities were irregular in their tendency yesterday, some issues evincing fractional strength and others apparently, through lack of inside support, going off slightly. The volume of trading was moderate, even as compared with the restricted market in these securities for some time past. There were practically no comparatively strong features.

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AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER preferred was dealt in to the extent of 100 shares at 35½ and closed at 34 bid and 35 offered. At the annual meeting of the company, in Jersey City, the Board of Directors was reduced from 19 to 15 members. James B. Weed, Henry Seligman, Albert Bernard, and Edward E. Elms retired from the board, the other Directors being re-elected. The general balance sheet for the year ended June 30 showed assets of $33,920,186, the cost of properties being placed at $25,370,200. Other items in this column included advances to selling agents of $23,392; bills receivable, $34,203; advances on hides, skins, &c., $21,689, and insurance unexpired, $55,255. The liabilities include $13,000,000 preferred stock, $11,500,000 common stock, and $8,375,000 bonds; sundry creditors, $292,004; trade accounts, $135,041, and reserve for bad and doubtful debts, $50,000. The surplus was $377,139.

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AMERICAN CAN issues were dealt in, 100 shares of the preferred selling at 75 and 800 shares of the common around 24⅝.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were bought at 69 down to 68⅝, transactions in over $110,000 being reported.

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NATIONAL ENAMELING advanced 1 point, its closing bid being 26½.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE was active at 6 and 6½, nearly 1,000 shares changing hands.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 4.		Sept. 3.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24¾	24⅞	24¾	25
American Can pfd	75	75	75	75½
American Chicle	87	90	87	90
American Chicle pf	81	83	81	83
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	6½	5½	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	34	35	35½	37½
American Malt Co	93	94	24	24½
*American Thread pf	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	28	31	28	31
*British Columbia Copper	13¾	14⅛	13¾	14⅛
British Exchequer 3s	98	99½	98	98⅝
*California Copper	..	½	..	⅝
Camden Land	..	1¾	1¾	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½	7¼	7¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33½	36	34	36
Central Fireworks	20½	22½	20½	22½
Central Fireworks pf	75	108	105	108
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	5¾	6½	5¾	7
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	26½	..	26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	68⅝	69	68¾	69½
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	13¾	13⅞	13	14
Detroit South. pf., w. i	40	41	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	77½	77¾	78	20
Electric Boat	19	19	19	27
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	49½	52
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Electric Vehicle	5½	6½	5½	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	8	12	8	12
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1¾	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	⅞	1	¾	1
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury	101⅜	102	101⅜	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	8	8	8
Havana Commercial pf	42	44	42	44
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76¼	76¾	76¾	77¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86½	86	87
Lorillard pf	118	..	118	..
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26¼	..	23	25
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	84	87	84	85
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	¾	½	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10¼	11	10¼	11
Otis Elevator	33½	33¾	32¾	34
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72½	70	73
Retsof	48	..	48	..
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	101	100	101
Safety Car Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	93¾	94	95	95¾
Seaboard Air Line	28¾	29	28	28¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	51¾	52	51¼	51¾
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	775	778	773	776
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	18½	20	19	21
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	..	..	..	..
Tidewater Coal	5¾	6	5¾	6
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Union Typewriter	63½	65	63½	65½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117	119	117	119
United R. of St. L. 4s	89	89¾	89½	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81¾	82	81½	82
U. S. Cotton Duck	31	35	30	31¼
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90	91	90	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref	41	42	41	42
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	61	60	61
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	..	97	..	97
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i	58	..	57	58
Va. Coal, I. & C	6	8	5	7
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	40	38	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16	17	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	112½	114	112½	113½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	245	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	101	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway, pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	199½	200½	199½	200½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	98½	99½	98½	99½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Av. R. R	175	..	175	200
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	62	70	62	70
23th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113	119	113	119
Union R. R. 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	22	..	22	..
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1 1-16	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	58	59	58	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105¾	105	105¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C. bds.)	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	34	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	100	103½	100	103¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55½	56¾
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	86½	88¾	86½	88¾
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con 5s	92¼	94	92½	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Union Ferry	39½	41	40	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	97	95	97

New Jersey Telephone Company Sold.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 4.—The Elizabeth Telephone Company, which was organized six years ago, has been sold to Barker Grummers of Trenton and J. L. Hammell, President of the Trenton Trust Company, who, it is understood, are interested in the Inter-State Telephone Company. The negotiations were closed yesterday in the office of H. H. Isham, one of the Trustees of the local company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1901.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
180	200		24	Adams Express	180	180	180	180	....
118⅝	118¾		17,530	Amalgamated Copper	117⅝	119	117⅝	118⅝	+ ⅝
29	29½		300	Am. Agric. Chemical	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
3⅞	4		100	American Bicycle	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
30¾	31¼		1,450	Am. Car & Found. Co.	30¾	31	30¾	31	— ¼
87	87¼		397	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	86½	87	86¾	87	+ ⅞
32¼	32¾		200	American Cotton Oil	32½	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	— ⅛
90	91		100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	90	90	90	90	— ½
31½	31¾		100	American Ice Co	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
25	27		710	Am. Linseed Co	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
62	62½		5,807	Am. Linseed Co. pf	60½	62¼	60	62	+ ⅞
7⅛	7¼		1,000	American Malting Co	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
51¼	51½		3,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	51¼	51½	50⅝	51¼	+ ⅛
100½	101		100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
26	26½		1,400	American Locomotive	26¼	26⅝	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
87½	89		410	Am. Locomotive pf	86⅞	87½	86⅝	87½	+ ¾
87½	88		100	American Snuff pf	89	89	89	89	....
134⅞	134¾		4,370	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	133¾	134⅞	133½	134⅞	+ 1⅛
....	....		1,350	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	125	125	125	125	— 1
98	101		35	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	100	100	100	100	....
166	167½		300	Am. Tel. & Tel	167¾	167¾	167	167	....
46¾	46⅞		1,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	46½	47	46¼	47	+ ½
79	79⅛	21,550		At., T. & S. F	77½	79	77	79½	+ 1½
97⅞	98⅛	3,231		At., T. & S. F. pf	97½	98	97	98	+ 1½
104½	104¾	2,900		Baltimore & Ohio	103½	104⅝	103½	104⅜	+ 1¼
94	94½	550		Baltimore & Ohio pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ¼
74⅜	74⅞	2,100		Brooklyn Rapid Tran	74½	75	74	75	....
114	114½	6,300		Canadian Pacific	112½	114⅞	112½	114½	+2
47	47¼	2,300		Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47⅝	47	47	....
40⅜	40½	1,000		Chicago & Alton	39⅝	40⅝	39⅝	40⅜	+ ½
78⅛	79	100		Chicago & Alton pf	79	79	79	79	+ ⅛
128	130	100		Chi. & East. Illinois	129	129	129	129	....
130	133	100		Chi. & East. Ill. pf	133	133	133	133	+3
24½	24⅝	19,850		Chicago Great West	23½	24⅞	23½	24½	+ 1¼
49½	50	1,100		Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	48½	50	48½	50	+ 1¼
39½	40	550		Chi., Ind. & Louis	39¾	40	39⅝	40	....
166	166¼	12,850		Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	165¾	167	165¼	166¼	+ ½
145⅜	146¼	1,090		Chi., R. I. & Pac	143	146½	143	146¼	+ ¼
22½	23	1,000		Chi. Term. Trans	22¼	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
42½	42¾	600		Chi. Term. Trans. pf	42	42⅞	42	42½	+ ⅛
90	90⅝	1,100		C., C., C. & St. L	89⅝	90⅞	89⅝	90¾	+ 1¼
102	102½	11,910		Colorado Fuel & Iron	100½	104¾	100	102	+2
123	132	100		Col. Fuel & Iron pf	131	131	131	131	+3
15½	15½	1,910		Colorado Southern	15½	15⅝	15	15½	+ ⅛
56¾	57	500		Col. Southern 1st pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
26½	27	1,175		Col. South. 2d pf	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
19	20	100		Col. & Hock. C. & I	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
224⅜	226	600		Consolidated Gas	224½	225	224	225	....
165⅜	166	700		Delaware & Hudson	166⅛	169	166½	169	+ 2½
49¾	50	3,220		Denver & Rio Grande	50	50½	49	50	— 1½
96½	97	1,910		Denver & R. G. pf	96	96⅞	96⅜	96⅝	— ⅛
151½	152	100		Diamond Match	152	152	152	152	....
8	8¼	100		Dist. Co. of America	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ½
10	11	1,100		Dul., S. S. & At	10	11⅜	10	11⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅝	1,840		Dul., S. S. & At. pf	19⅜	20⅝	19⅜	20⅝	+ ⅝
43⅜	43⅞	42,050		Erie	43¼	44⅛	42⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
71½	72	5,610		Erie 1st pf	71½	72¼	71	72	+ ⅝
57½	58	2,000		Erie 2d pf	57½	58⅝	57½	58⅝	+ ⅝
58	58½	200		Evans. & T. H	58	58	58	58	....
....	....	100		Gas & El., Bergen Co	30	30	30	30	....
264	268	50		General Electric	264	264	264	264	....
57	58	600		Glucose Sugar Ref	57	58	57	58	+1
184½	186	800		Great Northern pf	185	185	184½	185	....
53⅜	53⅝	100		Hocking Valley	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅛
76	76½	200		Hocking Valley pf	76	76½	76	76½	— ½
146⅜	146¾	550		Illinois Central	146⅜	146⅜	146¼	146¼	....
24	25	2,000		International Paper	24	25	23¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
79⅞	80	800		International Paper pf	79	80	79½	80	+ ⅛
96⅝	97	800		Internat. Power Co	96⅜	97½	96⅜	97⅛	+ ⅛
43⅜	44½	1,200		International Pump	43¾	44⅞	43¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
86¼	86⅝	200		Internat. Pump pf	86¼	86⅝	86¼	86⅝	+ ⅛
43	43½	200		Kansas City South. pf	43	43	43	43	....
65	66	650		Lake Erie & West	65	65⅝	65	65	— ⅛
6¾	7¼	6,400		Louisville & Nashville	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
10	18	100		Manhattan Beach	10	12½	10	12½	+ ⅛
119	119¼	2,200		Manhattan Elevated	118¾	119⅞	118	119⅞	+ ⅛
168	169¾	915		Mexican Street Railway	168	168⅞	167¼	168⅞	+ ⅛
26½	26⅝	6,100		Mexican Central	25¼	26⅝	25	26⅝	+ ⅛
34,500				Mexican National ctfs	13⅞	14⅜	13½	14⅜	+ ⅛
107½	108½	400		Minn. & St. Louis	107½	108	107½	108	....
27	27	400		M., St. P. & S. S. M.	27	27	27	27	....
30	30	300		M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	29½	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
55⅝	57⅛	1,400		Mo., Kan. & Texas	55⅝	57⅛	55⅝	57	+ ⅛
107	107½	7,200		Missouri Pacific	105½	107	104⅞	106¼	+ ⅛
83½	83⅝	200		Mobile & Ohio ctfs	83½	83⅝	83½	83⅝	+ ⅛
44	44¼	100		National Biscuit Co	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
102	102	200		Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	102	102	102	102	....
21	21	100		National Lead Co	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
27	27	200		New Central Coal	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
146⅜	147	275		New York Air Brake	146⅜	146⅜	146⅜	147	— ⅛
153½	154	400		New York Central	153½	154½	153½	154½	+ ⅝
41	41⅛	100		N. Y., Chi. & St. L	41	41⅛	41	41⅛	....
80½	80⅝	900		N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	80½	80⅝	80½	80⅝	....
36	36¼	7,100		N. Y. Ont. & West	36	36¼	35¼	36¼	+ ⅛
55	57	17,100		Norfolk & Western	55	57	54⅜	56⅝	+ 1⅝
90	90	400		Norfolk & West. pf	90	90	90	90	....
101	102	200		North American	101	102	101	102	+ ⅛
98¼	98¾	100		Northern Pacific pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
10	10	500		Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
68½	68¾	2,600		Pacific Coast	68½	68¾	68½	68¾	+ ⅛
41½	42	400		Pacific Mail	41½	42	41½	42	+ ⅛
146¼	146¼	7,543		Pennsylvania R. R	146¼	146¼	145½	146¼	+ ⅛
111½	112¼	2,000		People's Gas, Chicago	111½	112¼	111	112¼	+ ⅛
30	30	600		Peoria & Eastern	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
42¼	42½	300		Pressed Steel Car	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
82¼	82⅝	320		Pressed Steel Car pf	82¼	82⅝	82¼	82⅝	+ ⅛
44¼	44¾	7,700		Reading	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ⅛
77⅛	77¼	900		Reading 1st pf	76¾	77⅛	76¾	77⅛	+ ⅛
55⅞	56	2,400		Reading 2d pf	55	56	55	55⅞	+ ⅝
166½	169	7,900		Rep. Iron & Steel	166½	169	166½	169	+ 2½
50	50½	2,100		Rep. Iron & Steel pf	49	50	49	50	— 1½
96	96⅞	1,300		Rubber Goods	94¾	96⅞	94¾	96⅞	— ⅛
152	152	100		Rubber Goods pf	152	152	152	152	....
8¼	8½	500		St. L. & Adirondacks	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
10	11¼	1,100		St. L. & San Fran	10	11⅜	10	11⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	21	700		St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
62½	63	1,200		St. L. Southw. pf	62½	63	62	62½	+ ⅛
78	81	100		Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	81	81	81	81	+ 1
59	60½	18,820		Southern Pacific	59	59⅝	58¼	59½	+ ⅝
33⅜	33⅝	9,450		Southern Railway	33⅜	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
88	88½	1,200		Southern Railway pf	88½	88½	88	88½	+ ⅛
65⅞	68⅛	11,905		Tenn. Coal & Iron	65⅞	68⅛	65⅞	67⅞	+ 2⅜
44⅞	45⅞	5,300		Texas Pacific	44⅞	45⅞	44¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
104	105	2,300		Twin City R. T	104	105	104	105	+1
150	150	400		Twin City R. T. pf	150	150	150	150	—2
17	17	200		Un'n Bag & Paper Co	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
100¾	101¼	2,900		Union Pacific	100¾	101¼	99⅝	100⅞	— ⅛
89¾	89¾	350		Union Pacific pf	89¾	89¾	89	89	—1
93¾	95¼	925		United States Express	93¾	95¼	93¾	95¼	+ 2½
44⅞	45⅝	41,500		United States Steel	44⅞	45⅝	44⅞	45⅛	+ ⅛
94⅞	95⅝	8,200		U. S. Steel pf	94⅞	95⅝	94⅞	95⅛	+ ⅛
13½	13⅞	1,100		United States Leather	13½	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
81⅝	83	2,000		U. S. Leather pf	83	83⅝	81⅝	83	+1⅛
19¼	20¼	150		United States Rubber	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	23⅛	1,300		Wabash	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅝	1,300		Wabash pf	41¼	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅛
93	93¼	400		Western Union Tel	93	93¼	93	93¼	+ ⅛
19	19	200		Wheel. & Lake Erie	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
51	51½	200		Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	51	51½	51	51½	—1½
31	31	200		Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	31	31	31	31	—1
23	24	4,235		Wisconsin Central	23	24	23	23¾	+ ⅝
43	45½	900		Wisconsin Central pf	44¼	46½	44¼	45⅞	....
Sales			484,897						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¼	108	G. S. R. pf.	103	107
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108½	Homestake	95	..
3s, r., 1918	108¾	109	Ill. C. l.	1.102	..
3s, c., 1918	108¾	109	Int. Silver	7⅛	8
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	Int. Sil. pf	34	39
4s, r., 1907	112	113	Iowa Cent.	38	39
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	Iowa C. pf.	74½	76
4s, r., 1925	137	138	Jollet & Chi.	175	..
4s, c., 1925	137	138	Kan. & M.	33	35
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108½	Kan. C. So.	20¾	21½
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108½	K. & D. M.	7	8
D. C. 3-65s	124½	..	K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
Alb. & Sus.	210	..	King. & P.	8¼	10¼
Alle. & W.	120	..	Lack. Gas	85	95
A. A. C. pf.	88	90	Lacl. G. pf.	101	102
Am. Bic. pf.	20	..	L. E. & W. pf.	127	129
Am. Coal	180	200	Lake Shore	251¾	276
Am. D. Tel.	34	..	Long Island	75	77
Am. Exp.	193	198	Mahoning	65	75
A. I. Co. pf.	70	71	M. W. S. El.	..	..
A. M. Co. pf.	26	28	Chi.	37¼	40
Am. Snuff	43	45	M. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	92	93
Am. T. ctfs.	138	139	Mich. Cent.	105	..
Am. T. pf.	145	150	Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	..	117
Am. W. Co.	17¼	18	M. & St. L. pf.	114	117¼
A. W. Co. pf.	75	80	Mor. & Es.	193½	195½
Ann Arbor	..	25	N. C. & St. L.	75	100
Ark. L. pf.	52	55	Nat. L. pf.	89	90
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	Nat. Salt.	42¾	43
B

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Riverside Drive and Seventy-third Street Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Contracts will probably be signed to-day for the sale of the Sutphin estate's plot at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Seventy-third Street, immediately south of the block just purchased by Charles M. Schwab. The plot has frontages of 103 feet on Riverside Drive and 111 feet on the street. The price is said to be something less than $200,000. The brokers in the deal would give no intimation yesterday as to the identity of the prospective purchaser.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Sonn Brothers to Charles Meisel the four-story American basement dwelling 458 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, between Amsterdam and Convent Avenues, 18 by 60 by 99.11.

Irving I. Kempner has sold the five-story tenement 33 Market Street, 25 by 88, and has bought from Thomas R. A. Hall the five-story double flat 156 West Eighty-seventh Street, 37.6 by 90 by 100.

John Miles has bought from a Mr. Broderick, through Charles Cronin, the two-story frame buildings at the corner of Pelham and Fulton Avenues, on a plot 25 by 146.

The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum transferred yesterday to the Manhattan Island Corporation, formerly the New York Realty Company, the block bounded by Madison and Park Avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets. The consideration was $1,200,000. The Manhattan Island Corporation immediately reconveyed to the various buyers those lots and plots in the block which have been resold.

Plans were filed yesterday for the six-story building to be erected by Anton L. Olsen on the plot running through from 38 West Eighteenth Street to 41 West Seventeenth Street. The estimated cost of the structure is $125,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Hill Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Jefferson Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Co-operative Building Bank $2,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

111 East Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 96 feet east of Park Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Harris D. Colt..... 17,800

By James L. Wells.

1,815 West Farms Road, northwest side, 339.4 feet northeast of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 30 by 101.11, by 30 by 97.10, two-story frame dwelling; partition sale, to E. H. Osborne..... 1,225

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Hackhurst, referee, 213 to 217 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11, one and two-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $8,781.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 1,764 Third Avenue, west side, 50.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $20,675.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Graves, referee, 933 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 54 feet west of Forest Avenue, 27 by 68.4, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,993.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilmore Anway, referee, 42 to 48 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 65 by 98.9, six-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $51,574; subject to other mortgages for $95,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Avenue B, Unionport, for two two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 30; Henry Fentner of Avenue B and Twelfth Street, Unionport, owner; B. Ebbeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 49.8 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for a seven-story office building, 45.9 by 48.11 by irregular; Matthias Haffen of 644 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Michael J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 38 West Eighteenth Street and 41 West Seventeenth Street, for a six-story brick factory, 25 by 184; Anton L. Olsen of 169 Barretto Street, owner; C. Abbott French of 406 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $125,000.

Alterations.

No. 125 West Thirty-second Street, to a four-story brick shop; S. E. Seybel of 247 Fifth Avenue, owner; John B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $50.

Nos. 102 to 108 West Eleventh Street, to a six-story brick factory; John Glass of 426 West Twenty-third Street, owner; the Rusling Company of 26 Cortlandt Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 12 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Anton Oppenheimer, premises, owner; Werner & Windolph of 92 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

Marion Street, north side, 200 feet north of Westchester Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Caroline Guenther, Marion Street, owner; J. M. Lawrence, Kossuth Avenue, Bronx, architect; cost, $200.

No. 1,279 Broadway, to a three-story brick store; Warwick Valley Farmers' Milk Association, premises, owner; Frank Q. Smith of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Nos. 461 and 463 Fourth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; P. J. Gray of 431 Fourth Avenue, owner; Frank Q. Smith of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 371 Greenwich Street, to a two-story frame store; B. Fisher, premises, owner; Frank Q. Smith of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $75.

No. 416 Second Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Otto Wagner of 111 Mercer Street, owner; William Kurtzer, Spring Street and the Bowery, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,350 East Tremont Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Rebecca E. Putney of 110 West Seventy-third Street, owner; Sydney Fisher of 134 East Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 434 West Twentieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, owner; John Jordan & Son of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architects; cost, $100.

No. 10, Waterloo Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; Myles Sweeney of 12 Waterloo Place, owner; L. A. Soule of 593 Ford Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 627 East Sixteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; William H. A. Rubians of 305 East Twenty-fifth Street, owner; O. Reissmann of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Willow Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, to a four-story brick factory; Frederick Schneer of 117 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; F. H. Schneer of 117 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $75.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Sept. 4.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 63d St, 75x25; Bernhard Freund and others, executors and trustees, to Moses Selig, recorded, (R S $21.50)..... $45,500

AVENUE D, 20 ft s of 6th St, 20x72; Mary A. Ten Eyck to Morris Kronovet, (mtg $9,000)..... 10,650

BERGEN AV, s e corner of 149th St, runs e 82x s 49.4x w 18.8x n w 77.11, to avenue, x n e 19.1; Albert Rothermel to Anthony Stumpf and another, all liens, (R S $9)..... 1

BROOK AV, w s, 47.6 ft s of 161st St, 18x97; John Gerhardt to Jacob Kramer. 1

BROOK AV, w s, 47.6 ft s of 161st St, 18x97; Jacob Kramer to Thomas K. Snyder, (R S $22)..... 1

BROOME ST, 291, s w corner of Eldridge St; 21.10x87.6; Abraham Goodman and another to Moses M. Valentine, (mtge $58,000, R S $3.75)..... 68,000

CANAL ST, s w corner of West Broadway, 21x47.4x32x50.6; also 388 Canal St, s s, 21x55.6x irregular; George Miller and another to Jane Sill and others, all title, (R S $2)..... 1

DUNCOMB AV, s e corner of Elizabeth St, 200x125, Olinville; Elizabeth A. Peterson to William P. Sandford, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

ESSEX ST, 108, e s, 25x100; Sophia M. Bambach to Samuel Kirschenbaum and another, (mtg $9,000, R S $10.75)..... 1

HESTER ST, n s, 21.10 ft e of Allen St, 43.9x75; Euretta G. Burt and others to Morris Weinstein and another, (R S $20.50)..... 1

HESTER ST, n s, 21.10 ft e of Allen St, 43.9x75; Morris Weinstein and another to Samuel Sass, (R S $23.75)..... 1

HUDSON ST, w s, at n e s of Chambers St, runs w 27.5x n e 54 to Hudson St x s 60, gore; Albert E. Tower to Frederick Gerken, (R S $24.50)..... 1

JAMES ST, 77, w s, 25x57.4x25x35.9; Alicia M. Smith to Andrew Barbieri, (R S $3.50, mtg $4,000)..... 100

KING ST, 22 to 30, s s, 103.9x100; Leon Rosenblatt to Henry Kellus, ½ part, all liens..... 1

MADISON AV, Park Av, 52d St, and 51st St, block; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum to the Manhattan Island Corporation, (R S $598.75)..... 1,200,000

MADISON AV, s e corner of 52d St, 100.5x30; Manhattan Island Corporation to Henry G. Trevor, (R S $40.75)..... 1

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 184.3 ft n of 180th St, 33x145; Theresa M. Wirsing and another to Frank J. Tonner..... 1

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 217.4 ft n of 180th St, 33.1x145; Frank J. Tonner to Theresa Wirsing..... 1

OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 47.3x100x47.1x100; Charles Diamond to Solomon Fuchs, correction deed. 1

OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 47.3x100x47.1x100; Friedrick Pirk to Charles Diamond, correction deed... 1

OAK TERRACE, s s, 86.1 ft e of Crimmins Av, 25x100; Franklin Lynch to Anna M. Schmidt, (R S 50 cents)..... 3,375

PARK AV, s w corner of 52d St, — to 51st St x75; Manhattan Island Corporation to Harris C. Fahnestock, (R S $86.25)..... 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 58, s s, 25x97.6; Jonas Weil and another to Louis Haims, (R S $22.75)..... 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 58, s s, 25x97.6; Leopold Kaufman to Jonas Weil and another, (mtge $42,000)..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 873, w s, 20.5x104.8 x30x100.6; Woolsey Carmalt to Henry C. De Witt, (R S $4.75, mtg $23,000)..... 35,000

TINTON AV, 1,034, e s, 17.9x73.2; John A. Vetter to John Bambey (mtg $5,150, R S 50 cents)..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 170 ft n e of 169th St, 24x100, with right of way over lane; James O'Connor to Rosanna M. Hauptman, (mtg $4,100, R S $2)..... 8,000

WASHINGTON Av, s w corner of 182d St, 85.1x113.6x75x153.7; Mary T. Clapp and others, heirs, to Alice B. Janes, (R S $3)..... 8,310

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Charles Liebenau to Marie Hafner, (mtg $2,800)..... 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 73d St, 25.8x100; John Mahon to Joseph Gluck, (R S $14.50)..... 31,500

2D ST, 71 East, 16.8x61.9x16.9x64.2; Abraham I. Levy to Annie Hiller, (R S $1.50, mtg $9,000)..... 13,250

4TH AV, w s, 37 ft n of 26th St, 18.6x56; Jennie Emden to Eliza L. Edgar, (R S $4.50, mtge $18,500)..... 1

4TH ST, 272 East, s s, 24.9x96.2; John Katzman to Henry M. Block, (R S $5.25, mtg $28,000)..... Omitted

7TH ST, 222 East, 25x90.10; John Harris to Hannah Harris, all liens..... 1

9TH ST, 315 East, 24.9x92.3x24.8x92.3; Jonas Weil and another to Louis Haims, (R S $5.75, mtge $27,000)..... 1

10TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x94.10; Jonas Weil and another to Louis Haims, (R S $6.25, mtge $28,000)..... 1

13TH ST, 158 West, 20.6x103.3; Caroline Cary to Timothy J. Kieley, all liens, (R S $1)..... 1

23D ST, 250 West, 25x98.9; George T. Maxwell, individually and as trustee, to Isidor Jackson, (R S $11.25)..... 1

51ST ST, n s, 180 ft e of Madison Av, 145x100.5; Manhattan Island Corporation to Jennie S. Parker; (R S $122.50)..... 100

51ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.5; Manhattan Island Corporation to William W. Hall, (R S $53.75)..... 100

51ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100.5; Manhattan Island Corporation to R. Somers Hayes, (R S $28.75)..... 1

52D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Manhattan Island Corporation to George G. De Witt, (R S $23.75)..... 49,000

52D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.5; Manhattan Island Corporation to Theron G. Strong, (R S $49)..... 1

52D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.5; Manhattan Island Corporation to to Edward McVickar, (R S $40.25)..... 1

52D ST, s s, 57.6 ft e of Park Av, 19.2x79.5; Katharine R. Jackson to Edward Wilckens, all liens, (R S $5)..... 1

52D ST, s s, 60 ft e of Madison Av, 40x100.5; Manhattan Island Corporation to Henry G. Trevor and another, (R S $4)..... 1

52D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100.5; Manhattan Island Corporation to George R. Schieffelin, (R S $33.25)..... 1

65TH ST, 234 West, 24.7x100.5; Richard Cohn to Joseph Rosenweig, ½ part, all title, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

82D ST, s s, 253 ft w of 3d Av, 22x102.2; Henry C. Kayser to Marie Kayser..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 50x201.10, to 114th St; John R. Todd to Charles T. Rowley, quitclaim..... 1

114TH ST, n s, 519.11 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Louis Fenner and another to Sarah Halprin and others, (mtg $39,000, R S $2.25)..... 100

114TH ST, s s, 199 ft w of 8th Av, 26x100.11; William Kirchhof and another to Bernhard Heine, (R S $10,) all liens. 1

118TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Annie Gutman to Elkan Kahn, (mtg $21,000, R S $1)..... 100

121ST ST, n s, 140.10 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100.11; Louisa F. Marshall to Marie L. Cronson, (mtg $11,000)..... 1

161ST ST, n s, 92.6 ft e of 3d Av, 54x100; Clara Decker to Anna M. Decker, all liens, recorded, (R S $2.25)..... 1

169TH ST, s s, 21.2 ft w of Prospect Av, 20.3x100.8x19.2x94.1; Charles Lopard to Rosina S. Wagner, (mtge $4,350)..... 6,500

Recorded Leases.

COLUMBIA ST, 58; Abraham Aufses to Jacob Cohen, 3 years..... $2,850

DELANCEY ST, 26; Henry Nelson to Sigmund Sindel, 11 months..... 300

ELM ST, 170; Margaretha Hoyer to Michael Brigante, 10 years..... 2,000

MADISON, Park Avs, and 51st and 52d Sts, block; Manhattan Island Corporation to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Sept. 4, 1901, to Nov. 1, 1901..... 1

NORTH MOORE ST, 16, s w corner of Varick St; Richard W. Block to Maurice D. Lynch, 5 years..... 1,000, 1,200

SCAMMEL ST, 29; Hulda Wittner to Louis Schulsky, 5 years..... 1,800

2D AV, 1,917, n w corner of 99th St; Helwine Von Olsen, executrix, to Thomas Maloney, 5 years..... 1,350

107TH ST, 233 East; Simon Simon, agent, to Gilippo Coltilletti, 2 years..... 1,700

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BADER, Louise, to Christina Young, executrix and trustee; 98th St, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, two mortgages, 2 years, 6 per cent., each..... $2,000

BLOCK, Henry M., and another to John Katzman; 4th St, 272 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000

DECKER, Anna M., to Clara Decker; 161st St, n s, 92.5 ft e of 3d Av, due July 24, 1904..... 3,000

GERKEN, Frederick, to Horace Russell and another, as executors and trustees; Hudson St, n w corner of Chambers St, 3 years..... 40,000

GLUCK, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, 1,359, 3 years. 20,000

GLUCK, Joseph, to Ignatz Mantler; 1st Av, 1,359, prior mortgage, $20,000, due Aug. 29, 1904, 6 per cent..... 5,000

HAFNER, Marie, to Augusta Fiegel; Washington Av, w s, 100 ft s of 167th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HAIMS, Louis, to Jonas Weil and another; St. Mark's Place, 58, due Sept. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

HAIMS, Louis, to Jonas Weil and another; St. Mark's Place, No. 58, prior mtge $30,000, installments, 6 per cent. 8,500

HAIMS, Louis, to Jonas Weil and another; 9th St, 315 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 8,500

HAIMS, Louis, to Jonas Weil and another; 10th St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,500

HARVEY, Richard V., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; West End Av, n e corner of 93d St, already mortgaged to same company for $——; due Oct. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

HATCH, Albert H., to Charles A. Peabody; Greenwich St, w s, 40.9 ft s of Hubert St, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

HILLER, Annie, to Abraham I. Levy; 2d St, 71 East, installments, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 2,250

HEINE, Bernard, to Carrie Gottgetren; 114th St, s s, 199 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

JACKSON, Isidor, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 23d St, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 17,500

JANES, Alice E., and another to Edward Hirsh; Sedgwick Av, s w corner of 182d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

KIRSCHENBAUM, Samuel, and Heyman Cohen to Sophia M. Bambach; Essex St, 108, installments, 6 per cent..... 19,000

LANDENBERGER, Sarah, to Albert B. Simpson; 44th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, prior mortgage $36,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

LIVINGSTON, James, to Joseph Hamershlag; 106th St, n s, 226 ft w of West End Av; 100th St, n s, 305 ft w of West End Av, prior mtgs $103,500, due Dec. 20, 1901, 6 per cent..... 15,000

MANHATTAN ISLAND CORPORATION, formerly New York Realty Company, to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; Madison Av, n e corner of 51st St, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 215,000

MANHATTAN ISLAND CORPORATION, formerly New York Realty Company, to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; 52d St, s s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 100,000

McANERNEY, Daniel, and another, to Emilie Strang, as guardian; Westchester Av, as widened, w s, 112.11 ft s of 162d St, proposed, 3 years..... 2,000

McCOY, Peter J., to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee; 125th St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

McVICKAR, Edward, to The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 52d St, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 65,000

McVICKAR, Edward, to Manhattan Island Corporation; 52d St, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, prior mtg, $65,000, due Nov. 4, 1901, 6 per cent..... 12,500

MURRAY, John, to William C. Neglutsch; Columbia St, 82, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

PARKER, Isaac, to Manhattan Island Corporation; 51st St, n s, 180 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 227,500

RODGERS, John C., to Rosa Flanagan; Broadway, s e side, at n e side of Muscoota St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

SASS, Samuel, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Hester St, n s, 21.10 ft e of Allen St, 2 years..... 31,000

SASS, Samuel, to Morris Weinstein and another; Hester St, n s, 21.10 ft e of Allen St, prior mortgage $31,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 8,600

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Arthur Bonneau; 99th St, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, prior mortgage, $43,500; due Nov. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SIMON, Hannah R., to Max Markel, as trustee; Broome St, s s, 20 ft w of Attorney St, secures notes, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 12,000

SINNOTT, Thomas P., to Joseph Hamershlag; 5th Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 127th St, prior mtge $70,000, due March 4, 1902, 6 per cent..... 28,000

SINNOTT, Thomas P., to Moritz Falkenau; 79th St, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, prior mtges $190,000, due Dec. 5, 1901, 6 per cent..... 10,000

SINNOTT, Thomas P., to the New York Savings Bank; 5th Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 127th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 70,000

SNYDER, Thomas K., to Cyrus Hitchcock; Brook Av, w s, 47.5 ft s of 161st St, 3 years..... 5,500

STEWART, Perez M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 52d St, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 90,000

STRONG, Theron G., to The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 52d St, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 60,000

THE THOMAS & BUCKLEY HOD ELEVATOR Company to Arthur A. Mitchell, trustee; deed trust all rights, privileges, and franchises, secures bonds on general mortgage, 20 years, gold, 6 per cent.... 60,000

WILCKENS, Edward, to American Mortgage Company; 52d St, s s, 57.6 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

FRANSIOLI, Augustus C., to Benjamin Feinberg..... $600

MANHATTAN ISLAND CORPORATION to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. Modood & Barnett, Catherine, individually and as executrix, to Sarah Mugford..... Nom.

SIMPSON, Albert B., to Henry H. Jackson..... 1,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 2,800

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank... 60,000

WEST, James E., as trustee, to Carrie M. West..... 17,500

WEST, James E., as trustee, to Carrie M. West..... 2,500

WEST, James E., as trustee, to Carrie M. West..... 7,500

WEST, James E., as trustee, to Carrie M. West..... 7,000

WEST, James E., as trustee, to Carrie M. West..... 8,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 159th St, n e corner, 50x 68; Maurice Rosenwalke against Frederick Brandt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. R. Hyde.

BOWERY, 247 and 249, and 2 to 8 Stanton St; Henry Hollman against Frances D. Alvord, (specific performance;) attorney, J. E. Brodsky.

EAGLE AV, e s, 265 ft s of 150th St, 20x115; Louis Brandt and another against Simon K. Simpson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ferdinand Silkman & Seybel.

76TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Elizabeth Weisen and another, executors, against John Donohue and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Solinger.

134TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Willis Av; Townsend against Adolph Altman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Dyett & Levy.

155TH ST, 685 East; Department of Buildings against Moses Bachman, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. McCafferty.

184TH ST and Audubon Av, n w corner, 18x60; Carl Ernst against Jacob Hess and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

Mechanics' Liens.

4TH ST, 374 to 380 East; Chester F. Reynolds against Harry Hertz, owner; Max Hart, contractor..... 333

71ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 156x123; Albert H. Guilbert against K. C. Brown, owner; J. J. Brown, contractor and attorney..... 180

155TH ST, n s, and 156th St, s s, each 300 ft w of Broadway, 200x—; Philip Tockel against Helen G. Paige and Laura G. Martin, owners; C. W. Wood, contractor. ::1

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAP. 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

FULTON ST, n s, 200 ft w of Becker Av, 50x100; Bronx Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association with Annie C. Green..... 2,200

95TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 100x100.8; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with Lorenz Weiher..... 165,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV and Kelly St, n e corner, 25x 100; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against William L. Salas, July 13, 1901..... 101

BEACH AV and Kelly St, n e corner, 25x 100; John McNamara against William L. Salas, Aug. 13, 1901..... 126

BEACH AV and Kelly St, n e corner, 25x 100; Church E. Gates & Co. against William L. Salas, Aug. 8, 1901..... 235

BEACH AV and Kelly St, n e corner, 25x 100; Jack Pescotta against William L. Salas, Aug. 26, 1901..... 30

BEACH AV and Kelly St, n e corner, 25x 100; Martin & Fink against William L. Salas, Aug. 22, 1901..... 217

107TH ST, 202 and 204 East; J. G. Miller & Co. against J. H. Rosenfeld and another, Aug. 17, 1901..... 90

102D ST, 104 East; Sussman & Philip against Emma Rose and another, Aug. 21 1901..... 133

Excursions.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.
MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days C. I. J. C.), 1:10, 1:40, 2: 10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and every forty minutes from 1:00 P. M. to 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on Race Days C. I. J. Club 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.

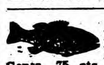
ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. On Saturday additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beath at 11:55 P. M.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON STEAM LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, Cortlandt St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.



Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 23d and 22d Sts. 7:15 A. M., Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in the case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
—MARGARET J. NESTOR, Plaintiff, against MARY O. MASON, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 30th, 1901.
GEORGE A. LAVELLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Mary O. Mason, defendant: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of August, 1901, and filed with the papers in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1901.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1901.
GEORGE A. LAVELLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au29-1aw6wTh

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A.M., 12:20, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route
TO
LONG BRANCH.
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA"
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY
A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS.
Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt Street Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M. 12 M. 1.30, 2.30, 3.45 P. M. North Second Street, Brooklyn, 8.30, 10.00, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 1.50, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 92d Street, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10 M. and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only. 11 A. M. for East 23d Street and Cortlandt Street. 3, 5, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

LAST EXCURSION.
NEWPORT $1.50
SUNDAY, SEPT. 8TH.

Long Island R. R. and Steamer City of Worcester. Special express train will leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:30 A. M., Brooklyn, 8:20 A. M. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices commencing on Friday.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M., West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. 50c. Round Trip.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiserin M. Th.	Sept. 10	Kronprinz Wm.	Oct. 1, 12 N
*Lahn	Sept. 17	Kaiserin M. Th.	Oct. 8
Kaiser Wm. Gr.	Sept. 24	Kaiser Wm. Gr.	Oct. 22

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Barbarossa	Sept. 12	Gr. Kurfuerst	Oct. 3
Koenigin Luise, Sept. 19		Barbarossa, Oct. 17, noon	
Fr. der Grosse	Sept. 26	K. Luise	Oct. 24, noon

Sailing 10 A. M. Pier 4 Foot of First St., Hoboken.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

H'h'zollern, Sept. 7, noon		Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM	
Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM		H'h'zollern, Oct. 12, 4 PM	
Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM		Lahn, Oct. 19, 11 AM	

From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
OELR

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"NEW YORK'S MOST DELIGHTFUL SUBURB."

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb. 270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ANYONE DESIRING a new, up-to-date, finely furnished west side residence should examine the last unsold of my nine houses,

No. 318 WEST 107TH STREET

20 feet wide, 5-story American basement; 8 bathrooms and servants' stairs to 4th story; beautiful view of river and drive.

PRICE ONLY $38,000.

Three-quarters may remain at 4½%.

CHARLES BUEK, 109 W. 42d Street.

FOR SALE—NO. 64 FULTON ST.

A No. 1 nine-story fireproof business building, 24x75; fine store and good light lofts. Otis electric elevator and steam heat. Six per cent. net will be guaranteed if desired. Price, $115,000.

CHARLES BUEK,
109 WEST 42D ST.

14-ROOM QUEEN ANNE DWELLING.
First story stone, complete in appointments; parquet floors; plot ten city lots; stable lot extra.
BRONX PARK STATION.
Might lease for a term of years. Best school facilities, close to Ursuline Academy and St. John's College. Address
BONNEBORN, BEDFORD PARK, CITY.

CARNEGIE HILL.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension; A1 repair; 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

In the Eighties, near Riverside, modern twenty-foot, 4-story, butler's pantry extension dwelling. Built by one of the best builders. Can be bought at a reasonable figure.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly; 10 per cent. cash; price $375 up; near L extension; houses to order; 7 rooms, $1,600. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Easy terms; beautiful detached cottage, Westchester, Bronx Borough; $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

East Side Bargain! Rent, $5,000; price, $44,000; must be sold quickly. Geo. Thompson, 217 West 125th St.

Houses, 7 to 18 rooms. $2,500 to $9,000; also houses with stables. Barnes, 599 East 162d St.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in amounts to suit. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

40th St.—Two-story basement, 14 rooms; improvements; $3,200; $1,200 cash. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements, paid; no assessments. Title insured. Easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments.

High—dry—healthful and reasonably restricted.

On Boulevard and trolley; near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St.; city improvements; titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Company, 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

"The George W. Bard Real Estate Co." the only incorporated real estate company in Mount Vernon; full particulars of Mount Vernon real estate for sale or to let. Write or call. Office, No. 3 So. 4th Av. Telephone, 113A. Open Monday.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR SALE, FOUR COTTAGES.
From $2,200 to $2,800; small cash deposit required; rest on easy payments; improvements; near school and church; fine, healthy location; fare, 5 cents. Wm. Helmann, Greenpoint Av., Woodside, L. I.

Half-mile water front, South Bay; 250 acres; modern house, 30 rooms; fine location; price, $35,000; cheap; easy terms. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, N. Y.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house, $1,600; Corona, L. I. J. George, 346 Broadway, New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale—An elegant farm on west bank of the Hudson; or to ice dealers, farm at Cedar Hill, about 83 acres of upland and river flats; large dwelling, large barns, and orchards. Robert H. Moore, Albany, N. Y.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city; station 10 minutes. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

For Sale.—Fine two hundred-acre farm; good buildings; spring water to house and barns; elevation 1,500. For particulars address Lyman Couch, East Canaan, Conn.

Brick Factory.—Nyack-on-Hudson, 42x125; 4 floors, 50 horse, steam heated, elevator, shafting, extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47, N. Y.

In Wayne Co., Penn., on Delaware River, 62½ acres; orchard, house, barn, $2,300. Owner, 851 East 165th St., New York.

All country real estate our specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$1,500 will buy a choice corner plot of 100x150, close to depot, stores, schools, &c., Hackensack, N. J., in splendid location; part cash, balance monthly, or discount given for all cash. Particulars F. B. Ross, 150 B'way, New York.

Real Estate in the Oranges.—Information obtained by communicating with Grover & Nevius, East Orange, N. J., (Grove St. Station.)

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Country Board.

New Jersey.

THE CALDERWOOD, Oakland, N. J.—A high class boarding house; has accommodation for a few guests accustomed to the comforts of a refined home; this exclusive resort, situated among the beautiful and breezy Ramapo Hills, is noted for the dryness and tonic qualities of the air, the unexcelled purity of its mountain spring water, and absolute freedom from all malarial condtions; house large, beautifully furnished; modern sanitary plumbing, baths; rooms airy and bright; table first class; butter, cream, poultry, eggs, vegetables; fruit in abundance raised on home farm; excellent public roads; ample shade about dwelling; near railroad station, Post Office, telegraph, telephone; distance little over hour from New York by New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad; trains run from Pennsylvania Depot; references exchanged. Address or visit THE CALDERWOOD, Oakland, Bergen County, N. J.

Overlook Mountain, N. J.—Rooms can now be secured for Fall and Winter; heated; hot water system; telephone 438; twelve minutes' drive from station; positively no malaria. Send for circulars. Box 424, Morristown.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"NEW YORK'S MOST DELIGHTFUL SUBURB."

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb. 270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

LOFT TO LET,

100x100, OR WILL DIVIDE.
5TH AVE., NEAR 125TH ST., over Station L, N. Y. Post Office.

PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125.

TELEPHONE—61 HARLEM.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings; stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A very light store, with skylights, 19 Beekman St., near Nassau; rent, $1,800. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Factory or warehouse, 246-247 South, through to Water; five-story; 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 440 Water St., with cellar; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WANTED.
PARTICULARS OF CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT FOR OUR FALL LISTS.
BUEK & CRAWFORD,
503 Fifth Avenue.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

We have to rent on 68th and 69th Sts., just east of 3d Av., a few three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing, handsomely decorated, modern in every way; rents, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100; caretakers in 218 East 68th St. and 224 East 69th St.; houses are pleasantly located in a block of private dwellings.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St. and 1,181 Third Av., near 68th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Private houses to let from $800 to $1,000 per year. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Park Ave. near 70th St.

An attractive, four-story, 20-ft. house in good order, to rent furnished at $2,700.

Douglas Robinson. Charles S. Brown & Co.
570 FIFTH AV., NEAR 47TH ST.

Country Houses Wanted.
Wanted—From October till May, furnished house, seaside or country; reliability guaranteed; rent low. X., 133 Times.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.

"The Greylock."

Corner Suites, $35 to $45 Per Month.

5 MINUTES FROM BRIDGE OR FERRIES.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.

Three, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; hallboys in attendance; telephone; constant hot water supply; gas ranges; complete kitchen; steam heat; possession at once; keep house or use restaurant in house at your pleasure; an ideal home for young people. Apply to

FRANK A. BARNABY,
195 Montague St., Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Investigate These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 360-366 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient to trolley and L elevator station; reference; $24.00-$27.00.

112th St., 137 West.—Single flat, 8 large, light rooms; latest improvements; lease to select families.

Lenox Av., 527.—Five elegant extra large light rooms, bath; choice location; rent $17.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall. 1,342 3d Av.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

Unfurnished Apartments Wanted.

Well located eight-room moderate-priced apartment, by month; three adults. X., 49 Columbus Av., store.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE MILWARD,
44 WEST 131ST ST.

7 large light rooms
Every improvement
Excellent neighborhood
Private house rear
Adults only
Owner resides on premises.

RENTS, $32 to $38.

THE ELIZABETH

SOUTHWEST COR. 105TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Apartments of seven and eight large, light rooms on third, fifth, and sixth floors; elevator, steam heat, and every known convenience; rent reasonable; concessions made to parties now renting. Apply superintendent.

THE PENDLETON,
253 E. 68th St., cor. Second Av.
Absolutely fireproof apartments of five and six large rooms; all improvements. Rents $30 to $35.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 Third Av., near 68th St.

THE OSBORNE,

172-174 WEST 79TH ST.
Choice large light apartments of eight rooms and bath, electric light, steam heat, all night elevators, hall boys, &c.; rents, $1,100 to $1,400.
E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

To Let—At 131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling; part, three floors, eight rooms, in good order. Key at Renner Bros.', 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

A. CORONADO. A.
New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

5th Av., 1,048, Corner 86th St.—Elegant apartments facing Park, $800 to $1,200. Apply to janitor.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—138 West 100th St., 38 feet front, beautiful Apartments, four large, light rooms; all improvements; rents $14 and $19.

19th St., 424 West.—Fourth floor; $21; five pleasant rooms; private house; nice order.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SAVE 25 PER CENT. ON YOUR RENT

by leasing an apartment from us. We represent investors exclusively who regulate the rents in these buildings in accordance with the actual real estate value and cost of the property.

If you lease an apartment offering the same accommodations in one of the modern buildings built and owned by a builder you will secure

ONE MONTH'S RENT FREE, BUT YOU WILL PAY 25 PER CENT. MORE RENT DURING THE YEAR.

If you are looking for comfortable quarters in well-planned houses, inspect the following new and superb buildings:

The Broadway. 230 W. 101st St., S. W. cor. Broadway. Seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements; elevator service day and night. $800 per annum.

St. James Court. 214 West 92d St., S. E. cor. Broadway. Seven rooms and bath; elevator service day and night. $900 to $1,000 per annum.

The Galathea. 51 West 106th St., N. W. cor. Manhattan Av. Five and six rooms and bath; elevator and electric light. Rents from $40 to $50.

These apartments can be leased from October 1st for one, two and three years, and seen at any time. Apply on premises or to

PAUL MAYER, Agent,
Tel. 297 Harlem. 211 West 116th St.

HELEN COURT & DOUGLAS

Overlooking Morningside Park.
N. E. Corner Morningside Av. and 115th St.
Just Completed and Now Open for Inspection.
RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.

This house has been built to insure light and air in every room. Every known improvement has been installed. Large inside court surrounds the apartments. Rooms are of exceptional size, some 20 feet square. Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day or evening.

VICTOR HUGO,

7TH AV. DRIVE, S. W. CORNER 114TH ST.

Four, five, six, eight and ten large rooms. Every improvement. Electric elevators, marble baths, telephone, mail chute.

Rents from $40 to $65.

Superintendents on premises at all houses week days and Sundays.

COLUMBIA ARMS,

Amsterdam Av., S. E. Cor. 118th St.

Just Completed and Open for Inspection. Highest Altitude and Most Beautiful Outlook for Miles Around. Overlooking Cathedral Parkway, Hudson River and the Palisades. Between Morningside and Riverside Parks. Finest Apartment House on Cathedral Heights. Contains Unique Room Arrangements and Combinations.
RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.
Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day and evening.

For further particulars apply at office,
164 St. Nicholas Ave.,
N. E. Cor. 118th St.

THE GAINSBORO,

S.W. Cor. 120th St. & 5th Ave.
Mount Morris Park South.

Apartments of { 4 ROOMS AND BATH / 5 ROOMS AND BATH / 6 ROOMS AND BATH / 7 ROOMS AND BATH } All large rooms.

RENTS FROM $400.00 TO $800.00 PER ANNUM.

Built on the new exterior court system, thus obviating all enclosed inside shafts and assuring at all times an abundance of light and air. Centrally located, being within one block of all electric car lines, and within five minutes' walk of the Third, Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated, or the 125th Street Station of the New York Central Railroad.

All modern conveniences, including electric light, 2 electric elevators running day and night, reception room, hall room, catering kitchen, telephones, steam dryers, etc., etc. Also a completely equipped fire apparatus on each floor.

J. FLEISCHMANN & SONS, Owners and Builders, 1490 Fifth Avenue.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,

Manhattan Av., Bet 117th & 118th Sts.

HESPERUS and PARTHENON,

RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $65. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the sweetest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents, Madison Ave. & 86th St.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to
GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST. NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.

Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.

Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

THE JEROME,

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or
HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents, 240 West 116th Street.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Eight rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent.
Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER.
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

A.—A.—KINGSCOURT.—A.—A.
Madison Av., corner 87th St.—Highest elevation on avenue, elegant, light corner apartments; elevator runs all night; electric lights; moderate rents; superior attendance.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,

306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES, READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.

Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $840 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. JACOB AXELROD, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

Instruction.
20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL,
423 MADISON AVE.,

Reopens Sept. 30th. Principals at Home after Sept. 16th. Until then address for circulars Cotuit, Mass.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse after September 10th.
Summer Address, HOLLISTON, MASS.

Association Business Institute

REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4TH.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Catalogue. 52 East 23d St.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY,

Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate; reopens Sept. 11. Address Bro. August, West Chester, N. Y.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

117 AND 119 WEST 125TH ST.
and
260 LENOX AVENUE.
All grades. Prepares for college or business.

The **PAINE** uptown
BUSINESS SCHOOL,
1,931 BROADWAY, cor. West 65th St.
STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, BOOKKEEPING, ENGLISH, Etc. Taught day and evening. Registered.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING,

18 WEST 34TH ST., ASTOR COURT.
Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships

HEFFLEY SCHOOL,

243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, high school, regents, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and commercial law; day and evening. Begin any time.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,
417 Madison Avenue.

20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

MR. YOUNG PLACES

every pupil and fits each one for shorthand work in 3 months. A good English education necessary to enter the School, 148 Montague St., (19 years,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES' SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.

THE MISSES ELY'S
Boarding and Day School

Reopens Wednesday, September 25th.
Riverside Drive, 86th and 86th Sts., New York.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,

257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,

West End Av. and 83d St.
Thirteenth year begins Oct. 1. Resident and day students; military optional. Write for booklet, or phone 1260—Riverside.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. / Evening School, 9 West 18th St. / "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES

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82d St., 118 West.—Double and connecting rooms; Winter arrangements now made; table board.

93d St., 122 West, Near Park and "L" Station.—Desirable large and small rooms; good

O'NEILL NAMES MAN WHO DEMANDED $25

Also Tells Justice Jerome About a "System of Transfers."

Devery's Charges Made Public—The Defiant Patrolman's Trial Set for To-day—He Talks Independently.

Patrolman Edward O'Neill, who openly defied Deputy Commissioner Devery during a recent police trial, declaring that he would not be "shaken down" for desirable transfers, yesterday made important disclosures to Justice Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan. He not only divulged the name of the man who had demanded from him $25 to obtain a change of detail, but also told of the system of payment for transfers, which he declared to have been in vogue in the department for many years.

Justice Jerome summoned the officer to his chambers during the morning. Secretary William R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association was present, as was Mr. Garvan. Robert Grier Monroe, counsel to the Committee of Fifteen, came in later in the day. O'Neill signed the affidavit he made last week and went away. In the afternoon he returned and was again closeted with Justice Jerome and Mr. Garvan. After his questioning by the officials, the policeman said:

"I have given Mr. Garvan the name of the man who tried to shake me down. This transfer business has been going on in the department ever since Conlin's time to my own knowledge. It dwindled down some under McCullagh, and then, when Devery came in, it became worse than it ever was. I know many policemen who have paid $25 rather than leave precincts near their homes. In many cases it was cheaper than moving. I told the Justice of many cases I know of.

"I am disappointed that none of those who have been shaken down have come forward to back up what I have said. I have received letters from many of them, but none will come out openly. Many clergymen, business men and persons in various professions have written me letters of encouragement. One man has said that if I lose my position he will see that I get a sum equal to the amount I have paid into the pension fund and give me a life position at the same salary I'm getting now. The gentleman was fully able to make good his promise. I do not fear, however, that I'll lose my place on the force.

"The law firm of Lord, Day & Lord will represent me at the trial to-morrow if the case is called."

It was learned that H. De Forest Baldwin of Lord, Day & Lord would appear for O'Neill. It was said that this firm had been retained by the Committee of Fifteen or by the Merchants' Association. Mr. Corwine of the latter organization denied that the officer's counsel had been employed by them. Justice Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan declined to state who had retained Mr. Baldwin.

The charges preferred by Deputy Commissioner Devery against O'Neill were made public by Commissioner Murphy yesterday. "Conduct unbecoming an officer" is the allegation. It is charged specifically that on Aug. 29, while on trial before the Deputy Commissioner for unbecoming conduct, O'Neill, when told he would be recommended for a thirty-day fine, did, "in an insolent and defiant manner," make the following reply: "You won't do anything of the kind. I will go higher. I suppose if I would stand a shake-down I wouldn't get thirty days' pay." He is also charged with remarking: "I wouldn't give $25 for a transfer." When asked by the Deputy Commissioner what he said he is charged with having replied: "I said I wouldn't stand for a shake-down, and I have been transferred four or five times since."

The witness named in the complaint is C. F. H. Fagan, the official stenographer. He is away on his vacation, but has been sent for.

O'Neill is slated for arraignment this morning before Deputy Commissioner York. The latter was asked at Police Headquarters yesterday if there was any chance that the case would be delayed. He replied: "I don't know anything about it."

REPLY TO MR. DRESSER.

Commissioner Murphy Tells President of Merchants' Association that He Is Doing His Best.

Police Commissioner Murphy was asked yesterday what he had to say about the statement of the Merchants' Association that the superior officers of the Police Department were responsible for present conditions in the department.

"I have been co-operating with the District Attorney ever since I have been in office," said he, "in an effort to get at the guilty. We are getting at them." He declined to specify any of "them."

The Commissioner's reply to the letter of President D. Le Roy Dresser of the Merchants' Association, made public yesterday, was as follows:

I beg leave most respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant.

For several months past, in fact, since I have been in this department, I have been in daily communication with the District Attorney in relation to the subject which you write me about—to wit: Corruption in the Police Department.

I have furnished the District Attorney, Mr. Philbin, with all of the books, orders, and any other references that might be required to probe to the bottom the allegations so freely made, and the District Attorney is now, and has been, investigating the charges made against the Police Department and its officers. Every member of the District Attorney's staff has been engaged almost daily in investigations, and every aid that I can give them I am giving.

There has been no difference of opinion between us on any subject and there shall not be any on my part in aiding him to go to the very bottom of all investigations affecting the honor and integrity of the department.

The officer whom you referred to in your first communication to me (O'Neill) has stated publicly that money was asked from him for a transfer to a choice precinct. This declaration has gone broadcast through the community, and in order to get the evidence in the case, if any, the Deputy Commissioner (Devery) has preferred a charge against this officer for insubordination.

On this trial it is possible that I may be able to get facts which will justify me in putting on trial officers of any grade.

M. C. MURPHY,
Commissioner and Chief of Police.

At the request of the Merchants' Association Frederick W. Garvin of the firm of Dill & Baldwin, counsel for the association, will attend the hearing of the O'Neill case at Police Headquarters to-day.

CAPT. FLOOD AT HEADQUARTERS.

A Certain Saloon in the Tenderloin Had Attracted Mr. Philbin's Attention.

Capt. Flood of the Tenderloin Precinct held a long conference with Commissioner Murphy yesterday. The Commissioner, when asked about the conference, said that the District Attorney had sent him a communication in which allegations were made about a certain saloon in the Captain's precinct. Capt. Flood, he continued, had made a report to him, and this would be sent to the District Attorney's office to-day.

Commissioner Murphy has sent to the Municipal Civil Service Commission a letter asking whether Detective Sergeants and telegraph operators who hold the rank of Sergeants under the charter are eligible to take the examinations for places on the eligible list for Captains.

TO APPEAL HERLIHY CASE.

Mr. Philbin Will Ask Appellate Division to Reverse the Recorder.

District Attorney Philbin has decided to appeal from the decision of Recorder Goff sustaining the demurrers to the indictment against Police Captain John D. Herlihy for neglect of duty. Mr. Philbin also wants to have a ruling by the Appellate Division upon the Recorder's sustention of his contention that it was not necessary to specify only one house in the Herlihy indictment, but that any number could be named.

In case the Appellate Division sustains the Recorder, Herlihy's case will be resubmitted to the October Grand Jury. Should the Recorder be reversed, the original indictment will stand against the police officer, who will, if possible, be brought to trial at once. In this instance, however, Capt. Herlihy's counsel might appeal to the Court of Appeals and thus prevent the trial until after Jan. 1, when Mr. Philbin's term expires.

Mr. Philbin's Brief in Bissert Case.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Justice Warren B. Hooker has granted to District Attorney Philbin of New York one more week in which to submit briefs in the case of Wardman Bissert. It will take the Justice at least a week to review the arguments presented by the respective attorneys.

SYNAGOGUE'S CORNERSTONE LAID.

The First Jewish House of Worship to be Built at Coney Island.

The cornerstone of the first synagogue to be built at Coney Island was laid yesterday in the presence of a large crowd. The building is located in West Third Street, near Neptune Avenue, and will be ready for occupancy by the end of the month. It will be of frame and brick and is to cost about $6,000.

It was 2 o'clock when the crowd gathered at the foundation of the new house of worship, and the services were begun with a prayer. The President of the congregation, Abraham Lent, and Solomon Perry, Chairman of the Building Committee, made short addresses. Then the Rev. Dr. Zinsler made a long address in German. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Hess, who spoke in English. He reviewed the history of the Coney Island Hebrew Mutual Benevolent Society, under whose auspices the laying of the cornerstone was conducted.

The cornerstone was then swung into place, and Mr. Lent, with a silver trowel forced it into its position, and with a few dabs of mortar declared it laid. Beneath it was placed the usual coins and papers and church documents. The new church is to be 65 by 30 feet, and will have a seating capacity of about 500.

DR. WILLIAMS TALKS.

Says that Mr. Guggenheimer's Criticisms of Him Are Owing to Politics.

Coroners' Physician Hamilton Williams attributes to his political affiliations a letter which Acting Mayor Guggenheimer wrote to Coroner Zucca, and which was made public yesterday.

It was just a year ago that Dr. Williams joined forces with John C. Sheehan in a fight against Richard Croker. The Coroners' physician made several sensational speeches in the Ninth Assembly District. Some time later he was sandbagged, and he openly charged his political enemies with having instigated the attack.

The following letter to Coroner Zucca was written on the last day Mr. Guggenheimer was Acting Mayor.

I transmit to you herewith the inclosed letter received this day from Mr. B. J. Dillon of 56 Edgecombe Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, and I desire to draw your most careful attention to it. It sets forth that the body of a young married woman, who met her death through an accident, was permitted to remain unattended by Coroners' Physician Dr. Hamilton Williams for nearly two days, and that when he did visit the house he was brusque and discourteous in his treatment of the sorrowing family.

I have no intention in saying that, if the facts are as stated in this letter, the man complained of is unfit to hold any office whatever. I therefore urge that you have this complaint carefully investigated at the earliest possible moment.

RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER,
Acting Mayor.

"I'll give Guggenheimer all the trouble he wants if he tries to have such charges preferred against me," said Dr. Williams. "He cannot get me removed, and I defy him to try.

"'Acting Mayor,' that's good. Why, there is no man in this city who does not know that the real Mayor is the sham Squire of the hired Manor of Wantage, and that Van Wyck is his Acting Mayor. Guggenheimer is only the accident of an Acting Mayor. He is sort of an Oriental Coogan.

"To come down to the charges themselves, they are simply preposterous. The circumstances of the case are these: A week ago last Thursday I was asked by the District Attorney's office to go to the Lutheran Cemetery in Brooklyn and witness the exhuming of a body. This was to be on Friday, and when I received my list of cases for Friday I saw that none of them were urgent, and that they could go over until Saturday, so I went to the cemetery. The case mentioned in Mr. Guggenheimer's letter is that of Josephine E. Murray of 52 Edgecombe Avenue, who died as a result of burns. When I went to the house, on Saturday, I found that the funeral was not to take place until Monday. My delay had caused no trouble whatever. I did have to send after the undertaker on Saturday, as I was told at the house that the coffin had been "sealed up," and as it was necessary for me to view the body I wanted him there to open the coffin. As a matter of fact, the coffin was not sealed, and the calling of the undertaker may have made some person angry. I was not discourteous at the house. The fact is, that after I had signed the permit I spent some time there condoling with the family over the death of the young woman. There was not a single word or gesture that could be considered the least unpleasant or ungentlemanly.

"Tammany Hall has been after my scalp time and again. Everybody in the Coroners' office knows this. If Mr. Guggenheimer thinks he can do better than the others, I am willing to give him all he wants."

Coroner Zucca has not yet determined what he will do in the matter. It is probable that he will at first ask for a formal report from Dr. Williams, and after this lay the whole matter before the Board of Coroners.

Dr. Williams is a civil service appointee and he declares that any attempt to remove him will have to be finally decided in the higher courts.

Coroner Zucca, when seen last night, said that for the last two years he has received numerous complaints from citizens regarding Coroners' Physician Williams. They complained of unnecessary delay in looking after their dead and there were numerous cases where they complained of vile and abusive language.

"I have endeavored to get these people in a number of cases to make written affidavits in order that I could act upon them," said Coroner Zucca, "but they refused, not caring to be involved in court proceedings. The complaints have been almost constant. Only a few days ago Coroner Bausch gave Dr. Williams one of his cards, requesting Williams to handle some case, and Williams, without any provocation, tore the card up and insulted the gentleman.

"The general impression among my colleagues on the Board of Cononers is that Dr. Williams has a very bad case of swelled head. On Aug. 22, when Mrs. Murray was lying in the J. Hood Wright Hospital, there were two or twelve cases to be attended to. Dr. Williams called up the Coroners' office, as usual, in the morning and, after learning the number, told the clerk the office would have to get some one else to attend to all those cases, as he was going over to Long Island to perform an autopsy for the District Attorney.

"I reprimanded Dr. Williams severely for not attending to the business of the Coroner's office first. Williams said in response, 'I am getting $500 for that job.' I told him that I did not care what he was getting.

"I was surprised to-day to receive a letter from Mr. Guggenheimer stating that B. J. Dillon, brother-in-law of Mrs. Murray, had made a complaint in which he made a charge that Dr. Williams not only neglected to view the body for twenty-four hours, but that he had been insolent to the members of his family.

"It was necessary for me to get around there and view the body and give a permit. I wrote a letter to Dr. Williams to-day, demanding an explanation, and I will present the matter at the next meeting of the Board of Coroners. If the letter of explanation is not satisfactory, I will move for the man's removal. Personally, I would like to be rid of him. Now that I have a person willing to make a charge in an affidavit, I am going to push the matter to the end."

SAYS BOGUS JEWELRY IS SOLD.

Vendors at Buffalo Fair Accused of Misrepresentation.

Newton Dexter, editor of The Goldsmith and Silversmith, and author of the law touching the stamping of silverware, has sent the following letter to the Director General of the Exposition at Buffalo:

I desire to call your attention to a violation of the law of New York State, "To prevent false advertising and misrepresentation," also that of "Stamping or marking of articles manufactured of silver." Permission, it seems, has been given vendors to sell trashy and bogus jewelry that violates these two laws, either by the statements of the vendors in selling the jewelry or in case of silver articles where the standard 925-1000 fine is not maintained. It does not seem possible that the Directors of such a magnificent Exposition as the Pan-American should permit it to be marred by granting privileges to vendors to swindle the public with such bogus stuff misnamed jewelry, the sellers of which would be driven from the grounds of a country fair.

It is hardly fair to these reputable dealers with beautiful exhibits in the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts Building that the tone of their exhibits should be lowered by these vendors of bogus jewelry, who stand at the very entrance of this building. I trust this eyesore to a magnificent exposition may be removed without recourse to law.

Frightened to Death by a Sheriff.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Thomas Le Clare, aged twenty-two, dropped dead near Gouverneur to-day before the Sheriff, armed with a warrant for his arrest on the charge of cruelty to animals. He died from fright.

SAYS EAST SIDE IS HOSTILE TO CROKER

Frank Moss Attributes the Feeling to the Cadet System.

In a Speech in Fordham He Scores the City Rulers and Announces That It Is No Wonder Vice Exists.

Frank Moss made a speech in Fordham last night before the Citizens' Central League, composed of followers of ex-County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, who are fighting Tammany Hall in the Borough of the Bronx.

"The first man that a foreigner thinks of in connection with America," said the speaker, "is George Washington. The second is Tweed, and the third is Croker.

"Evil men have found out how to get rich on evil things, and if there is any good in the city, there must be a fight over such conditions. Those who think more of the honor of their city than their pockets and who believe still in the old-fashioned ideas of honesty and decency in public office must forget that they are Democrats or Republicans, and hold but the one idea of their citizenship in the City of New York. Thanks to Richard Croker, citizenship in this city is not held in high esteem."

Mr. Moss said that any business or professional man ran a great risk of injuring himself if he opposed Tammany.

"But," he continued, "vice conditions will take care of themselves if the municipal administration is honest. The partnership between officials and criminals is a small part of the wickedness that is being carried on all through the city government."

Speaking of city employes being blackmailed out of a portion of their salary, the speaker said that many employes, although credited with an increase of wage, declared they were no richer and no better off than before. "That puzzled me at first," he added, "but then I realized that there were many man, with no visible means of support who were living like Princes and preparing for citizenship in foreign countries."

Mr. Moss paid his compliments to the Department of Streets and Docks and spoke of instances where large sums of money were paid to contractors by the city. He told of a fireman who had gone to him but recently and said he was being continually pounded, as Policeman O'Neill alleged he was pounded, because he would not "put up." This fireman said he wanted to go before the Grand Jury, but Mr. Moss said he warned him that he would only lose his job.

He also told of a policeman who had been sent to break up a gang of thugs, and was unfortunate enough to shoot one of Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle's followers. When this policeman was placed on trial his Captain went before the trial officer and said that if any one were to be transferred or punished it should be himself, not the patrolman. The Captain was asked what precinct he preferred. He replied that he was well satisfied with the one he had, but he was transferred to Long Island, nevertheless within a week's time.

"It is not only that every little fellow has to pay," continued the speaker, "but every business man, large or small, has to pay, and every white-livered rich man has to put up to Tammany Hall. I'll tell you what is the matter. The City Government is broken down. Our ruler won't come back to us to stir up these officers to do their duty."

"He's to start Saturday," broke in a voice from the hall.

"Don't be too certain about that," advised Mr. Moss.

Speaking of the cadet system in the lower east side, Mr. Moss said the people there were thoroughly aroused against Croker. "They hold him responsible in a large degree for the cadet system," he said. "During the last campaign the people down there knew neither McKinley nor Bryan. They only knew Bryan had shaken the hand of Croker, and they didn't want him. If he was Croker's friend that was enough for them. That's what killed Bryan in this entire State. It was because Croker stood for him.

"The bosses are trying to separate the good citizens who are trying to fuse for the purpose of overthrowing Tammany.

"Mayor Van Wyck cares nothing for the City Government. He has remained quiet through all this recent revelation. He has never moved to compel the enforcement of the laws through officers under his command. But those of us who remember do not wonder. We look back to the old clubhouse standing at Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue and see the three chums—Van Wyck, Carroll, and Mahoney. Nor do we wonder at the man whose sworn duty it is to suppress poolrooms and disorderly houses, when he does not lift a hand to do it. We know he is the boon companion of Frank Farrell, who was his alibi witness when he so narrowly escaped."

INSTRUCTED FOR COLER.

Delegates of One Brooklyn Organization Told How to Vote.

The Citizens' Union Association of the First Assembly District, Brooklyn, met last night in the Temple Bar Building for the purpose of electing delegates to the city conventions.

A resolution was passed indorsing the candidacy of Controller Coler for Mayor, and requesting the delegates to use their best efforts in securing his nomination. There was some opposition to the resolution on the ground that the clause instructing delegates to vote in the convention for Mr. Coler would tie their hands. This opposition, however, was confined to mild protestations. J. Willard Greene presided at the meeting.

CROKER TO SAIL SATURDAY.

Tammany Leaders Say He Will Surely Be Here Within Ten Days.

Richard Croker is expected to sail on the Lucania for New York on Saturday. The political leaders who were gathered at the Democratic Club last night were confident that he would be here on either the 13th or the 14th of the month. They recalled his statement, made when he sailed from New York, that he would be home before Sept. 15, and they say the Tammany leader is sure to keep his promise. There are some superstitious ones who do not want to see Mr. Croker arrive to start the Fall campaign for the Mayoralty on the 13th of the month.

John F. Carroll is spending a few hours each day at the Wigwam, preparing the preliminaries of the campaign.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN BACK.

But Mrs. McLaughlin Talks All the Politics That's Talked.

Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, returned home last night from his Summer place at Jonesport, L. I. His early return to town, as he usually remains away until the latter part of September, is taken as an indication of his keen interest in the coming campaign.

When seen at his house he appeared to be in the best of health. He explained that he was absolutely ignorant of the political situation, and had not even taken the trouble to read the papers. Asked whether the Brooklyn Democrats would urge the nomination of Bird S. Coler on the regular ticket he replied:

"Now, you know as much about that as I do. You see, Mrs. McLaughlin is going to run for office, and I don't want to say anything that would divide the vote."

Mrs. McLaughlin, who was present at the interview, interposed: "Now, Mac, you know that I am not going to run for office. Women have no right in politics. All of them who go in it are crazy, and Mrs. Nation is the craziest of the lot."

VIEWS OF CHARLES STECKLER.

Says Practical Politician, Friendly to Wage Earners, Should Be the Nominee.

Charles Steckler, for whose judgment in matters political many of the shrewdest politicians entertain a very high regard, said yesterday:

"I see no occasion for fighting over candidates at this time. It would be unfortunate to have the idea prevail that no man who has figured in politics should be named on the anti-Tammany ticket.

"Gov. Odell is proving to be the best Chief Magistrate this State has ever had, yet none was more active in practical politics before his election. It seems to me that honest and disinterested men, who have been prominent in politics, should be given the preference.

"But the anti-Tammany people will make a serious mistake if they do not cater in some respects to the wage earners. It is impossible to win without the support of the workingmen. Millionaire nominees are not always calculated to arouse enthusiasm among the dwellers in the tenements. It is in the latter that Tammany has its main strength, and some of that must be won over by the anti-Tammany forces. I don't mean that labor leaders should be put on the ticket, but it will be a serious mistake if men are not nominated who are known to be friendly to the wage earners."

Col. Roosevelt Coming East.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Vice President Roosevelt passed through Chicago this morning on his way East. He tarried only an hour and left at 8:30 over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. A committee from the Marquette Club, headed by President William L. Bush, met the Vice President at the Union station upon his arrival from Minneapolis and tendered him an invitation to address the club on Chicago Day, Oct. 9. The invitation was declined, however, on the ground of press of other engagements.

BROKER FIGHTS TOMBS WARDEN

Came to Take Him to Sing Sing After Long Stay Was Vacated.

When the order of the Supreme Court, vacating a stay of proceedings which had kept him from going to Sing Sing, was read to E. Arden Noblett, a broker of Orange, N. J., yesterday afternoon, he refused to leave his cell, and struggled until he collapsed from nervous exhaustion.

"I shan't go. You shan't take me. The stay is still in force. I don't believe the order is good. It is an outrage," he cried, as he clung to the bars of the door, and jammed himself against the stone walls in his efforts to defeat the Wardens and Deputy Sheriff.

Noblett was convicted last January in the Court of General Sessions of having swindled E. H. Adams out of many thousands of dollars in Wall Street. He was sentenced to eight years and six months in the Penitentiary, but owing to efforts of counsel, a stay of proceedings was obtained. Until yesterday it defeated every effort to send the convicted man to Sing Sing, and he stayed in the Tombs.

The stay was vacated on Tuesday. Deputy Sheriff Kelly brought an order for his removal to the Tombs yesterday. Then Warden Hagan and Deputy Warden Flynn went to Noblett's cell to get the prisoner.

As Flynn read the order to Noblett his face paled and he became almost hysterical.

When Warden Hagan told him to come along Noblett refused, and began to shreak that he could not be taken away. Warden Hagan was obliged to take hold of him forcibly before he would release his grip on the barred door. Then the Deputy Sheriff and Deputy Warden assisted Hagan and the three half dragged and half carried the broker, in a state of collapse, to the office of the Tombs. There Kelly told him it was no use to resist, and he submitted to having the handcuffs placed about his wrists. The Deputy Sheriff took him to the Grand Central Station and boarded a train for Sing Sing.

Hardly had Deputy Sheriff Kelly and his prisoner seated themselves in the car than Deputy Sheriff Bell came after them, bearing a writ of habeas corpus, which Messrs. Cantwell & Moore had obtained in the Supreme Court as soon as they had heard of the order for Noblett's removal to Sing Sing. Noblett was taken back to the Tombs and consigned to his cell to await the time for the return of the writ.

COMPLAINS OF SUB-TREASURY.

Wall Street Man Charges that It Uses Soft Coal—Officials Deny It.

Commissioner John B. Cosby of the Board of Health yesterday morning received a complaint in writing from a lawyer having an office in Wall Street to the effect that soft coal is being used at the Sub-Treasury, and asking that steps be taken to have the nuisance abated. The letter says that the soot from the chimneys comes in through the windows of his office, greatly to the annoyance of himself and clerks.

The Commissioner consulted with Lawyer Henry Steinert, counsel to the Board of Health, who advised that the board has no jurisdiction over United States property. It is Commissioner Cosby's intention, however, to send a letter to the Sub-Treasury requesting them to abate the nuisance, as was done in a similar case at the Post Office some time ago.

Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan denies that soft coal is being used at the Sub-Treasury, and says that only the best quality of anthracite coal has been in use there for a long time.

It is believed that the fault complained of lies with the Assay Office, although nothing but hard coal is used there. Yet when burning out the molds in which gold and silver are melted a black smoke, caused by the grease in the molds, rises from the chimneys, which are old-fashioned, and results in the annoyance complained of.

BICYCLIST RUNS DOWN A CHILD.

Negro Boy Threatened by Crowd Till Policeman Arrives.

Alfred Anderson, fifteen years old, colored, of 390 Seventh Avenue, while riding a bicycle last night ran down Mary Adams, three years old, in front of her home at 248 West Thirty-first Street. She received a concussion of the brain and a scalp wound, which may prove fatal.

A crowd surrounded the boy and shouted threateningly, but the police took him away.

The girl was playing with some companions during the evening, while her mother sat on the stoop talking with friends. The girl ran across the street, and Anderson, riding recklessly some people said, knocked her down, the front wheel of his bicycle hitting her in the side. She fell, unconscious, and Anderson shot over the bars of his machine into the street. He was not hurt.

Mrs. Adams, who saw the accident, ran out and picked her child up. She thought the little one was dead, and sat down with the girl in her lap till Dr. Blue arrived in a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance. He said the girl was dangerously injured and took her away.

Meantime the crowd had increased and surrounded the negro. Imprecations were shouted loudly. Policeman Winters forced his way through the crowd and started off with Anderson. The crowd began to jeer, but, though a hundred followed him, no one did anything more than shout. Anderson was sent to the rooms of the Children's Society.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Elaborate Preparations Made for Celebration of Perry's Victory.

Daniel F. Kelley of Philadelphia, Grand Marshal of the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, and naval parade in honor of Perry's victory on Lake Erie, to be held next Tuesday in Cleveland, was in the city to-day. He announced that President McKinley had officially notifed the Executive Committee of his intention to be in Cleveland on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week to participate in the celebration.

All the naval fleet of the lakes, the United States steamships Michigan, Yantic, Hawk, and Dorothy, and the revenue cutters Fessenden and Morrill will be in the harbor. A feature of Tuesday afternoon will be a series of yacht races on the lake. In the evening the Grand Dog Watch will be held near the Perry Monument, and the President, his party, and all the officers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic will be the guests of the naval organizations.

Acceptances of invitations have been received from the National Guard of Ohio and the Mayors of cities of that State, also from the National Association and all other naval organizations in the United States, and from the Association of Ex-Prisoners of War.

The President will review both the Grand Army of the Republic and the naval parades. Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley have received special invitations. Commodore Gardner is to command the yacht clubs.

BROKERS' CLERK ARRESTED.

Said to Have Confessed to Stealing $4,000 from His Employers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Henry W. Supplee, twenty-four years of age, was arrested to-day on the charge of embezzling $3,907 in cash and a bond of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad valued at $1,200, belonging to Foulke & Co., stock brokers, by whom the prisoner was employed as a bookkeeper up to last Saturday night. He admitted, the police say, that he had taken more than $3,000 of his employers' funds, and said the bond had been deposited with a New York banking firm.

Supplee said he had been speculating and had lost the money.

Where is the boy that keeps his shoes well polished?

For unpolished shoes, for knockabout shoes, russet leather is the only leather.

Russet leather, sizes 2½ to 6, $1.50.

Sizes 8 to 2, $1.

Other leathers—same prices.

Were 2000 pairs yesterday; prices were $1.75 to $3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
568 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

SHIP DELAYED BY STRIKE

Firemen of Red Star Liner Southwark Refused to Work.

Wanted Officers to Secure Release of Two of Their Number Arrested for Smuggling—A Second Crew Also Struck.

The Red Star liner Southwark of the International Navigation Company left her pier at the foot of Dey Street shortly before 7 o'clock last night, though scheduled to sail at noon, with forty-six of her crew in irons, as many more refusing to work, and Inspector Cross aboard with fifty-five police reserves to take a hand in any possible violence that might occur before the ship anchored in Gravesend Bay, where a final effort was made to adjust matters.

The Southwark, in command of Capt. J. Dann, and bound for Antwerp, carrying seventy cabin passengers, 240 steerage passengers, and a crew of 200, was on the point of leaving her pier at noon when the crew of firemen, twenty-four in all, refused to go to their posts. Yesterday two firemen of the Southwark were arrested and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail charged with smuggling tobacco. The remaining firemen talked the matter over in the meantime, and, waiting until the very eve of the ship's sailing, went to the Captain and announced that they would not work until their fellows were released from jail and returned to work.

The officers of the ship and of the steamship company were at first staggered by this demand and did not know what to do. Finally they decided to send for the British Consul and also for the Belgian Consul, as the strikers were Belgians and had signed articles from Antwerp. Vice Consuls Joseph P. Smithers and Charles Roemacht hurried to the pier and exerted themselves to prove to the strikers that it was impossible to carry out their demand.

For an hour the men were argued with without avail. Then threats were tried and found equally as useless. So it was finally decided to engage a new force of firemen and in case of any outbreak to call out the police reserves of the Steamboat Squad and the Central Street Station. While the new force of firemen were being engaged, however, the situation was complicated by the remaining engine room force of nine oilers and fifteen trimmers joining the strikers.

It appeared to the company, so said one of its officers, that a general strike of the crew might be precipitated, and as a precaution against such an event the police were called.

Inspector Cross and fifty-five reserves from various down-town precincts answered the call. After two more hours had been consumed in conferences between police officials, the Consuls' representatives, and a score or more officers of the steamship company, it was decided to put the new crew of forty-eight firemen, oilers, and trimmers aboard and take the strikers who refused to leave the ship to Antwerp and prefer charges against them before the Belgian Government for insubordination.

The new crew, which had signed articles for a month, was taken aboard. It then became whispered about that the strikers were to be put in irons. This report, which was confirmed later by Dock Superintendent Wright, was denied at the time by the company's officers, however, though Inspector Cross and fifty-five reserves were hurried aboard. There was no violence and the strikers submitted to being made prisoners.

Matters were not adjusted then, for the new force of forty-eight men had no sooner stowed their kits away than they refused to work. For what reason could not be learned at the time of sailing. Some said that there was a hitch in their articles, and others that the men had struck in sympathy with the manacled strikers.

After another conference a dozen more firemen were engaged, and after they had gone aboard the gangway was lifted and, with Inspector Cross still on board with his men, the Southwark backed out into the stream and made for Gravesend Bay, where she came to anchor.

The officers of the International Navigation Company and Mr. Roemacht, the Belgian Vice Consul, were at variance in their statements regarding the cause of the strike. The company's officers said that it was because they had refused to secure the release of the two imprisoned firemen. Mr. Roemacht said that the real reason was that the company refused to employ two firemen to take their place, and thereby make up the complement of twenty-four firemen which the ship is in the habit of carrying. Mr. Roemacht said, however, that his countrymen's grievances were imaginary and that they were acting very childishly.

THREATENED BRIDE WITH JAIL.

She Failed to Declare Silverware, Then Wept Over Remark of Customs Officer.

Mrs. Herman A. Kress, a cabin passenger who arrived on the steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresia yesterday, reported to Deputy Surveyor Story after her baggage had been examined on the pier that the Inspector who had gone through her belongings had insulted her. Inspector Daly's threat to have her put in jail for attempted smuggling was the insult to which she referred.

Mrs. Kress failed to declare a few pieces of plated silverware on which was inscribed her monogram. The fact that the monogram showed the property to be for her personal use, led her to fail to declare the articles. A passenger, she said, informed her that she did not have to declare them. When Inspector Daly found the silverware he told her that he could have her put in jail. She claimed that he abruptly called her a smuggler.

Col. Story saw her crying shortly afterward. He went to her and inquired what the matter was, and she told him. Daly denied that he had insulted the woman, but admitted he had told her she could be put in jail. Mrs. Kress had to pay a small duty on the goods. She was accompanied by her husband and had been abroad on her honeymoon.

Franchise Tax Hearings Resumed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Ex-Judge Robert Earl continued the taking of testimony to-day as referee in the franchise tax cases which have been referred to him. At the hearing this morning testimony was taken relative to the Consolidated Gas Company of New York City and the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. Chairman Priest of the State Board of Tax Commissioners was examined regarding the work of the board in placing valuations on the franchises of the corporations.

O'Neill's

New Fall Goods Now Open!

We are now prepared to show the latest and best Imported and Domestic Novelties for the Autumn Season.

Trimmed & Untrimmed Millinery

Fancy Feathers, New Breast Effects, Plumes, Etc., Millinery Ribbons and Velvets, Fine Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks and Suits, Etc., Etc.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

GOLF CLUB MURDER INQUEST.

Buckenhoff and Williams Discharged—Simms Held for Grand Jury.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 4.—No light was thrown upon the circumstances attending the deaths of David Scott, steward, and John Stevens, head waiter of the Siwanoy Golf Club, at the inquest this evening. There had been promises of important revelations, but they did not come. It was to be shown there was a heated quarrel between the colored help late on Saturday night, but this was not done.

Several members of the club had been summoned, but they simply identified the knife and golf stick with which the murders were committed. At the conclusion of the hearing the Coroner discharged Buckenhoff and Williams, two of the suspects, as there was no evidence to connect them with the affair.

Simms, the waiter arrested on Sunday, was committed for the Grand Jury. There was no direct evidence against him, but it was shown that he did not use proper haste in notifying the police of the murder, and that he pointed out the evidences of robbery on the officers' arrival at the clubhouse.

WHEN DURA WAS LAST SEEN.

Murdered Man Bought Bananas in Mt. Vernon on Night of His Death.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Yonkers police are trying to solve the mystery surrounding the murder of John Francisco Dura, the Mount Vernon saloon keeper, who was shot in a lonely pathway on Monday night, near the Empire City Race-track.

Brandolino Yawanluno, a shoemaker, of 215 Railroad Avenue, Mount Vernon, is still locked up. He is detained as a witness for the inquest. Acting Captain Woodruff said to-day that they had found the fourth bullet which was fired into the man. Three had been already discovered in his body. This last one was picked up in one of the pools of blood, and is supposed to have been fired through the man's head after it was on the ground.

The police say that Dura was seen at 11:30 o'clock on the night of the murder at a little fruit stand at the Mount Vernon station, on the Yonkers side of the Harlem Railroad. He was alone at the time. He told the keeper of the stand that he was in a great hurry, as he had an engagement to meet some one on the Yonkers side of the bridge. Then he picked up a bunch of bananas, threw down a nickel, and hurried away without paying another 5 cents that was due. He went away so fast that the fruit stand man could not catch him.

Capt. Woodruff says that Dura when he left his house on the night of the murder took the key of the front door with him. As yet they have no clue to the murderer.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE DANGERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you say what has been or is being done toward immediately placing the Brooklyn Bridge in proper condition, but as to the structure itself and also the New York terminals of the elevated and surface cars?

There is no question that the bridge is in a neglected condition, but whether actually unsafe or not is for those competent to judge to say, and until a thorough and conscientious investigation is begun, completed, and made public, newspapers that wish to work for what is right and to be the actual public representatives of the people, in place of those whom we elect to be our representives and who so signally fail in their duty, should not for a day cease from making a vigorous demand for the investigation and report and the immediate remedying of the existing defects.

When, as any one can see, the chafing of the tension rods of the large trusses running lengthwise with the bridge has worn to what is certainly a dangerous extent, fully 25 per cent. of these rods, what are we all thinking of to set aside the demands for righting the matter and to place first and foremost the question of the immediate welfare of the people? Is such a state of affairs to be allowed to drag along until finally a terrible calamity shall one day overtake us in the form of some such structure as this bridge actually giving way? And what would then happen we dread even to think of.

As I am sure those who know will say, it is only a question of time, and a comparatively short time, too, that such structures will have to be practically renewed, but the thing to do is to keep them up to the very best condition by constant care.

Ask any competent engineer if it is not true that the speed at which the cars are run across the bridge has more to do with the strain upon the structure than the number of the cars operated. As to the terminals, we passed through a public discussion of this some time ago, and many suggestions were made, but what has it all amounted to? Are we to wait until one, ten or a hundred more people are killed before we actually do something?

Which is the more important—that some gambling houses are open or that the people who blindly trust their lives to the care of others should be compelled by circumsances to actually risk their lives twice each day by the use of means of transportation that are now an actual menace, but which, by a little thought and the expenditure of some money could be made many times more safe?

Do something! Let us all do something while there is yet time. H. S. H.

Brooklyn, September 2, 1901.

WHAT MR. SHEA SAYS.

No Plan to Strengthen the Bridge Under Consideration.

"There never was any plan," said Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, "to 'strengthen' the Brooklyn Bridge, so that there is no plan in this regard, and I cannot say when there will be such a plan. I can say, however, that the bridge is as strong to-day as at any time since it was constructed, so that at present a strengthening programme appears to be unnecessary."

District Attorney Philbin expects within the next fortnight to receive a report on the recent defects found in the Brooklyn Bridge, and indications of the responsibility therefor from Edwin Duryea, Jr., the engineer who was appointed by him to make an investigation. The report will be received in time for it to be submitted for the consideration of the September Grand Jury. What its tenor will be as to establishing criminality on the part of officials or otherwise, Mr. Duryea declines to state.

No definite scheme for relieving the congestion during rush hours at the Brooklyn Bridge approaches and entrances is expected for some time from the committee of engineers appointed by the Department of Bridges, although the members of the committee have met

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, with variable winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,120. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1901.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

A SNUB FOR THE KAISER

Berlin Almost Certain to Re-elect Kauffman as Burgomaster.

IMMENSE MAJORITY EXPECTED

The Emperor Said to Have Vetoed the Previous Appointment of Kauffman Because of a False Report.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"It appears certain that the election next Thursday of a Burgomaster of Berlin in place of Herr Kauffman, whose election the Emperor refused to confirm, will result in the re-election of Kauffman by an overwhelming majority.

"It is the general belief that the Emperor's refusal to consent to Kauffman's appointment was not due to the fact that Kauffman had Socialist support, but because it was reported that he was deprived of his commission as an officer twenty years ago for taking part in the agitation against the Government tobacco monopoly.

"The proposal to re-elect Kauffman causes a lively discussion in the press. The Radical newspapers all support him, insisting that the Emperor was misinformed, and should get information on the subject from his responsible Ministers, not his Military Cabinet."

KAISER AND PRINCE CHUN.

Surprise that No Statement About the Negotiations Was Given Out in Berlin.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"Great surprise is felt here that the semi-official press has not thought it necessary to give an account of the negotiations at Basel from the German point of view. All the information about them has come from Chinese sources.

"The German Minister at Peking sticks to the assertion that the delay was caused by the fact that the protocol was not signed. Similar statements are made by the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten and other well-informed journals.

"It would be interesting, therefore, to know why the Emperor gave way on this important point."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Prince Chun and his suite arrived here to-day from Potsdam and were conducted by Gen. von Hoepfner to apartments in the Thiergarten. No reception was accorded to the envoys except by the members of the Chinese Legation.

Later Prince Chun and the new Chinese Minister, Kien-Chang, were formally presented to the Empress. This ended all official recognition of Prince Chun's presence in Berlin. Hereafter he will be merely a distinguished tourist. His stay will probably be brief.

The newspapers, it is understood, by desire of the Government, are paying scant attention to the presence of the mission. Most of them dismiss yesterday's audiences with a perfunctory paragraph.

GERMANS ACTIVE AT SHANGHAI.

Have 800 Troops There, While the British Have Only One Native Regiment.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"The Rajputs left here to-day, reducing the British garrison in Shanghai to one native regiment.

"The German garrison is 800 strong, and is showing great activity. The Germans have leased for three years, with the option of six, a large tract inside the general settlement. They are fencing it, and building barracks and storehouses.

"The British community strongly resents the situation, in view of the preponderance of British interests."

IMPERIAL VETO OBJECTED TO.

Australians Already Find that It Is Likely to Prevent Legislation They Wish For.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to The Times from Melbourne says that in the debate on the Postal bill in the Federal Parliament a Labor member proposed an amendment prohibiting colored labor on mail steamers. The Ministers sympathized with the object of the amendment, but opposed it on the ground that the insertion of the clause would probably lead to the royal assent to the bill not being granted.

The Labor Party pressed the amendment, and Mr. Barton, the Premier, then accepted it, saying that if the bill were vetoed the House must remember the warning that had been given. One Labor member thereupon cried:

"Down with the imperial veto!"

The dispatch goes on to say that it is believed that the Federal Tariff bill, now under consideration by the Cabinet, comprehends substantial protection for exotic industries; other duties purely for revenue, and a low drag-net duty on merchandise otherwise unprovided for.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63⅞c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cotton, middling, 8 9-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 2.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 6.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.

St. Louis Without Extra Charge by the Pennsylvania Limited
Leaves New York (West 23d Street Station) daily at 9:35 A. M.—Adv.

The drag-net duty is disapproved by commercial circles. The terms of the Tariff bill will probably be decided on late next week.

ADVISES TURKEY TO YIELD.

The Kaiser Declines to Intervene—France Grateful to Great Britain for Moral Support.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The report that the Sultan of Turkey asked the Kaiser to intercede on his behalf with France, and that Emperor William refused the request, advising the Porte to yield, is confirmed, according to a dispatch to The Times from Paris.

The Paris Temps says Europe in general has become alive to the necessity of standing shoulder to shoulder whenever the Sultan's obstinacy implies a latent menace to any individual power. A Russian paper seeks to break the harmony of this provisional agreement by the insinuation that Great Britain is whispering in the Sultan's ear that there is no danger of France attempting to exercise coercion.

In Paris, however, even the Russian press is unheeded, in view of the attitude of the British press and the real gratitude toward Great Britain for her moral support.

The request to Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, to leave Paris has naturally brought about a change in the position of the Young Turks and Ottoman refugees in that city. Paris was the centre of the Turkish espionage system in Europe, and the surveillance of exiles was almost the sole function of Munir Bey. Now that he has been ordered home and the spies expelled to Nice, the members of the Young Turkish Party can hold reunions, publish pamphlets, and worry the Sultan as much as they like.

The correspondent of The Times at Brussels says the belief is held there that extreme measures on the part of France may yet be averted. The Independence Belge vaguely hints that the resistance of the Porte is due to the influence of a great power.

BADLY TREATED BY JAPANESE.

Officer of a British Steamer Imprisoned at Yokohama and His Clothes and Watch Seized.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to The Times from Yokohama says the Japanese authorities are not invariably polite or even fair to foreigners.

Mr. Gilmour, an officer of the British steamer Ajax, was endeavoring to get the vessel's cargo discharged quickly at Yokohama, when he was balked by an insolent coolie, whom he struck in self-defense. The Englishman was arrested, examined, and discharged. The day before the Ajax sailed, however, he was seized and sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment. He was stripped and put into convict's clothes, and was informed that the coolie had recovered damages through a civil suit, to pay which Mr. Gilmour's watch and clothes had been taken.

The Merchant Service Guild has brought the matter to the attention of the Government, which has instructed the British Chargé d'Affaires at Tokio to make representations to the Japanese Government.

THE "GERMAN DREYFUS CASE."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Berlin to The Times says:

"Sergt. Marten, who was condemned to death for the murder of Capt. von Krosigk, has been removed to the military prison at Dantsic. Sergt. Hickel, though acquitted of the charge, has been informed that his engagement as a non-commissioned officer will not be renewed. Similar notices are said to have been served on three other non-commissioned officers, who testified in favor of Marten and Hickel. The news is received by the press with indignation, not unmixed with skepticism."

THE CAPE RACE LIGHTHOUSE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—According to a cablegram from Ottawa to The Times, an engineer of the Canadian Marine Department has visited Cape Race, Newfoundland, where several wrecks have occurred this year. He reports that the lighthouse is in good order, but that the light is fifty-five feet lower than it is advertised as being, which reduces the horizon by two miles. He also suggests that the duration of the fog whistle be changed to two blasts of five seconds each.

PAUPER LABOR MADE PROFITABLE

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Holborn Poor Law Guardians have found a way to make pauper labor profitable. At their farm at Mitcham, south of London, the inmates are engaged in gas making, tailoring, shoemaking, matmaking, oakum picking, stone breaking, and farming. A report, issued yesterday, says the profits for the past year amount to $3,400 for all the industries, the cost of the labor, had it been paid for, being reckoned.

RUSSIA TO BUY QUAYS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—It is announced in Odessa, according to a dispatch from that city to The Times, that the Russian Government intends to take over practically the whole private quay property at Sebastopol, with a view to converting the port into a naval harbor pure and simple.

TROUBLE IN URUGUAY FEARED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Montevideo to The Times says that the attempts to avoid a general election next November have failed. The political situation is strained and threatening, but the Government asserts that order will be maintained.

Hollender's Baths,
No. 149 West 125th Street and No. 152 to 160 West 128th Street. The largest and best equipped and most hygienic Russian and Turkish Baths in America.
Will open to-morrow, September 7th.—Adv.

STEEL TRUST DEMANDS SHAFFER'S SURRENDER

Union Men Must Return to Work at Once, If at All.

NO COMPROMISE INDICATED

Next Move, If Any, Must Be Made by the Amalgamated Association, Says an Official of the United States Steel Corporation.

An official of the United States Steel Corporation last night made the following statement as to the strike situation and the attitude of the Corporation and its constituent companies:

"This delegation headed by Mr. Gompers simply came and said, 'Is the talk that union labor must be put down in this country idle, or is the United States Steel Corporation at the head of a movement to attain such an end? Is the Corporation distinctly antagonistic to union labor as a whole or hostile solely to Amalgamated?'

"It was, of course, very easy for our side to establish just how far and how little we were hostile to union labor, and that what there was of such hostility was directed against Amalgamated or, rather Shaffer policy. We instanced our position in this regard by citing our willingness to establish a basis of agreement on the status quo of 1900. We went over the whole history of the present crisis and directed attention to the following of our policy by the officers of the subsidiary companies, and Mr. Gompers's delegation appeared to be completely satisfied that the Steel Corporation was not using its hundreds of millions of dollars to crush out union labor all over the country. Then the delegation asked, 'What can we do to get this strike situation to a close? Can we do any good?' Our reply was that all that could be done was for Mr. Shaffer to tell his men to get to work and lose no time about it—if they want to work.

GOMPERS SUSTAINS COMPANY.

"After a full discussion Mr. Gompers and his associates admitted that the position of the Steel Corporation was right, and they decided to recommend to President Shaffer to make such offer of settlement on the lines indicated as would be acceptable to our company. So that the next move must be made by Shaffer or the Amalgamated. No action having in view the settlement of what is called a strike will be taken by our side. The initiative must come from the union side. Should they see fit to make such an offer to us to meet with our approval it would have to embody the stipulation that any one who so far has contracted to work for the company remains with it. In other words, any man who lives up to his agreement to work for us will be retained.

"When the conference of yesterday adjourned the question of reconvening was left with those who are to be informed of the situation as to union labor and who offered to negotiate on the basis I have indicated. I might add that if the Amalgamated Association wants to have any mills it had better let its men get to work very quickly, as if the Steel Corporation opens a mill it will be a Corporation mill and necessarily non-union.

"Mr. Morgan was, I believe, correctly quoted as saying that as matters stood there was no strike to settle, there is certainly nothing to arbitrate. As the Amalgamated must take the initiative, the first news of a proposition to end the question of non-union and union labor as it concerns Steel interests or a surrender on the lines indicated should come from Pittsburg."

President C. M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation was uncommunicative and facetious when he left his offices at 5:15 P. M. yesterday.

"Not a word to say, not a word," was his answer to a dozen inquiries by a score of newspaper men. As the elevator car was going down to the ground floor in the Empire Building he appeared to relent and looked serious.

"By the way," he said, "I," and his eyes twinkled, "see that the Columbia—"

"Oh-oh-oh!" in a chorus from the disappointed newsgatherers.

"Has been selected to defend the cup. Very sorry, boys, as you know, but I really cannot help you out to-day."

Mr. Schwab bought a lot of newspapers and hurried, laughing, to his carriage.

The President of the Steel Corporation was at his offices early yesterday, and during the day he had private conferences with the Steel officials who were with him on Wednesday during the conference with Samuel Gompers and his associates. They included President W. E. Corey of the Carnegie Steel Company, who left only a few minutes before Mr. Schwab started for his country home; William Edenborn, Vice President of the American Steel and Wire Company; President D. G. Reed of the American Tin Plate Company, and Veryl Preston. All when questioned said that Mr. Schwab alone would talk on the situation if there was anything to make public. A statement that at various times during the day Mr. Schwab talked over the telephone to Samuel Gompers was not verified. Mr. Schwab shortly after noon visited the office of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. and remained a few minutes.

LABOR LEADERS CONFER.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers; Frank T. Sargeant, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and Harry White, Secretary of the Garment Workers of America, were in conference at the Ashland House yesterday. Messrs. Easley and Sargeant went away at 2:30 o'clock. A few minutes later Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Gompers went into the telephone booth at the hotel and used the long-distance service for nearly an hour, first one and then the other talking.

Soon after they had left the hotel there was a call for them on the telephone, and upon being informed that all had left, the person at the other end of the wire asked to have them call up 6140 Cortlandt when they returned. This is the telephone number of the United States Steel Corporation.

Father Ducey of St. Leo's Church came in the early afternoon in a cab to the hotel and sent up his card to Mr. Mitchell, and had a few minutes' conversation with him. Father Ducey said that his visit was purely a social one, and had no connection at all with the steel strike.

The conference of the members of the Conciliation Committee was resumed at the Ashland House at 5 o'clock and continued until 8:30, during which time there was some telephoning. When the conference adjourned Mr. Mitchell explained the point reached in the negotiations to be that the proposition of the Steel Trust has not yet been acted upon by the Amalgamated Association, but that the board will probably reject it to-morrow. Mr. Mitchell, while disclaiming that he spoke for the committee, and saying that he was merely giving information for the accommodation of the press, said:

"When all negotiations between the Amalgamated Association and the United States Steel Corporation in regard to the strike were broken off the Committee on Conciliation of the National Civic Federation endeavored to bring the representatives of both interests together or to act as mediators between them.

"We held conferences with the Advisory Board of the Amalgamated Association at Pittsburg and obtained propositions from it, with authority to submit the same to the United States Steel Corporation. These propositions we submitted to the company at yesterday's conference. The company rejected the propositions. We then discussed the situation at length with Mr. Schwab and his colleagues and obtained from them the conditions upon which they would agree to settle the strike, these terms to hold good until this evening.

"We submitted these terms to Mr. Shaffer and his colleagues. We were advised by the representatives of the Amalgamated Association this afternoon that there was not sufficient time to consider the proposition; that the officers at the Pittsburg headquarters had no authority to accept or decline it; that the Advisory Board is summoned to meet to-morrow. The officers of the Amalgamated Association expressed their conviction to us that the proposed terms will not be approved.

"We entertain the hope that an amicable settlement of this conflict will yet be reached."

Mr. Mitchell declined to make public either the proposition made to the Steel Trust or the counter-proposition made by Mr. Schwab, or to state whether the time limit set for the acceptance of the latter proposition had been extended.

Later in the evening Mr. Mitchell started for Hazleton, Penn., on business of the United Mine Workers.

A report from Pittsburg that Mr. Shaffer and Williams were supposed to have started for New York was discredited by the positive information that the Advisory Board of the Amalgamated Association will meet in Pittsburg to-day to consider Mr. Schwab's proposition.

MR. SCHWAB'S PROPOSITION.

This offer, it was understood, differs from Mr. Morgan's proposition only in that it stipulates that the mills which the United States Steel Corporation had succeeded in opening as non-union mills should remain non-union, the company being unwilling to abrogate the contracts which it has made with the men who are now at work in those mills. This is the crux of the whole situation, the Amalgamated Association officers feeling that they must stand by the members of their association who have struck in those mills.

It can be said positively that no plan has been proposed that will provide for both the union men who have struck and those who have filled their places.

No arrangement has been made for the members of the Conciliation Committee to convey to Mr. Schwab the decision of the Advisory Board, but it is thought that they will be called upon to lay the result before the President of the Steel Trust.

At the request of the Conciliation Committee, Mr. Schwab agreed yesterday afternoon to extend the time for the acceptance of his offer to this evening.

LABOR LEADERS TO MEET.

Amalgamated Board Called Together—Trustee Pierce Says "Peace Proposition" Cannot Be Accepted.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—The prevailing opinion in Pittsburg to-night is that the steel strike is practically settled. The day was spent by the Amalgamated Advisory Board in secret conference.

While no official statement was made regarding any further movements to-night, it was learned on good authority that a meeting of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association had been called to take up the peace matter and that it was probable that this meeting would be held to-morrow or on Saturday at the latest. None of the members living out of Pittsburg arrived in the city to-night, however.

If this meeting convenes soon it is believed that some proposition for a settlement of the strike will be decided upon that will be possible to meet the United States Steel Corporation with. Pending such a decision on the part of the Amalgamated Association President Shaffer declined to make any statement and persistently declared that peace talk came only from those outside of the organization who were acting without authority.

He had no objection to the arrangement of any arbitration scheme, but none had been mentioned. He declined to commit himself on the work of the Civic Federation in behalf of the steel workers, and denied that there was any dissatisfaction among the strikers over the delay in settling the strike. He said that the men expected to stay out for a long time and were not disturbed by the apparent determination of the trust to fight the matter out.

The officials of the association are believed to have submitted a counter proposition which came the nearest to what they believed could be accepted by them with honor to themselves. This proposition was sent to New York and in reply word came this evening that it was unsatisfactory and all negotiations were off.

The only approach to a statement of the condition of affairs was made by Trustee John Pierce to-day, who said it was impossible to accept the proposition made by the United States Steel Corporation, as by doing so some of the members of the Amalgamated Association would suffer.

"It would be unjust to our members," said Mr. Pierce, "to accept such terms. We have made a counter proposition, and still insist on the terms made and are willing to arbitrate the differences. The committee that visited President Schwab had no authority from the Amalgamated Association to settle the dispute. The members were acting on their own responsibility. The strike is in the same position to-day as it was before the conference was held in New York yesterday. The local situation is practically unchanged, but it is in better shape than it was last week. We have made some gains and are still confident that we will win. It will be impossible for the combination to operate its plants satisfactorily without the aid of Amalgamated Association men."

Mr. Pierce would not say that all negotiations had been broken off, and his intimation that the Amalgamated Association is willing to arbitrate differences would indicate that all efforts for peace have not been abandoned.

The steel officials claim a big gain in the addition of 225 men at the National Tube Works at McKeesport, making the total number at work 625, and accessions at the Pennsylvania Tube Works and Continental Plant, in this city. The strikers offset this by saying that the Demmler Mill could not be started this morning, as officially scheduled, because of the lack of men. Manager Lauck of the Demmler plant declared this afternoon that 100 men were ready to go to work, but the start would be deferred until to-morrow.

The only trouble reported to-night was that from Canal Dover, where District Manager E. E. Cline of the Sheet Steel Company was knocked down and narrowly escaped serious injury at the hands of a party of strikers during a discussion in the barroom of the Central Hotel. The strikers claim that Cline was the aggressor and charges will be preferred against him.

Sheriff William C. McKinley of Allegheny County will not enter into any controversy with Mayor Black of McKeesport regarding the sending of deputies to guard the plants of the American Tin Plate Company at Demmler. The Sheriff declares that he is only performing his duty, vested in the authority and responsibilities of his office, and will not be disturbed by the criticism of McKeesport's chief executive.

"As the Sheriff of this county I will try to comply with the laws of Pennsylvania and will send deputies wherever they may be required."

The following telegram was received today by President Shaffer:

Joliet, Ill.—Pay no attention to rumor from here that the men intend withdrawing from the A. A. Boys all solid. Deny all such rumors in Pittsburg papers. W. C. DAVIS, President Fourth District.

English Tin Plate Industry Booming.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Times, in its commercial article, says to-day that tin plates are in brisk request. The representatives of the Welsh houses report much work as the result of the steel strike in the United States. Swansea has been enjoying an increase of prosperity for some weeks.

HE DIED POOR.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 5.—John Woltz, one time prominent among the capitalists of Cincinnati, is dead. Word of his death in New York City in comparative poverty has been received by friends in Cincinnati. Woltz came to Cincinnati in 1887 and laid out and built up Elsmere, Silverton, and other of Cincinnati's suburbs, and at one time owned practically all of Rossmoyne, Deer Park, and Euclid. He promoted the removal of the Macneale & Urban Safe Company from Cincinnati to Hamilton, where he owned a suburban tract of ground, known as Edgewood, by erecting an immense factory and donating it to the safe company.

At Wyoming Woltz started the Almonte Syndicate. He moved in Cincinnati's exclusive society, and during his stay here handled millions of local capital. From Cincinnati Woltz went to Chicago and organized a $10,000,000 company, on paper, to manufacture whisky by a new process. He sold out and cleared $80,000. Then he went to New York. The failure of the Bergen island land scheme brought on his financial ruin. His brother, J. Fred Woltz, is in the real estate business in Cincinnati.

The Hudson River Day Line excursion to Poughkeepsie gives 150 miles of most delightful sailing. Concerts A. M. and P. M.—Adv.

TAMMANY LEADERS FAVOR BIRD S. COLER

Think He Would Be a Good Man to Head "Wigwam's" Ticket.

All Are for Him If He Finds Favor in Mr. Croker's Eyes—Mr. Coler Refuses to Discuss Politics.

No sooner had the news spread among the Tammany politicians that Controller Bird S. Coler could be no longer considered in the race for the anti-Tammany nomination because his name was dropped from the Citizens' Union list than a boom was started to place him at the head of the Tammany ticket.

For the first time Tammany leaders openly spoke in favor of Mr. Coler for Mayor. The utterances were, however, hedged in with "ifs," and the greatest if was, "If Richard Croker wanted Mr. Coler nominated for Mayor, most of the leaders and the rank and file would be satisfied."

Controller Coler was at his office yesterday after a trip to Newport. He would not discuss the action of the Citizens' Union in dropping his name. He said:

"I stand on my public record as an official. I do not intend to make any pledges to any party or men. If my record as an official does not entitle me to a nomination for any office, then I am satisfied to retire from the political field and devote all my time to business. I am a young man and I don't think I will have any trouble making a living for myself and family."

All attempts at questioning Controller Coler as to whether he would accept the Tammany nomination failed because Mr. Coler declined to discuss the question.

The first serious discussion of Controller Coler as a probable nominee on the Tammany ticket came after the interview with Hugh McLaughlin, in which he said that Controller Coler's name would figure prominently in the pre-convention talk about Mayoralty candidates. This led some of the Tammany leaders to suggest to each other that Hugh McLaughlin, as the representative of the Brooklyn organization, might present the name of Controller Coler for the first place on the Tammany ticket. It was found that Lawrence Delmour, a close personal friend of Richard Croker, "liked the young Controller."

John F. Carroll also told friends that Controller Coler had made an able official. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan has for over four months been a friend of Controller Coler, and the Bowery leader took him into the famous "Ate District" and had him review a parade of the Sullivan cohorts from the fire escape of a house. The tip went out to cheer for Mr. Coler, and the workers of Senator Sullivan's district carried out orders. Commissioner of Corrections Lantry and a dozen other Tammany district leaders are also said to be in favor of his nomination.

Lawrence Delmour when seen yesterday said:

"You may say that Controller Coler has an excellent record as a public official. He is an active young man. If Hugh McLaughlin presents the name of Controller Coler for the nomination for Mayor his name will be considered seriously."

GEN. KELLY-KENNY PROMOTED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Times announces that Gen. Kelly-Kenny will succeed Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood as Adjutant General to the forces.

Lieut. Gen. Thomas Kelly-Kenny was in command of the British division that went in hot pursuit of Gen. Cronje when the latter had been forced by Gen. French's rapid movements to evacuate Magersfontein and Spytfontein on Feb. 15, 1900.

The new Adjutant General was born in 1840. His surname of Kenny was assumed in 1874, and he has been in command of the Sixth Division, South African Field Force, since 1899.

He first entered the army as an Ensign of the Second Foot in 1858. Rising through the various grades of the service he had become Major General in 1897. While in China in 1861, he participated in the actions at Sin-ho, Tang-ku, and the Taku forts, receiving a medal of honor for his bravery in the last-named fight. Another medal was won by him when he was commander of the Division of the Transport Service in Abyssinia in 1867-8. For the two years succeeding 1887 he was Assistant Adjutant General of the Northern District, and then he went to the Northeastern District until 1892. In 1893 he was at headquarters. From 1893 till 1896 he did good service at Aldershot, commanding the Infantry Brigade during the last two years of his stay there. From 1897 to 1899 he was Inspector General of the auxiliary forces and recruiting.

KITCHENER NOT GOING HOME.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"I am authorized to state that Lord Kitchener is not going home, but will finish the task assigned him here. Gen. Lyttelton will replace Gen. Hildyard, who is going to leave."

SHE LIVED TO BE 112 YEARS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Mrs. Eliza Williams, who was 112 years of age, according to her own account and the supporting testimony of her children and grandchildren, and who had seen and been spoken to by Washington, died here on Sunday.

Eighteen of her grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren were among the mourners. She was born, according to the statements of her relatives, in Fauquier County, Va., in 1789 on the plantation of Col. William Squires Gibson, who gave her, when she was a young woman, to his daughter Alice, as a wedding present upon her marriage to Judge Richard Henry Field of Culpeper.

Gen. George Washington was a frequent visitor to the Gibson house and Mrs. Williams said she remembered him well, and that he once patted her on the head and said she would die young, as she was then such a weak girl. She said she had also waited on Gen. Lafayette when he passed through that part of Virginia and was a guest of Col. Gibson.

Mrs. Williams came to Washington about twenty years ago. The grandchildren and great-grandchildren already mentioned and twelve children, the youngest of them being a daughter fifty years old, survive her.

THREE NEW YORKERS ARRESTED

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Early this morning three young men, named Ernest Bierwirth, Horace Horner, and Edward F. Collins, were taken from a freight train of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at this city and placed under arrest by Officer Grady for car riding. Sergt. Sheedy found in their possession thirty pawn tickets for pins, rings, chains, cutlery, fishing poles and reels, and other articles, and also a list showing that they had left more tickets with friends in New York.

Collins said that his home was with a Mrs. Frances Henry at 526 Lowell Street, New York. Horner said that his folks lived at 286 St. Ann's Avenue, and Bierwirth located his family at 930 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. Bierwirth stated that some of the pawn tickets are in the possession of George Grow, employed in the Department of Sewers, at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue. Capt. Titus of New York was notified of the arrest of the young men and a list of the pawn tickets was forwarded to him.

BRIGANDS CARRY OFF AMERICAN WOMEN.

A Missionary and Her Companion Captured by Desperados in the Vilayet of Salonika, Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5.—Brigands have carried off an American woman engaged in missionary work and her woman companion in the district of Djumabala, Vilayet of Salonika.

Salonika is a vilayet of European Turkey. Scattered among its rugged hills is a scant population, not more than a million people living there altogether, and most of them in towns. Brigandage is of frequent occurrence in the country regions, and the perpetrators of the attacks on travelers are bloodthirsty desperadoes, killing their victims when they cannot obtain ransom.

It was in the City of Salonika, the capital of the vilayet, that the French and German Consuls were cruelly murdered in 1876. This city is on the site of the ancient Thessalonica, and contains many antique monuments.

HOW FRANCE MAY PROFIT BY THE CZAR'S VISIT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to The Times from Paris says:

"When the Czar's visit was announced, the French Socialists protested against any alliance with 'Tsarist tyranny.'

"M. Millerand, the Socialist Minister of Commerce, kept silent, and his reason for doing so is now explained.

"Negotiations are proceeding to rectify the tariff system of Russia and France. The present exorbitant rates virtually exclude French wines from Russia. M. Millerand means to take advantage of the Czar's visit to negotiate a treaty which will assist French wine growers in the Russian market. France is making concessions in regard to petroleum."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to The Daily Mail says:

"A member of the Russian Imperial Suite asserts that Emperor Nicholas would have liked to visit Paris, but he has been dissuaded by his private police, who fear an Anarchist outrage."

INDEPENDENCE MAY RACE.

Thomas W. Lawson Will Pit His Yacht Against the Constitution.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 5.—The opinion of Mr. Lawson on the selection of the Columbia as the Cup defender will be given by The Globe to-morrow as follows:

"SOMERVILLE, Me., Sept. 5.—I think the committee wise in selecting the Columbia. I am on record at the first Newport race as saying that she would be selected.

"I think the Independence could win a great majority of races against the Constitution, and as she has joined the 'lumber hookers' why not let her sail over the course against the Independence?

"If her keepers will agree at once, I will rush the Independence back into shape and agree to any conditions.

"THOMAS W. LAWSON."

SHE WON'T JOIN THE UNION.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The decision of one woman may determine whether there shall be a strike in the Government Printing Office or whether it will be completely unionized.

For some time efforts have been made to enroll in a union the press feeders and assistants, and the enrollment has been so complete that but one woman, now away on her annual leave, remains outside the organization. This woman is fifty-five years of age, and has been in the Government service for twenty-five years.

Her name is Nora Callahan, and she has steadily refused to join the proposed union, being supported until recently by other women employes.

Upon her return Friday she will be asked again to join the organization. Should she refuse, it is said that "further action will be taken by the union."

As it has been frequently asserted that after the union was formed none of its members would work with independent feeders or assistants, the further action believed to be implied by the announcement is a refusal to work in the printing office if Miss Callahan is retained. There is no charge that the woman is inefficient. She is under the civil service rules, and the Public Printer can remove her only for cause stated and an opportunity given her to reply.

Should Mr. Palmer discharge her because she is a free feeder, the Civil Service Commission may take action against him, under the law prohibiting removals for political reasons. The opinion is that a strike will not be ordered. The city is stocked with independent printers, and berths in the Government Printing Office are held too highly to permit those who enjoy them to tempt the Public Printer to fill places with unorganized workmen and women.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW PIERS.

The announcement was made in Jersey City yesterday by Pennsylvania Railroad officials that the company was about to begin extensive improvements at its property adjoining the Brooklyn Annex ferry South and extending from York Street to Sussex Street, Grand Street intervening. These improvements will include two substantial iron piers for the use of the International Navigation Company and the Red Star Steamship line, both of which are controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

It was also announced that several new steamships 600 feet long are being built for the Red Star line in Germany. The first, it is expected, will be completed within a month. These steamships will be second only to the White Star steamships, the object being to establish a fast freight line which will compete with any other line in the carrying trade.

The first of the new piers will be 150 feet wide and will be at Grand and Chester Streets, and the second will be 100 feet wide and will be at the foot of York Street. Both piers will be two stories high and 700 feet long. It was contemplated to extend them 1,000 feet into the river, but the Harbor Line Improvement Board would not consent.

TYPHOID CASES IN CONVENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BATESVILLE, Ind., Sept., 5.—Every well and cistern on the grounds of the Sisters of St. Francis at Oldenburg is now under the seal of the State. This is due to a typhoid fever epidemic. The opening of the Academy for Young Ladies, which was to have occurred last week, has been postponed until September 17. The State Board of Health ordered the postponement. Officers have been here at the request of Dr. J. X. Ziteke, the sisters' physician, and they made a thorough examination. The houses on the spacious grounds were examined and found to be in perfectly sanitary condition.

The State officers then concluded that the drinking water in the cisterns caused the prevalence of typhoid. There are fifteen cisterns and four wells on the place, and they have all been sealed up. There are many cases of typhoid in the mother house of the sisters at the present time, though but five are considered serious. During the past two months there were sixty cases among the sisters at the academy. Samples of the water in the cisterns and wells are in the hands of the State board officers.

Every Hotel and Club
Is within easy reach of one of the Pennsylvania Railroad's stations, at West 23d Street, Desbrosses, or Cortlandt Streets.—Adv.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY FAVORS RECIPROCITY

Tells People at Buffalo that Treaties Should Be Made.

Says These, with a Merchant Marine and Isthmian Canal, Are Necessary to Country's Welfare.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—President's Day at the Pan-American Exposition was marked by utterances of President McKinley regarding the future policy of the Administration which elicited the most enthusiastic applause. In discussing the prosperity of the country, he declared that the only way of preserving it and opening the markets of the world to American products is by a system of reciprocity treaties and supplemented this by saying that if the tariff, as it is, had served its purpose in protecting certain industries, it should be changed.

With these changes in the commercial relations of the United States, which, the President said, would be only following the ideas of James G. Blaine, together with a large and protected merchant marine, the Isthmian Canal and a Pacific cable, all of which he declared to be essential to the progress of the country, the United States would continue to be prosperous and maintain its place in the commercial world.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

At 10 o'clock the President and Mrs. McKinley left the home of Mr. Milburn, and, escorted by twenty mounted police and twenty members of the Signal Corps, drove to the Exposition grounds and directly to the Esplanade. What was probably the greatest crowd ever assembled there greeted the President as he ascended the stand. Mr. Milburn introduced Mr. McKinley by saying:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: The President."

When the cheering subsided, the President spoke as follows:

"President Milburn, Director General Buchanan, Commissioners, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

"I am glad to be again in the city of Buffalo and exchange greetings with our people, to whose generous hospitality I am not a stranger, and with whose good will I have been repeatedly and signally honored. To-day I have additional satisfaction in meeting and giving welcome to the foreign representatives assembled here, whose presence and participation in this exposition have contributed in so marked a degree to its interest and success. To the Commissioners of the Dominion of Canada and the British Colonies, the French Colonies, the Republics of Mexico and of Central and South America, and the Commissioners of Cuba and Porto Rico, who share with us in this undertaking, we give the hand of fellowship and felicitate with them upon the triumphs of art, science, education, and manufacture which the old has bequeathed to the new century.

"Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise, and intellect of the people and quicken human genius. They go into the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student. Every exposition, great or small, has helped to some onward step. Comparison of ideas is always educational, and as such instructs the brain and hand of man. Friendly rivalry follows, which is the spur to industrial improvement, the inspiration to useful thought and to high endeavor in all departments of human activity.

"It exacts a study of the wants, comforts, and even the whims of the people and recognizes the efficacy of high quality and new prices to win their favor. The quest for trade is an incentive to men of business to devise, invent, improve, and economize in cost of production. Business life, whether among ourselves or with other peoples, is ever a sharp struggle for success. It will be none the less so in the future. Without competition we would be clinging to the clumsy and antiquated processes of farming and manufacture and the methods of business of long ago, and the twentieth would be no further advanced than the eighteenth century. But though commercial competitors are commercial enemies, we must not be.

PROGRESS IN THE PAST.

"The Pan-American Exposition has done its work thoroughly, presenting in its exhibits evidences of the highest skill and illustrating the progress of the human family in the Western Hemisphere. This portion of the earth has no cause for humiliation for the part it has performed in the march of civilization. It has not accomplished everything; far from it. It has simply done its best, and without vanity or boastfulness, and recognizing the manifold achievements of others, it invites the friendly rivalry of all the powers in the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce, and will co-operate with all in advancing the highest and best interests of humanity. The wisdom and energy of all the nations are none too great for the world's

ury and misguided mob that threatened their lives, nor the joy that thrilled the world when a single message from the Government of the United States brought through our Minister the first news of the safety of the besieged diplomats.

"At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was not a mile of steam railroad on the globe. Now there are enough miles to make its circuit many times. Then there was not a line of electric telegraph; now we have a vast mileage traversing all lands and all seas. God and man have linked the nations together. No nation can longer be indifferent to any other. And as we are brought more and more in touch with each other the less occasion is there for misunderstandings, and the stronger the disposition, when we have differences, to adjust them in the court of arbitration, which is the noblest forum for the settlement of international disputes.

"My fellow-citizens, trade statistics indicate that this country is in a state of unexampled prosperity. The figures are almost appalling. They show that we are utilizing our fields and forests and mines, and that we are furnishing profitable employment to the millions of workingmen throughout the United States, bringing comfort and happiness to their homes and making it possible to lay by savings for old age and disability. That all the people are participating in this great prosperity is seen in every American community and shown by the enormous and unprecedented deposits in our savings banks. Our duty is the care and security of these deposits, and their safe investment demands the highest integrity and the best business capacity of those in charge of these depositories of the people's earnings.

NEED OF RECIPROCITY.

"We have a vast and intricate business, built up through years of toil and struggle, in which every part of the country has its stake, which will not permit of either neglect or of undue selfishness. No narrow, sordid policy will subserve it. The greatest skill and wisdom on the part of manufacturers and producers will be required to hold and increase it. Our industrial enterprises, which have grown to such great proportions, affect the homes and occupations of the people and the welfare of the country. Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention.

"Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems, that we may be ready for any storm or strain.

"By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor.

"Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can, and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor.

"The period of exclusiveness is passed. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good-will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

"If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?

"Then, too, we have inadequate steamship service. New lines of steamers have already been put in commission between the Pacific Coast ports of the United States and those on the western coasts of Mexico and Central and South America. These should be followed up with direct steamship lines between the eastern coast of the United States and South American ports. One of the needs of the times is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption that we have but barely touched.

A TRIBUTE TO BLAINE.

"Next in advantage to having the thing to sell is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer. We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense; they will be messengers of peace and amity whereever they go.

"We must build the Isthmian Canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coasts of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific cable cannot be longer postponed.

"In the furtherance of these objects of National interest and concern you are performing an important part. This exposition would have touched the heart of that American statesman whose mind was ever alert and thought ever constant for a larger commerce and a truer fraternity of the republics of the New World. His broad American spirit is felt and manifested here. He needs no identification to an assemblage of Americans anywhere, for the name of Blaine is inseparably associated with the Pan-American movement which finds this practical and substantial expression, and which we all hope will be firmly advanced by the Pan-American Congress that assembles this Autumn in the capital of Mexico.

"The good work will go on. It cannot be stopped. These buildings will disappear; this creation of art and beauty and industry will perish from sight, but their influence will remain to

Make it live beyond its too short living
With praises and thanksgiving.

"Who can tell the new thoughts that have been awakened, the ambitions fired, and the high achievements that will be wrought through this exposition? Gentlemen: Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence, and friendship which will deepen and endure.

"Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness, and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of earth."

VISITS TO EXHIBITS.

President McKinley's speech was frequently interrupted with applause. His words referring to the establishment of reciprocal treaties with other countries, the necessity of the American people building an isthmian canal and a Pacific cable, and his reference to the work of Blaine in the carrying out of the Pan-American idea elicited especially enthusiastic applause. Upon the conclusion of his address a large number of people broke through the lines around the stand, and the President held an impromptu reception for fifteen minutes, shaking hands with hundreds.

The carriages were then brought to the steps of the stand, and the President, accompanied by the Diplomatic Corps and specially invited guests, was taken to the Stadium. When the President arrived there that structure was crowded to the last inch of standing room. The troops stood at attention, while the President, accompanied by Col. Chapin and the officers in command, reviewed them. Cheer after cheer from the vast assemblage greeted the Chief Executive as he walked from one end of the tribune to the other and back to the reviewing stand.

Mrs. McKinley left the stand at the conclusion of the speechmaking, and was taken to the Women's Building, where she was entertained by the women managers. A committee representing the States having exhibits in the Horticulture Building presented Mrs. McKinley with two baskets of fruit, the choicest of the fine exhibits in that structure.

From the Stadium the President proceeded to the Canadian Building, where he was met by the Canadian Commissioners and viewed the Canadian exhibits. He next visited the Agricultural Building, where he was met by scientific Commissioners as have no buildings of their own, but have exhibits in that building. From the Agricultural Building he visited in order the buildings of Honduras, Cuba, Chile, Mexico, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, and Ecuador, where he was received by the Commissioners of the respective countries.

At 2 o'clock the President was entertained at luncheon by the New York State Commission in the New York State Building. There were 200 guests, including the members of the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Cabinet, Judges, officers, and other distinguished men. The remainder of the afternoon's programme included a visit to and inspection of the Government Building and exhibits, after which the President returned to the residence of Mr. Milburn for dinner, the invited guests returning to their hotels.

An incident that brought forth a ripple of applause occurred while President McKinley was making the rounds through the main Government building. He had passed one of the navy exhibits, when he noticed Capt. Hobson standing at "attention." Halting, he turned, and, walking briskly over to the hero of the Merrimac, grasped him cordially by the hand and chatted with him for a few moments.

The President visited the grounds again this evening to witness the fireworks, returning to Mr. Milburn's house at 9 o'clock. To-morrow the President and about 100 invited guests will visit Niagara Falls.

WARNS THE MANUFACTURERS.

Senator Hoar Says They May Find Reciprocity Not to Their Advantage.

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY BEACH, N. H., Sept. 5.—United States Senator Hoar, speaking at the Essex Club's banquet to George Von L Meyer to-day, in speaking of the commercial prospects of the country, said, in part:

"I have no doubt that the American people, the State, and the Nation, each in its sphere, will be able to deal wisely with the question of trusts. Let us bear in mind that of the income of any manufacturing trust more than 90 per cent is distributed in wages. Let us remember also that as yet the largest combinations which have most completely driven their rivals out of the field have in general paid the best wages.

"American manufacture, as its friends predicted, has outgrown the American market. Now the manufacturers of the country are girding their loins for that struggle. I see it is proposed to begin operations by making reciprocity treaties with leading manufacturing nations of the world, and especially with our manufacturing rivals.

"Now, I do not wish to be understood as opposing altogether and in all cases such commercial arrangements, when made carefully and wisely and in a constitutional way. I shall pay the highest respect and deference to the conclusion which the President, a great authority, perhaps the greatest living authority on that class of questions, may deliberately form. But I am bound to caution the manufacturers of the country not to enter upon this great struggle with all mankind for an antagonist by placing any fetters on their own limbs.

"The possession of your own market is what has gained for you the power and the opportunity to enter upon foreign markets. Be careful that you do not throw away that vantage ground. Remember that nearly every considerable reciprocity treaty with Canada has been a source of unmixed vexation, and you were eager to get rid of it as soon as its term expired.

"If you make a mistake in this matter, the mistake is irreparable. The National faith becomes pledged."

COMMENT ON PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The London Papers Discuss the Address at Buffalo.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—President McKinley's speech at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo yesterday is the theme of much comment in the London papers to-day.

"It will excite througout Europe," says The Standard, "as keen interest as it will arouse in the Western Continent. It is the utterance of a man who feels that he is at the head of a great nation, with vast ambitions and a new-born consciousness of strength.

"America has become an imperial power. Her National life is no longer self-contained and introspective. Heedless of scoffers at 'spread-eagleism,' the United States will go their way regardless of attempted combinations such as Count Goluchowski has sketched, and with a certain carelessness, whether or no they come into violent conflict with any European power."

The Morning Post uses the speech as a text from which to urge the necessity resting upon Great Britain to redouble her efforts to maintain her trade supremacy.

The Daily Chronicle says: "The free-trade tendency of the speech, under the name of reciprocity, outweighs in importance all the President's remarks about kinship, the canal, and the like."

DURA'S MURDERER KNOWN.

Yonkers Police Say the Son of Prominent Mount Vernon Family Robbed and Killed the Saloon Keeper.

YONKERS, Sept. 5.—The police say that they know who murdered John Francesco Dura, a Mount Vernon saloon keeper, late on the evening of Labor Day in a lonely spot in the eastern district of this city. They say the chain of evidence was completed this morning and the case clinched this evening when Donalino Tamolino, the Italian suspect in custody, made a confession. Just what he confessed is not known, but he is not the man whom the police say they know to be the murderer.

Acting Captain Woodruff to-night said: "We know who killed Dura, but do not know where he is. We will get him, however, within a short time. He cannot remain at liberty many days. He may be arrested at any hour. I do not think I should be justified in telling the man's name, but I will say that he is the wayward son of a prominent and wealthy family living in Mount Vernon. His arrest, I suppose, will cause a sensation. The motive of the murder was robbery. The murderer wanted money and took the most desperate means to obtain it. He had planned to break into Dura's saloon in Mount Vernon, but did not carry out the plan. He induced Dura to go to the spot where he was killed by promising to introduce him to two women. There were no women in the case, their existence being purely imaginary.

"The information pointing to the man who committed the crime came piecemeal. Each of the detectives working on the case found something which led to this young man. All the pieces put together make a perfect chain, and this is amply corroborated by a confession which Tamolino made this evening. I shall go before the City Judge in the morning and swear out a warrant charging the suspect with murder, and then we will get him. He is of a character who cannot keep hidden. The money he obtained will not last him."

Captain to-night telegraphed to Coroner Russell, asking that the inquest be deferred until next Tuesday, adding that by that time the murderer would be in custody.

Dura is known to have had $300 late on Monday afternoon.

RUNAWAY ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Horse Dashes Eighteen Blocks, Endangering Many Vehicles—Woman Hurt.

While Riverside Drive was crowded with vehicles and bicycles late yesterday afternoon, a runaway horse whirled the light carriage to which he was attached for eighteen blocks, slipped down finally at One Hundred and Fourth Street, turned over the carriage, and threw out the two occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kerler of 508 Second Avenue.

Mrs. Kerler sustained a fractured ankle. She let a doctor fix up some temporary bandages, and, then, insisted on getting into the carriage again and riding home with her husband, who was unhurt. Neither the horse nor carriage was injured much.

When opposite Grant's Tomb the horse had been frightened by a piece of paper fluttering across the roadway. After that Mr. Kerler could not restrain the animal, and, in the chase that followed, many collisions were narrowly averted, the runaway dashing past carriages and wheels, sometimes with only a few inches margin. Owing to the clear outlook on the drive the speeding carriage could be seen long before it came by, so the drivers had time to pull aside and let it pass.

JOHN BAUSCH ARRESTED.

He Is Accused of Murdering a Workman on C. H. Mackay's Place.

Capt. James Reynolds of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau received a telegram from Detectives Brady and McCloskey of his office last night announcing that they had arrested, near Doylestown, Penn., John Bausch, who is charged with the murder of Arthur Geschwind, on the 18th of last May. The murdered man had been employed by Clarence H. Mackay at his Summer home at Roslyn, L. I., while Bausch owned a farm adjoining.

It is alleged that Geschwind trespassed on Bausch's premises and a quarrel resulted, during which Bausch was shot.

Mr. Mackay had offered a reward of $1,500 for the arrest of the alleged murderer.

ANTI-TAMMANY MEN MAY NAME SETH LOW

Politicians Believe that He Will Be Nominated for Mayor.

Mr. Coler's Friends Intimate that They Will Carry the Fight Into the Joint Conference Committee.

Among politicians the belief gained ground yesterday that Seth Low will be nominated for Mayor by the anti-Tammany forces. Few seem to believe that John De Witt Warner can land the prize, although his candidacy is strongly urged by the German elements in the anti-Tammany aggregation.

It is also predicted that when the Joint Conference Committee meets at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union on Monday night that additional names will be suggested, among which are said to be ex-Senator J. Hampden Robb, Ashbel P. Fitch, and Hermann Oelrichs.

Police Magistrate C. W. Meade, the father-in-law of ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs, yesterday expressed the opinion that Mr. Robb would make a better race than any man who has been named.

Senator Platt refused to express any opinion about the names selected by the Citizens' Union Campaign Committee of One Hundred and Seven on Wednesday night. William H. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee also refused to say anything.

Herman Ridder yesterday expressed himself strongly in favor of the nomination of Mr. Warner, and against the selection of Mr. Low. All that John C. Sheehan of the Greater New York Democracy would say was:

"We are against Tammany, no matter who is nominated."

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, discussing the rejection of Controller Bird S. Coler, said:

"Mr. Coler has made an enviable record as an energetic and honest public official. If he were elected on the Tammany ticket I have no idea that he would steal a cent or allow a cent to be stolen. He would have the appointment of all the heads of departments and other officials, and the very fact of an honest administration being forced out of the Tammany organization by the activity of the opposing forces, would be a novel and interesting sight.

"I do not place any reliance in the report that friends of Mr. Coler as an anti-Tammany candidate would be likely to bolt the ticket if Mr. Low is named. Mr. Coler has a very strong personal following, but I cannot see that his supporters have urged his name with any undue persistency. Certainly they are reasonable men, and I have not the least cause to think that they would withdraw their support from a candidate other than their first choice."

Samuel Seabury of Brooklyn, one of Mr. Coler's warmest supporters at the meeting on Wednesday night, remarked:

"The action of the Committee of One Hundred and Seven is not final or binding. It only expressed the sentiment of the Citizens' Union for the first four choices. The whole matter is still open and all may be changed at the conference on Monday night. The decision reached does not signify that Mr. Coler or any other man may be said to be out of the question."

A meeting was held last night of the German-American Republican Party Committee at Turn Verein Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. There was much enthusiasm when Dr. Gustav Scholer suggested that Ashbel P. Fitch, ex-Congressman and ex-City Controller, as a candidate for Mayor would receive the support of a very large percentage of voters of German extraction. The sentiment was expressed that only a man who is liberal in his views on the excise law and the blue laws generally would receive the support of the Germans of New York.

Remarks of a similar character were made by Internal Revenue Collector Ferdinand Eidman, Aqueduct Commissioner John P. Windolph, Jastrow Alexander, Ferdinand Ziegler, and others. The organization decided to send its delegates to the conference without instructions.

The favorable mention made of Mr. Fitch revived the story that Senator Platt favors the nomination of the ex-Controller. The German-American Republican County Committee is looked upon as an annex of the Platt machine. Many of the members are place holders, and Messrs. Eidman, Windolph, Alexander, and others are also members of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee.

It was predicted last night that when the joint conference meets on Monday an adjournment will be taken before reaching an agreement with regard to candidates. One story was that an attempt would be made to appoint a committee of fifteen to select a ticket subject to the approval of the seventy-two conferees and the Nominating Convention. Such a proposition, however, it is said, will encounter serious opposition.

FAVOR JOHN DE WITT WARNER.

German-American Union Select Him as Their Anti-Tammany Candidate.

There was a meeting yesterday afternoon of the German-American Union, when a resolution was adopted to present the following candidates at the general conference of the anti-Tammany organizations:

For Mayor, John De Witt Warner; for Controller, Ludwig Nissen; for President of the Board of Aldermen, Thomas M. Mulry.

Mr. Warner, who is one of the four choices of the Citizens' Union, is a well-known lawyer, and was sent to Congress as a Democrat. He broke with Tammany Hall several years ago. He supported Palmer & Buckner in 1896, and has been prominent in independent movements. Mr. Nissen lives in Brooklyn, and has filled several official positions. Mr. Mulry is a contractor. He was recommended to Mayor Strong for appointment as a member of the Board of Charities, and among his supporters were Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Potter.

These societies were represented at the meeting: German-American Municipal League of Brooklyn, by Henry Weismann, President; German-American Citizen League of Brooklyn, by Otto Kmpner, President; German Republican County Organization of Manhattan, by Gustav Scholer, President; German-American Municipal League of Manhattan, by Paul Goepel, President, and the German-American Reform Union of Manhattan, by Charles Lutz, President.

Herman Ridder presided, and Henry Weismann acted as secretary. Paul Goepel was added to the Executive Committee, which now has six members.

FAVORS DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

Brookfield Republicans to Address the Voters on This Subject.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican Organization of the County of New York met last night at the Alpine, Thirty-third Street and Broadway. William Brookfield presided. The enlargement of the committee to a membership of seventy-five was discussed, and the additional names were listed. These will be made public at an adjourned meeting to-morrow night.

Next week the organization will issue an address to the voters of New York. This document, it is said, will assert that the Citizens' Union is dominated by Senator Thomas C. Platt, and will make a strong appeal in favor of direct nominations by the people at the primaries. The bosses in the political parties are expected to bitterly contest the latter proposition, but Mr. Brookfield and his friends are confident of its early adoption.

DEMOCRATS NAME A TICKET.

White Plains Convention Selects Candidates for November Election.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Democratic County Convention met here to-day and nominated the party's ticket for the November election. Ex-Senator Charles P. McClellan, Chairman of the County Committee, called the convention to order. Howard H. Morse of North Tarrytown was elected Chairman, and Thomas F. Curren, John McArdle, and Edward B. Bates Secretaries. There were one hundred and three delegates.

William C. Platt of White Plains was nominated for County Judge. He received 71¼ votes against 31½ cast for Thomas Ewing of Yonkers. Mr. Platt has served two terms as District Attorney, and ran against County Judge Lent for County Judge at the last election for that office. Mr. Lent has been renominated by the Republicans.

During the voting for the Judgeship nomination considerable amusement was occasioned by a delegate named Croker voting for Mr. Platt. Franklin Pouch was nominated for County Clerk, defeating Edward Wells, who received 15 votes against 75 cast for Mr. Pouch.

There were three aspirants for the nomination for Registrar, but Steven Van Tassell received 80 of the ballots and was selected. B. F. Palmer received 15, and I. W. Turner 8. Herbert Lent of Bronxdale was nominated for District Attorney without opposition, as were Moses W. Taylor for County Superintendent of the Poor, and A. R. Van Houten for Coroner.

IOWA SOCIALISTS' STATE TICKET.

Platform Declares for Collective Ownership of All Means of Production.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 5.—The Socialist Party of Iowa in State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket: Governor, James Baxter of Hiteman; Lieutenant Governor, W. A. Jacobs of Davenport; Judge of Supreme Court, A. F. Thompson of Centerville; Railway Commissioner, H. C. Middlebrook of Rock Rapids; Superintendent of Public Instruction, E. E. Stevens of Burlington.

The platform indorses that of the United Socialistic Party adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., July 29. It says in part:

"We believe Socialism to be a scientific solution of the labor problem and that it will provide an ethical construction of society, whereby equality and justice will be meted out to every individual. We declare our unalterable opposition to the competition for bread and to the capitalistic control of the means of production and distribution, and to secure a system whereby want, misery, and poverty shall be forever eliminated, we pledge ourselves to the final and complete overthrow of all competitive and capitalistic systems and the substitution therefor of a co-operative commonwealth and collective ownership of all means of production and distribution."

WEBER AND FIELDS.

A New Hotch-Potch of Music and Nonsense Produced.

Weber & Fields's Music Hall opened its season last night with a new hotch-potch of nonsence and music called "Hoity Toity." Any name answers for the peculiar compounds of amusement exhibited at this popular resort, and so it seems strange that the present one was originally to have been called something else. Just why the name was changed did not appear last night, and it is safe to say that no one made anxious inquiries. The pretty little auditorium was crowded, and the audience manifested its satisfaction with the proceedings often and loudly. "Hoity Toity" is a success, just as it would have been if its name had been "Hubble Bubble" or "The Three Guardsmen."

There is a dark and mysterious plot in the play, so dark and mysterious that no one discovers it, and no one tries. If a real plot ever were found at Weber & Fields's the public would be shocked. What one goes there for is to see and hear the two proprietors and Samuel Bernard in wondrous garb, and still more wondrous dialogue, Lillian Russell in magnificent gowns and songs of more or less importance, Fay Templeton in character sketches, De Wolf Hopper in comic impersonations of no one in particular, and a whole army of pretty girls in astonishing garments and active dances.

Those who went to see and hear such things last night were not disappointed. As usual, there was a little too much of everything, and the pruning knife will have to go into active business before the production acquires the necessary snap and vim. It moved with desperate slowness last evening, and there were periods in it when the action dragged along at a snail's pace. No doubt the astute purveyors of fun discovered these periods and will promptly change their nature.

Aside from these periods the play—or whatever it may be called—was sufficiently diverting. De Wolf Hopper was an American billionaire in Europe, aiming to buy everything and filled with prophecies of the "finish" of the common people in his native land, if he could only keep his health. He was made a victim of the wiles of Lillian Russell as Lady Grafter, a woman of title engaged in fleecing at cards or any other game all persons seeking to enter society through her aid. Her poker game was especially deadly. Fritz Williams was a young college student, with prematurely gray hair, engaged in doing Europe and every one in it to the best of his ability. Mr. Weber was a sausage manufacturer of innocent mental equipment, the victim of his two friends, Mr. Fields and Mr. Bernard.

They taught him how to manage a bank in a scene which was one of the most complicated pieces of humor yet put forth on the local stage. It will probably be less complicated and more humorous in the future. They also assisted at his entrance into society, where their own mishaps were quite as great as his. Mr. Kelley was an Irishman who, after shipwreck on the African coast, had been made a King, and who was visiting Monte Carlo because he had to go there to get into the play. Miss Templeton was a plump Japanese girl from "The Geisha," or some other musical farce, and she had the most bewitching accent, which was a mingling of Anna Held's French and her own "coon."

Lee Harrison was Lady Grafton's manager, with a side show on the side on his own account. What all these characters did and what they said must be left for inquiring minds to ascertain at the customary prices of admission. But there was a plenty of fun, and there was constant delight for the eye. The industrious ladies of choral habit changed their garments frequently and rapidly and at each reappearance on the stage gave the audience a new and glittering picture. Miss Templeton's songs captivated the audience, and for encores she treated her hearers to some of the old favorites, which proved to be favorites still.

Incidental to the piece was a burlesque on "Diplomacy." In this Mr. Bernard was Julian Beauclerc, the young man who fell in love with the adorable Dora, Miss Templeton. Mr. Fields was the penetrating Henry, who saved Julian's honor. Mr. Weber was the Russian diplomatist, Count Orloff, and Mr. Kelly the German diplomat, Baron Stein. De Wolf Hopper was the wicked adventuress, the Countess Zicka. Over the entire proceedings presided the skill of the accomplished stage manager, Julian Mitchell, who, as heretofore, accomplished wonders with the small stage. Mr. Stromberg's new musical numbers proved to be melodious, and the female brass band added to their power.

General Steele.....De Wolf Hopper
Harvard Yale.....Fritz Williams
Philip Sauerbraten.....Joseph M. Weber
Herman Kaffekucken.....Lou M. Fields
Frederich Schnitzel.....Sam Bernard
King Kazoo.....John T. Kelly
Reuben Hunter.....Lee Harrison
Baron Barbon.....George Ali
Canby Hurd.....May McKenzie
Rufe Rayser.....Edna Birch
Tony Singer.....Genevieve Dolaro
Cord Barber.....Carrie Bowman
Lady Grafter.....Lillian Russell
Cho Cho San.....Fay Templeton

At the close of the performance, at about midnight, the stage was transformed into a bower of blossoms with the great number of tokens sent to the principals. It took fifteen minutes to get the whole collection on the stage. There were many rich set pieces, and several baskets of beautiful fruits were a novelty. A large canoe of blossoms came to Lillian Russell from the Order of the Eagles. All the leading members were called upon for speeches and made them.

"UNDER TWO FLAGS" RESTRAINED

Play Is Continued, However, at American Theatre.

Charles Frohman, through his attorney, A. H. Hummel, yesterday obtained from Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, a temporary injunction restraining the Greenwall Theatrical Circuit Company from producing the play "Under Two Flags," at the American Theatre, Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue. The injunction particularly applies to certain parts, scenes, and incidents in the play which, if the injunction be eventually sustained, will prevent the production as a whole. The temporary injunction was granted on an affidavit filed by Mr. Frohman, who said the grotto scene in Mr. Potter's play must have been original, as there was no grotto in the Desert of Sahara, and none was mentioned in "Under Two Flags." The dialogue in the defendant's production was also pirated, he alleged, from Potter's play.

The play went on at the American Theatre last night. A man who said he represented the management asserted that only the sandstorm and the stereopticon views had been omitted.

Shamrock II. in Fireworks.

For to-morrow night Pain announces an extraordinary fireworks display in the open-air theatre, at Manhattan Beach, in addition to the "War in China." The Shamrock in fire will be a feature.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Viola Allen will open her season in "The Palace of the King" at Hartford, Conn., on Sept. 16.

E. H. Sothern has given three dress rehearsals of "Richard Lovelace" during the past week.

It is announced that Hall Caine's latest story, "The Eternal City," will be dramatized by the author.

The American engagement is announced of the French contralto Mme. Bonheur-Chais and M. Georges Chais, baritone.

Miss Josephine Ludwig of the Castle Square Opera Company will arrive in New Yory on Saturday. She has been studying in Paris during the Summer.

Mrs. Leslie Carter arrived in New York yesterday. Her season does not begin until late, and rehearsals of her new play, "Du Barry," will probably be called early in October.

Another Don Caesar de Bazan will make his appearance in New York next week. The Donnelly stock company, at the Murray Hill Theatre, will present an adaptation of the play by George Henry Trader.

Olive Oliver, who played the rôle of the adventuress last season with William Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes," has been engaged for an important part in "Molly Pitcher," in which Kathryn Kidder will be starred this season.

Miss Laura Burt, while rehearsing for "The King's Carnival" in the New York Theatre yesterday afternoon, was injured about the body and right ankle in hastily jumping off a balky horse. She was taken to her rooms in the Rossmore Hotel.

The season of "Sag Harbor," James A. Herne's play, will begin in Boston Sept. 30, at the Boston Theatre. George Woodward will play Captain Dan Marble, the part previously played by Mr. Herne. Miss Chrystal Herne will appear as Martha Reese.

David Warfield and the company organized by David Belasco for his production of "The Auctioneer" will go to New Haven to-morrow morning. The first production of the piece will take place on Monday next, at the Hyperion Theatre, in that city. Among the actors chosen by Mr. Belasco to support his new star are Marie Bates, Maude Winter, Odell Williams, Eugene Canfield, William Boag, Brandon Tynan, Harry Rogers, and Herbert Millward.

TO REVIEW REAPPORTIONMENT

Representative Bartholdt to Test Missouri Congressional Gerrymander.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Congressional act apportioning representatives in Congress under the new census may be reviewed by the United States Courts, which means that finally the Supreme Court of the United States will pass upon the constitutionality of the law.

Representative Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis announced to-day that he intended to raise the issue by bringing before the Federal Court for Missouri the question of the legality of the act of the Missouri Legislature making a reapportionment of that State.

"The Missouri act," said Mr. Bartholdt, "was a gerrymander, the Democratic Legislature aiming to so arrange matters as to change the party status in the city of St. Louis, which had for several elections sent three Republican representatives to Congress. What the Legislature of Missouri did has been done by other Legislatures, regardless of the parties controlling them. As a rule the dominant party has operated so as to shut out their opponents as far as possible, and the geographical shape of districts, as well as the number of population, have been disregarded. Democratic Legislatures of Missouri and Texas followed the example of Republican Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Illinois."

If the several State Legislatures are right, then the Federal statute would seem to be unconstitutional and the entire act nugatory.

The States which would be affected under the proposed Bartholdt suit and their gain in representation are as follows: Arkansas, 1; California, 1; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 1; Florida, 1; Illinois, 3; Louisiana, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; New Jersey, 2; New York, 3; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Texas, 3; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

Of these States twelve have Republican Legislatures, and, under the Federal law, gain nineteen representatives and Electoral votes, while eight have Democratic Legislatures, with a gain of ten representatives and Electoral votes.

The question which Mr. Bartholdt raises has been frequently discussed, but has never before been tested in the courts. It is a question of exceeding interest to every State which has gained in Congressional representation under the recent census.

Representative Bartholdt is in the city a few days on his way to St. Louis from Atlantic City.

SOCIETY WOMEN IN A ROW.

Try to Keep Men from Putting Electric Light Poles in Front of Their Lawns at Vineland, N. J.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 5.—Society women of this place and Philadelphia tried hard to-day to keep a band of men from putting up electric light poles in front of their lawns. The women were led by Mrs. J. B. Lukens and Miss Winnie Leach of this place and Mrs. Beaumont and Mrs. Hotaling of Philadelphia. The men were directed in their work by Charles Keighley, Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Keighley is worth millions but does his work for $1 a month.

When he began to put up the poles through the fashionable part of the town the women objected. They at first routed the men with hatchets, clubs, and clods; but they returned, and Mr. Keighley came with them. In the meantime the women had telephoned for their husbands, and Major Lukens reached the scene. Just as he reached the place Mr. Keighley ordered a pole placed in front of the Major's house.

Mrs. Lukens sat down where the stake had been, and defied the men. They began to dig the earth from under Mrs. Lukens. Mr. Keighley tried to aid the men, and Mrs. Lukens jumped up and grabbed hold of him in an effort to push him away. Mr. Keighley seized a shovel and began to dig. Mrs. Lukens plumped herself down on the place where the pole should be. Then she jumped up again, and Mr. Keighley began to dig the earth from under her feet. His lifting out a shovelful almost caused her to fall.

Upon this Major Lukens, who had contented himself up to this point with strong talk, became active. He sprang at Mr. Keighley and grabbed hold of the shovel. Then followed a struggle, in which the two millionaires wrestled for the possession of the shovel. The women screamed and the men shouted, urging the combatants on. Mr. Keighley won and threatened to have his opponent locked up. Whether it was the threat or something else, the opposition withdrew, and under direction of Mr. Keighley the workmen dug the hole and erected the pole.

The women taunted Mr. Keighley with working for the $1 a month and not through any patriotic motive. This angered him more than anything the women did or said.

Further down the street the men had more trouble, for when they dug a hole the women, who all support the Lukens, tried to fill the holes with earth again, but the men won and the poles went up. The matter will be taken into the courts.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—The Northwestern Hotel, at Military Road and Lansing Street, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 5.—Fire to-day on the dock of the Lehigh Coal and Coke Company caused a loss of about $60,000.

MUNISING, Mich., Sept. 5.—Fire to-day destroyed the Forster Lumber Company's mill. Loss, $50,000.

JEFFERSON, Wis., Sept. 5.—Fire to-day which broke out in the plant of the Wisconsin Manufacturing Company and which threatened to destroy the whole town, was subdued this evening with a loss aggregating between $50,000 and $60,000, which is only partially covered by insurance. The Wisconsin Manufacturing Company's loss is estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000; insured for $9,500. Help had to be summoned from several surrounding towns.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

8 P. M.—105 Mott Street; Donald & Hooper; damage, $150.

9:10 P. M.—129 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Alexander Grouse; damage, $200.

JAMES MEANS' $2.50 SHOE

JAMES MEANS $2.50 SHOE

Known and Approved by the Public for 23 Years.

The most comfortable and best-appearing shoe for the money. Made in a variety of styles and leathers

Sold by Leading Retailers

Morse & Rogers of New York, Wholesale Distributers

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

They may beat the cup defender—
Though we doubt it, yet who knows?
But one thing that they cannot beat
Is Hammerslough Brothers' clothes.

We open the season with a sale of new fall suits and overcoats in which the values offered are extraordinary.

For, to close quickly a number of small lots in our wholesale department we place on sale at retail about 400 brand new fall suits and light-weight overcoats. Made to sell at $12, $15 and $18, they go now at **$9.50** each.

Black and Blue Unfinished Worsted Suits
Stripe and Check Fancy Worsted Suits
Light and Dark Oxford Overcoats.

ALL NOW $9.50

Black and Blue Winter Serge Suits
Light and Dark Cassimere Suits
Black and Oxford Vicuna Overcoats.

All are fresh from our workshops, are tailored beautifully from new, fashionable fabrics, and are thoroughly reliable. About 100 or more Summer suits; also the same quantity of Fall suits carried over from last year are now offered at $6.50 each. Former prices were $10, $12, and $15.

We invite your inspection of the new Fall fabrics in our Merchant Tailoring Dept. High-grade work at reasonable prices. OPEN SATURDAY EVENING TILL 6.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., 830 BROADWAY, Between 12th and 13th Sts.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Great Western's Annual Report Shows Increase in Gross Earning, but a Small Deficit for the Year.

The annual report of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company for the year ended June 30 last was issued yesterday. The report shows a deficit of $9,106 as compared with a surplus of $143,786 for the previous year. Although there was a large increase in gross earnings, net earnings showed a decrease of nearly $50,000, due to the heavy expenditures charged to the operating account.

The income account shows:

	1901.	1900.
Miles operated	930	930
Freight	$5,312,771	$5,128,658
Passenger	1,452,138	1,350,907
Gross	7,013,861	6,721,037
Expenses and taxes	5,035,515	4,694,223
Net	$1,978,346	$2,026,814
Interest and rentals	638,222	745,758
Debenture dividends	780,610	568,650
Preferred A dividends	568,620	568,620
Deficit	9,106	*143,786

*Surplus.

The following table is a comparison of important traffic statistics:

	1901.	1900.
Tons moved	2,651,054	2,340,965
Tons, one mile	833,799,170	706,924,174
Freight traffic, miles	2,603,864	2,707,788
Passenger traffic, miles	2,191,813	2,076,461
Ton-mile rate	.64c	72c
Passenger-mile rate	2.01c	2.03c
Freight traffic mile rev.	$1.99	$1.89
Av. freight-traffic load	313	288

The increase in ton mileage is only slightly noticeable in its influence on gross earnings on account of the lower rates at which the business was carried.

Eight hundred and fifty-one thousand and fifty-five dollars was expended for additions and improvements. The principal items were: Side tracks costing $65,977, ballasting, bridges, culverts, $360,255; grading, $57,757; real estate, $125,412; new rails, $82,425, and Kansas City terminals, $102,952.

This amount was raised by an issue of 4 per cent. debenture stocks of $5,145,595. The rest of this amount was expended as follows: Eight hundred and eighty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars 7 per cent. car trust liabilities, $70,000 6 per cent. car trusts, and $325,125 5 per cent. car trusts, besides $969,212 sterling loans, $550,000 notes, $627,093 for rolling stock purchased.

LAWSON'S BORALMA LOST

C. J. Hamlin's Lord Derby Won Free-for-All Trot.

FIVE HEATS TO DECIDE RACE

Boston Trotter Was Favorite at Odds of 3 to 1 and Won Two Heats—Geers Drove the Winner.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 5.—A big crowd at Charter Oak Park this afternoon witnessed the defeat of Thomas Lawson's celebrated gelding Boralma by C. J. Hamlin's Lord Derby. The race between these two was one of the finest of the year, and it was only after five heats had been trotted that the Boston favorite's colors were lowered. The betting on the race, the free-for-all trot, was very heavy. The starters were Boralma, Lord Derby, and The Monk. As much as $90,000 went into the pool. Boralma was a tremendous favorite before the start at odds of 3 to 1 for the other two. His backers seemed to think he could not lose.

Ed Geers was up behind Lord Derby, James G. Gatcomb drove Boralma and M. E. McHenry held the lines over The Monk. In the first heat Boralma led at the quarter by a length, with Lord Derby second, and The Monk third. These positions were maintained into the stretch, when Geers shook out Lord Derby, and the race to the wire was a heart-breaker. Lord Derby nailed Boralma at the 80-yard distance and passed the post a nose ahead. The last quarter was trotted in 30½ seconds. The betting then turned to 10 on Lord Derby to 7 on the field, and the money was put down very fast. The word for the second heat was given to an even start, but 50 yards from the wire Lord Derby made a disastrous break and fell away back. Boralma took the heat easily from The Monk, and Lord Derby was just inside the distance. Boralma was made the pool favorite at 100 to 40 for the field.

At the quarter Boralma led Lord Derby by a length, and retained this to the half. On the lower turn Lord Derby made an irresistible burst of speed, passed Boralma, and, going strongly, won the heat by an open length. Lord Derby was again made a favorite at 4 to 1. As in the second heat, Lord Derby broke at the turn and was simply driven to save his distance. Boralma was lapped all the way in this heat by The Monk and won by a short length. Lord Derby still remained the favorite, and, keeping his feet all the way, had little difficulty in taking the heat and race.

Onward Silver, although a 6-to-1 favorite in the 2:10 trot, could do nothing with Toggles, who won the race in straight heats. Dan Patch, a prohibitive favorite in the 2:14 pace, added another to his unbroken string of victories. His field was at no time dangerous and he won almost as he pleased. The summaries:

The 2:06 Pace.—Purse $1,500. Mile heats; best three in five.

Edith W., b. m., by Ben Lomond, Jr.-Mountain Maid, by Martinette, (Turner and Geers)	1 5 8 1 4 1
Dumont W., b. g., (Ernest)	5 8 5 6 8 1 2
Mazette, b. m., (McDonald)	3 1 2 4 2 3
Hetty, b. m., (McHenry)	6 4 4 2 3 dr
Billy Andrews, b. g., (Burch)	2 6 6 dr.
Rileb B., blk. h., (Erwin)	4 2 1 ds.
Eyelet, gr. m., (Kenney)	7 8 7 ds.
The Admiral, b. h., (Payne)	8 7 ds.

Time—2:08¾; 2:08¼; 2:06¼; 2:08; 2:07¾; 2:07¼. Free For All—Trotting. Purse $2,500. Mile heats; best three in five.

Lord Derby, b. g., by Mambrino King-Claribel, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., (Geers)	3 1 3 1
Boralma, ch. g., (Gatcomb)	2 1 2 1 2
The Monk, br. g., (McHenry)	3 2 3 2 3

Time—2:06¼; 2:07; 2:07¼; 2:09; 2:10.

The 2:10 Trot, Purse $1,500.—Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

Toggles, br. g., by Strathway-Fly, by Tasha, (Clark)	1 1 1
Sister Alice, b. m., (Kenney)	2 3 2
Onward Silvers, ch. h., (Geers)	4 2 3
Little Dick, br. g., (Pope)	3 4 4

Time—2:11¾; 2:09¾; 2:10¾.

The 2:14 Pace, Purse $3,000.—Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

Dan Patch, b. h., by Joe Patchen-Zelika, (McHenry)	1 1 1
Armorel, g. m., (A. P. McDonald)	2 3 2
Council Chimes, blk. h., (Snow)	3 2 4
Laconda, b. h., (Brodbine)	3 6 3
Captain Sphinx, b. g., (Velle)	4 4 6
Jack Harding, b. h., (A. McDonald)	5 5 5

Time—2:08¾; 2:08¾; 2:12¼.

To-morrow's card contains the 2:11 pace, the 2:25 trot, the great Charter Oak Stakes for $10,000, and the 2:27 pace.

Trotting Meeting at Parkway.

The managers of the Parkway trotting track, at King's Highway and the Ocean Boulevard, have planned to hold a trotting meeting at that place in October, and have claimed the dates from Oct. 8 to 11 inclusive. A programme will be prepared within the next few days, when also the managers of the proposed meeting will announce the decision of the Programme Committee on what amounts shall be offered as purses. The Secretary for the harness meeting has already been selected in W. F. Brush, who will have charge of all arrangements for the racing. The Parkway track is a half-mile circuit, in excellent condition. It is also one of the most convenient and popular of the smaller tracks about New York.

Yearlings Sold at Auction.

The combination sale of thoroughbred yearling race horses from the Spendthrift, Sunnyslope, Thorndale, Springland, and other Kentucky breeding farms was closed by the Fasig-Tipton Company in the company's sale paddock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, the prices realized being rather light, though the stars of the sale brought good figures. The best price of the offering was $6,000, paid by the successful horseman, John E. Madden, for the chestnut filly by Henry of Navarre-Sallie McClelland, the property of Mrs. Byron McClelland, widow of the former owner of Henry of Navarre and of Sallie McClelland. The next best price of the sale was for another horse offered by Mrs. McClelland, this being $1,000 for the bay colt by Henry Young-Queen Isabella, the buyer being J. D. Smith. The best prices were as follows:

PROPERTY OF MRS. BYRON McCLELLAND.

Bay colt, by Henry Young-Queen Isabella, by Longfellow; J. D. Smith $1,000
Chestnut filly, by Henry of Navarre-Sallie McClelland, by Hindoo; J. E. Madden 6,000
Bay filly, by Bermuda-Belle C., by Harry O'Fallon; A. Cohn ....

PROPERTY OF SPRINGLAND STUD.

Panzagloba, ch. c., by Faraday-Safety, by Buchanan; J. E. Madden 2,500

PROPERTY OF J. J. RICHARDSON.

Bay colt, by Ben Strome-Faucet, by Longfellow; J. S. O'Brien 325

PROPERTY OF SUNNYSLOPE STUD.

Bay colt, by Likely-Braxy, by Falsetto; M. M. Wall 450
Chestnut filly, by Likely-Digitalis, by Stratford; A. Cohn 125
Bay colt, by Victory-Iscerne, by Isaac Murphy; A. Cohn 550
Bay colt, by Likely-Lorna Doon, by Falsetto; E. St. Clair 650
Bay colt, by Likely-Vandora, by King Alfonso; N. Bennington 500

PROPERTY OF TORNDALE STUD.

My Bunkie, ch. c., by Russell-Tourmaline, by Sensation; L. M. Myers 700

PROPERTY OF LARCHMONT STUD.

Bay filly, by Deceiver-Adele M., by Longfield; G. D. Wilson 350

PROPERTY OF SPENDTHRIFT STUD.

Brown filly, by Hermence-Madam Hindoo, by Hindoo; M. P. Richardson 450
Chestnut colt, by Russell-Silverstone, by Silver Mine; J. S. O'Brien 500
Chestnut filly, by Spendthrift-Miss Mary, by Mr. Pickwick; W. H. Timmons 225
Chestnut filly, by Spendthrift-Optiona, by Glengarry; J. L. Jones 150

PROPERTY OF MAPLEHURST STUD.

The Spinster, ch. f., by Lamplighter-Spinnette, by Reform; A. Miller 400

PROPERTY OF WILLIAMETTE STUD.

Yokohama, blk. f., by Top Gallant-Faginia, by Prince Charlie; A. Cohn 425
Bar, br. f., by Top Gallant-Glene, by Glenelg; J. Taber 300
Brown filly, by Top Gallant-Occula, by Ben d'Or; R. A. Baker 225
Chestnut filly, by Gascon-Ganges, by Hindoo; J. D. Gibson 50

PROPERTY OF STONEWALL STUD.

Bay filly, by Victory-Miss Nailer, by Longfellow; Jacob J. Marklein 300

Fall River Football Team Won.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5.—The final game to decide the international championship in association football took place in the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition this afternoon. It was won by Fall River from the Scotts of Toronto by a score of 5 to 3.

Sculling Race Again Postponed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—A special from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says the Gaudaur-Towns sculling race was postponed on account of rough water.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Had Little Difficulty in Beating New York Twice—Brooklyn Won from Cincinnati.

Without any apparent great effort the Pittsburg baseball team beat the New Yorks twice at the Polo Grounds yesterday, thereby strengthening their own hold on first place and the New Yorks' on last place. Doheny, the left-handed pitcher, who was not good enough for the New Yorks, pitched the opening game, or, at least six innings of it, against his old clubmates. He was very effective. Al Maul, on the other hand, was just the opposite, the Pittsburgs hitting his delivery hard and often. In all they accumulated twenty-one hits, and fifteen runs.

The second game was a sorry exhibition on the part of the New Yorks, Pittsburg scoring fifteen runs, but three of which were earned. A lame shoulder leaves the New Yorks for the present without the services of Mathewson, whose magnificent work early in the season placed the New Yorks in the lead. This loss leaves the club without sufficient pitchers, and Hesterfer, a young pitcher from Orange, was given a trial in the second game. Those who saw him pitch did not gauge his efforts by the score. The New York infield did not seem to be able to play ball at all, Strang's playing in particular being faulty. Between the players they made seven errors, and these, combined with timely hitting, enabled the Pittsburgs to obtain a commanding lead. But seven innings were played, the Pittsburgs scoring their fifteen runs in the first four. A feature of the game was a triple play, Wagner and Bransfield executing it. The scores:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
A. Davis, rf.	1	4	1	0	0	Selbach, lf.	0	3	5	0	0
Clarke, lf.	2	3	2	0	0	McBride, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	2	3	2	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	0	0	3	0	1
Wagner, ss.	2	3	4	4	1	G. Davis, ss.	0	1	8	5	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	1	2	6	1	0	Strang, 3b.	0	1	4	2	1
Ritchey, 2b.	2	2	1	3	0	Murphy, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0
Leach, 3b.	3	3	1	6	0	Gaunt, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Yeager, c.	1	3	5	0	0	Smith, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Doheny, p.	1	1	1	0	0	Warner, c.	0	0	1	2	0
Phillippi, p.	1	1	0	0	0	Maul, p.	1	1	1	2	0
Total	15	21	27	14	2	Total	1	9	27	18	2

Pittsburg	4	0	1	2	1	0	1	3	3	—15
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1; New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 10; Pittsburg, 10. First base on balls—Off Maul, 5; off Doheny, 2; off Phillippi, 1. Struck out—By Maul, 3; by Phillippi, 4. Stolen bases—G. Davis, A. Davis, Leach, Doheny, Wagner, Ritchey. Home run—Phillippi. Three-base hit—Clarke. Two-base hits—Ganzel, Bransfield, (2,) Leach, Doheny. Double plays—G. Davis, Strang and Ganzel; Wagner, Ritchey and Bransfield; Leach, Ritchey and Bransfield. Hits—Off Doheny, 7 in six innings; off Phillippi, 2 in three innings. Passed ball—Smith, 1. Wild pitch—Maul, 1. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	2	0	1	0	0	A. Davis, rf.	3	1	0	0	0
McBride, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Clarke, lf.	3	1	2	0	0
Van H'n, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	B'mont, cf.	3	2	2	0	0
G. Davis, ss.	1	2	1	6	1	Wagner, ss.	1	3	3	4	0
Strang, 3b.	0	1	1	1	3	B'nsf'd, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	1	1	1	1	1	Ritchey, 2b.	0	3	2	2	2
Gaunt, 1b.	1	1	2	1	1	Leach, 3b.	0	1	0	1	3
Smith, c.	0	1	8	0	1	O'Connor, c.	1	2	3	1	0
H'rter, p.	1	0	0	1	0	Poole, p.	3	1	0	1	0
Total	7	10	18	11	7	Total	15	15	21	9	2

New York	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	—7	
Pittsburg	3	4	5	3	0	0	0	0	—15	

Earned runs—New York, 2; Pittsburg, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 4. Left on bases—New York, 5; Pittsburg, 6. First base on balls—Off Hesterfer, 3; off Poole, 3. Struck out—By Hesterfer, 2; by Poole, 2. Stolen bases—G. Davis and Wagner. Home run—G. Davis. Three-base hits—A. Davis and Clarke. Two-base hits—Murphy, Beaumont, Wagner, Ritchey, Leach, and Poole. Triple play—Wagner and Bransfield. Double plays—Ganzel and G. Davis; Strang and Ganzel; Wagner and Bransfield. Wild pitch—By Hesterfer, 2. Passed balls—Smith, 1; O'Connor, 1. Umpire—Messrs. Matthewson and Tannehill. Time of game—1:30.

BROOKLYN, 3; CINCINNATI, 2.

While it took ten innings for Brooklyn to beat Cincinnati yesterday in the baseball game at Washington Park, every minute of the contest was interesting to the small crowd of spectators who waited in the twilight until the game was decided by the errors of Magoon and Fox, which let in the winning run.

Hits were numerous but runs were scarce, owing to sensational fielding, five fast double plays keeping the score down. Cincinnati scored two runs in the first on a couple of hits and McCreery's fumble, and Brooklyn tied them up in the third on Harley's error, a double, and a single. A peculiar play occurred in the eighth inning, a wild pitch bounding into the stand and back again, Farrell recovering in time to nail Steinfeldt at the plate. This saved the game. Magoon and Daly had a record day of it in the field. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fox, 2b.	0	0	4	2	1	Keeler, rf.	1	3	1	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	1	2	0	1	Sh'kard, lf.	0	1	5	0	0
B'kley, 1b.	1	2	9	3	0	Dolan, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Cr'wf'd, rf.	1	3	0	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	1	10	2	0
Magoon, ss.	0	0	10	5	2	Daly, 2b.	0	1	3	9	0
Steinf'dt, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0	McCrry, ss.	0	2	3	3	2
Suthoff, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Peitz, c.	0	2	1	6	0	Farrell, c.	1	1	4	3	0
Stimmel, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Kitson, p.	1	0	1	1	0
Total	2	12	*28	22	4	Total	3	10	30	19	2

*One out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Crawford, Stimmel, Keeler, (2,) and Dolan. Stolen bases—Steinfeldt and Kelley. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Brooklyn, 7. Double plays—Daly and McCreery; Daly, Kelley, McCreery, and Irwin; Beckley and Magoon; Stimmel, Magoon, and Beckley; Steinfeldt and Beckley. Sacrifice hits—Beckley, Suthoff, Daly, and Kitson. First base on balls—By Kitson, 2; by Stimmel, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Stimmel, 1. Struck out—By Kitson, 3; by Stimmel, 1. Wild pitch—Kitson, 1. Umpire—Mr. Nash. Time of game—2:03.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	2	1	4	1	0	Burkett, lf.	3	3	3	0	1
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0	Heidrick, cf.	0	1	4	1	1
Dement, 2b.	2	2	7	1	1	Donovan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Cooley, lf.	0	0	4	1	0	Wallace, ss.	0	3	3	2	0
Ham'lt'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Kruger, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	1	2	2	1	Schriver, 1b.	0	1	6	1	0
Long, ss.	1	1	1	4	0	Padden, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Kittridge, c.	2	0	1	1	1	A. Nichols, c.	0	0	6	0	1
C. Nichols, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Magee, p.	1	2	1	0	0
*Dineen,	1	0	0	0	0	Powell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	9	27	12	3	Total	5	11	*28	9	3

*Ran for Kittridge in the ninth.
*Two out when winning run was scored.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	—6
St. Louis	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 4. Two-base hits—Donovan, Hamilton, and Long. Three-base hits—Burkett and Magee. Home runs—Burkett and Dement. Stolen base—Burkett. Double plays—Slagle and Kittridge; Padden, Wallace, and Schriver. (2.) First base on balls—Off Nichols, 4; off Powell, 1; off Magee, 2. Struck out by Nichols, 3; by Magee, 3. Wild pitch—Magee. Time—2:05. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

At Philadelphia.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf.	1	3	2	0	0	Thomas, cf.	2	2	3	0	0
Green, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	Barry, 2b.	1	1	4	2	0
Dexter, rf.	0	2	0	0	0	Flick, rf.	0	0	2	1	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	8	2	0	D'hanty, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Raymer, ss.	0	0	3	2	0	McFarl'd, c.	2	2	2	0	0
Childs, 2b.	1	1	6	6	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Hickey, 3b.	1	1	0	0	1	Hallman, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Kling, c.	0	2	3	1	1	Cross, ss.	1	1	2	6	1
Eason, p.	0	0	1	1	2	Duggleby, p.	1	0	1	3	0
Total	4	12	24	13	2	Total	7	8	27	16	1

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—4
Philadelphia	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	—7	

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Green and McFarland. Stolen bases—Green, Dexter, Thomas, McFarland, and Cross. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 5. Double plays—Kling and Doyle; Childs and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Eason, 5; off Duggleby, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Eason, 2. Struck out—By Eason, 2; by Duggleby, 2. Time of game—1:56. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	69	41	.627	Boston	55	59	.482
Brooklyn	67	47	.588	Cincinnati	44	63	.411
Brooklyn	65	50	.565	Chicago	48	69	.410
St. Louis	61	55	.526	New York	43	67	.391

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.

American League Games.

At Cleveland.—Cleveland, 3; Baltimore, 1.
At Detroit.—Philadelphia, 11; Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 9; Detroit, 2, (second game.)
At Milwaukee.—Boston, 4; Milwaukee, 2.
At Chicago.—Chicago, 4; Washington, 3; Washington, 9; Chicago, 7, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford.—Hartford, 3; Brockton, 1.
At Toronto.—Toronto, 9; Buffalo, 3.
At Rochester.—Rochester, 14; Montreal, 3; Rochester, 10; Montreal, 3, (second game.)
At Worcester.—Worcester, 4; Providence, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Utica.—Utica, 4; Albany, 1; Albany, 5; Utica, 3, (second game.)
At Waverley.—Schenectady, 4; Waverley, 3.
At Binghamton.—Binghamton, 11; Ilion, 2; Binghamton, 12; Ilion, 0, (second game.)

BAD DAY FOR FAVORITES

Three Big Betting Coups Were Carried Out at Sheepshead Bay.

"GOOD THINGS" IN EVIDENCE

The Racing Was Spirited and Fair Sized Crowd Saw a Succession of Close Finishes.

The triumphal progress of "good things" at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday went into the fifth day, when to the long list of carefully planned betting coups three more successes were added. The mediums of the three raids on the capital of the bookmakers were Clarence H. Mackay's Heno, John G. Follansbee's Golden Grain, and Chinn & Forsythe's Duelist, the last named being from the West, and therefore adding something to the bitterness of the blow to the betting ring, for the layers of odds have hopes of regaining their money when Eastern men win it, but look on losses to the Western contingent as lost beyond recall.

As Heno was backed from 10 to 1 down to 6 to 1 the layers suffered severely when he galloped home winner by a length and a half after having run a marvelously game and good race to overtake and beat the fast filly Leonora Loring, who was in front nearly all the way and who into the last half-furlong seemed to have the stakes won. The one drawback to the joy of the clubhouse contingent was that there had been some division between Cameron and Heno in the bets on that race, but the partisans of the Follansbee stable still had no cause for complaint, as they had much of the money won on Golden Grain, another clubhouse candidate, their possession of Golden Grain having captured the second race in clever style after a hot finish with Arak and Somerset.

The race which Duelist won was the closest of a day of close finishes, for Belle of Lexington raced out in front and held the lead until actually within one jump of the winning post. Duelist, who had raced lapped with Alard Scheck and Chuctanunda into the stretch, then getting up to the leader and under the whip in the final strides catching the mare in the last jump. So close was the result that the crowd generally thought that Belle of Lexington had lasted long enough to win until the numbers were hung up. Still another "good thing" in which but a few persons shared was the victory of Watercure in the Turf Handicap. Decanter was the favorite, but Decanter and Kamara raced in such a manner as to play directly in favor of Watercure, who went on in the last quarter after a slow pace had been set to that point and won with ease.

In the opening race the fast filly Hatasoo proved unequal to the task of giving big weight to a fair lot of fillies, and the Western filly Flora Pomona won ridden out after Hatasoo, Flora Pomona, and Rose of May alternated in the lead into the last furlong. The only actual favorite to win in the course of the afternoon was Bedeck in the last race, he being well up all the way, and, with a little shaking up at the end, getting home a length and a half before Speedmas. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. J. W. Schorr's Flora Pomona, b. f., by Florist-Fanny Willoughby, 119 pounds, (J. Woods,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, won, ridden out, by a scant length; William C. Whitney's Rose of May, b. f., 114, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a head from A. Featherstone's Hatasoo, blk. f., 124, (O'Connor,) 13 to 20 and out, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Carmaid, Sedition, Tiptoes, Hebron, Royal Sue, and Octaroon also ran. Value to the winner, $710. Hatasoo always the favorite. Winner trained by John F. Schorr.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; one mile. J. G. Follansbee's Golden Grain, ch. f., 3 years, by Hanover-Fleur d'Or, 109 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; Clarence H. Mackay's Heno, b. c., 3, 109, (L. Smith,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a head from A. Featherstone's Lamp o'Lee, b. c., 3, 112, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Somerset, Kalif, Politician, The Driver, Anna Darling, Clark Korbet, Lady Chorister, Pathfinder, George Simons, and Welsh Girl also ran. Value to the winner, $660. Somerset, The Driver, and Arak equal favorites at 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 each. Winner trained by W. H. Mason.

THIRD RACE.—Flat Dash Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Clarence H. Mackey's Heno, b. c., by Henry Young-Quiver, 104 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a length and a half; L. M. Myers's Leonora Loring, b. f., Dr. McBride-Meyden, 107 (Odom,) 9 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by a neck from J. G. Follansbee's Cameron, ch. c., by Meddler-Annot Lyle, 110, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—0:59 3-5. Arsenal, Par Excellence, Cornwall, Ronald, Andalusian, and Preumption also ran. Value to the winner, $2,590. Cameron always the favorite. Winner trained by C. F. Hill.

FOURTH RACE.—The Turf Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter on the turf course. Green B. Morris's Watercress, ch. g., 4 years, by Watercress-Lena's First, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 3, won cleverly by a length and a half; F. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, b. h., 6, by Deceiver-Maudlin, 106, (T. Burns,) 4 to 5 and out, second by a neck from Clarence H. Mackay's Kamara, br. f., 4, 105, (Odom,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 10, third. Time—2:08 1-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,420. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs on the main track. Chinn and Forsythe's Duelist, b. c., 3 years, by Oddfellow-Ella Duke, 97 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a nose; L. Elmore's Belle of Lexington, br. f., 4, 102, (Rice,) 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a length and a half from W. Easley's Chuctanunda, b. c., 3, 115, (N. Turner,) even and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:26 3-5. Himself, Alard Scheck, and Lady Uncas also ran. Value to the winner $790. Chuctanunda the favorite. Winner trained by Ed Brown.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Green B. Morris's Bedeck, ch. c., 3 years, by Star Ruby-Bedotte, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won ridden out by a length and a half; G. C. Johnson's Speedmas, ch. m., 105, (J. Woods,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a neck from Frank Farrell's Dolando, b. g., aged, 103, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 11 to 10, third. Time—1:48. Eloim, Disturber, San Luis, MacLeod of Dare, Anecdote, and Aislike also ran. Value to the winner $820. Bedeck the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; last five furlongs of the Futurity Course. Tim D. Jr., Cryptogram, Illuminate, Shandonfield, Goldoga, Optimist, Cast Iron, Hot, and Sis Lewis, 115 pounds each; Mintbell, Dunwell, Bessie McCarthy, Emma A. M., Matterhorn, Nissequogue, and Batyah 112 each; Thoth, 107.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000, with allowances; one mile. Wax Taper, 126 pounds; Monarka, 114; Tom Kenny, 112; Satire, 107.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity Course. Endurance by Right, 126 pounds; Gibson Light, Peninsula, and the Rival, 117 each; South Elkhorn, Pretorius, Jim Tully, Glenwater, Bruff, and Caughnawaga, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers Stakes, for three-year-olds; penalties and allowances; one mile and three-sixteenths. Water Color, 131 pounds; Nones, 113; Autolight and Black Dick, 106 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies and mares of all ages; selling allowances; six furlongs. Templeton, 113 pounds; Irene Lindsay, 111; Scotch Bush and Double Six, 109 each; Cherries, Guesswork, Ante Up, Barbara Frietchie, and Mintage, 108 each; Flora Pomona, 100; Essential, 90; Schwalbe, 88; Frivol and Lady Sterling, 85 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and half on the turf. Imp, 110 pounds; Baron Pepper, 102; Trigger, 97; Dr. Eichberg, 95; Maid of Harlem, 92.

Turf Records Go at Harlem.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Two records were broken at Harlem to-day, one of them the world's mark for a mile and seventy yards, which distance was covered by Jiminez in the third race in 1:42 3-5. In the fourth Nellie Waddell covered four furlongs in the Sapling Stakes in 0:47 1-5, beating the former track record of 0:47⅘.

The world's record for the first distance, 1:43¼, was made on the Harlem track in July, 1894, by Lillian Lee, who carried 95 pounds. Jiminez to-day, with 101 pounds up, won the fastest race run on a circular track in this country. The race was between the winner and Federal, and with both horses in splendid condition and on a fast track, Jiminez was forced to a record-breaking pace to land the prize.

Rutgers Football Schedule of Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 5.—The Rutgers College football squad will begin practice on Sept. 16. The team will be captained this year by William Wyckoff, 1902. A coach has not been secured, but he will probably be a Princeton man. The schedule arranged is as follows:

Oct. 2, Columbia at New Brunswick; Oct. 5, Manhattan at New Brunswick; Oct. 19, Swarthmore at Swarthmore; Oct. 26, New York University at New Brunswick; Oct. 30, Franklin and Marshall, place not selected; Nov. 9, Haverford at Haverford; Nov. 16, West Point at West Point; Nov. 20, Union at New Brunswick.

CANADIAN RIFLEMEN WIN

United States Marksmen Beaten for the Palma Trophy.

VIRTUALLY A CONTEST OF ARMS

Shooting of Lieut. Leizear of Washington Was the Feature of the Match—Conditions Favored the Teams.

The Canadian and American riflemen had a long session yesterday on the State rifle ranges at Sea Girt, N. J., in the contest for the American Centennial Palma Trophy, emblematic of the world's championship, and the Canadians won by a margin of twenty-eight points. The utmost good-fellowship prevailed during the match, which was very close up to the last stage. Two of the members of the Ulster Rifle Association of Belfast, Island—W. T. Braithwaite and Thomas Robertson—acted as coaches for the Dominion representatives, and the Americans had Gen. B. W. Spencer, with some of his officers, attending to them in a similar capacity.

The conditions of the contest called for the use of the national arm of the country represented by the teams, so that it was practically a duel between the American Kraag and the English Lee-Enfield weapons. The Canadians used orthoscopic sights, while the Americans had service sights. The shooting done by at least one of the American team was a revelation to their opponents. Many of the Ulster men who saw it had nothing but the highest praise for the exhibition given by Lieut. Leizear of Washington, D. C., who made the highest collective and best individual score in the match, which was shot in three stages—900, 900, and 1,000 yards.

Each of the teams of eight men had fifteen shots at each of these distances, and beginning on the shortest range, Lieut. Leizear made 68, 72, and 68, respectively, making a total of 208 points. Capt. R. J. Davidson, for the Canadians, made 70, 68, and 64, a total of 202 out of a possible 225. In the first stage the visiting team led by a margin of 7 points, their scores aggregating 532, as against 525 for the home team. On the 900-yard ranges each team made 519 points, the Canadians still leading by 7 points as they went back to the 1,000-yard marks.

During the early stage a sea haze hung over the butts and targets, but in the afternoon the light was better and the conditions nearly as good as could be desired.

There were several misses recorded during the three stages. At 800 yards Cookson and Capt. Martin of the American team had two and one respectively, and

Store will close daily at 5 o'clock until September 16th.

Editorial Page of the Wanamaker Store

On that date usual hours of business will be resumed.

A Store With a New Experience

It is the business of a business man to get new experiences every year if he wants to keep his business at the front.

Acting under instructions, our buyers, during the past Spring and Summer have penetrated the entire business globe and searched and sifted the producing world for the best things suited to American retailing.

The map of the world's work-places becomes more and more interesting each year. New blood and new methods and new machinery are supplanting the antiquated, crude and costly methods of a score of years ago. Our buyers report many new and better sources of supply, of which we have availed ourselves this year.

To offer to New Yorkers the most complete stock of Dry Goods in the world is our ambition.

John Wanamaker

An Admirable Costume Show

This ever-growing, constantly changing show of Fall gowns and wraps for women is a favorite place nowadays alike for New Yorkers and the thousands of homeward-bound travelers who are now passing through the city to all parts of the country.

It is a splendid illustration of the beauty and style that the European and American designers know how to embody in their work. Inspiration for many a winter wardrobe will be drawn from the showing, for it is helpful and suggestive, and we intend it shall be so.

Each day brings its quota of new arrivals among the tailor-made and walking suits. The variety is incredibly wide—the price limits, $16.50 to $127, prove that.

Here's a hint of a few of them:

At $26—Suit of cheviot, made with yoke Norfolk showing vest of velvet. Stylish skirt; skirt and waist trimmed with stitched bands of material, piped with satin; silk-lined throughout.

At $34—Suits of broadcloth and zebiline; various styles; beautifully tailored; silk-lined throughout.

At $37.50—A suit of canvas weave cloth; made with dip front; double-breasted Eton jacket; stylish skirt, made with double scalloped flounce effect, trimmed with piping of velvet.

Second floor, Broadway.

Attractive Flannel Waists in New Styles

The showing of the new Flannel Waists for the cool Fall days is remarkably broad and varied. Sixty-five styles are represented in the gathering—your particular fancy is certain to be among the number.

Every new shade is included, either in solid colors, or with dots or stripes; and there is an excellent field for choosing among those in black.

Some of the waists are plaid, others are plaited, and there's wide divergence in the trimming. Silk embroidery and applique give the most stylish effects.

As to prices:

Flannel Waists—

$2.25—Of Flannel, in solid colors, navy blue, red, rose, light blue, and black; plaited front forming yoke effect, plaited back.

$2.75—Of Flannel, in solid colors, rose, tan, red, navy blue, and black; front trimmed with cluster plaits and box plaiting, back of cluster plaits.

$3.25—Of Flannel, in solid colors, gray, rose, light blue, and black; waist buttoned at the side, trimmed with fold of white brilliantine; collar and shield of same, trimmed with white; plain French back.

$4.75—Of Flannel, in solid colors, rose, navy blue, and black; front of hemstitched plaits; plain French back stitched with white silk.

$1—Of Flannelette, in pretty stripes, dots and figures; full front, French back. Many other styles of flannel waists, $1 to $10.

Second floor.

Noteworthy Offerings of Hosiery

Wanamaker hosiery, at regular Wanamaker prices, is a bargain. To prove that statement, try to match the same quality with prices elsewhere. When these prices are sharply reduced, they present a group of sublimated bargains like those we tell of today.

Handsome, seasonable Hosiery for men, women and children, at much below its former price:—

For Men—

12½c a pair, were 18c and 25c—Imported Cotton Half Hose; strong and durable; fast black, fine gauge; fast tan, fine gauge, assorted shades.

25c a pair, were 38c and 50c—Various lines from our stock that we shall not carry again, consisting of Striped or Printed Cotton and Striped Lisle Thread Half Hose, in various color combinations.

For Women—

18c, 3 pairs 50c, were 25c a pair—Regular made, imported cotton stockings, fast black, fine gauge, elastic and durable.

25c a pair, value 38c—Full fashioned cotton stockings; regular made; two weights, in fast black, split soles, unbleached feet.

For Children—

20c and 25c a pair—Two styles of ribbed cotton stockings for boys and girls; of fine firm yarn, fast black; extra strong heels and toes; elastic and durable; sizes 6, 6½ and 7, 20c; 7½ to 10, 25c.

Broadway.

Hebrew New Year Cards

There's a most attractive collection of these pretty cards here—remembrances for the Hebrew New Year—"Rosh Hashonah." There are flat cards and folded ones, simple or elaborate, at prices ranging from 3c to $1.75.

Book Store, Main floor.

This Notable Sale of China and Glass

The enormous buying power of two great stores is responsible for the extraordinary values this September Sale of China and Glass offers to house furnishers. Since last year prices on many sorts of English, French and Austrian wares have advanced 15 to 20 per cent. Prices in this sale are on the same low level at which they were last year.

We are credibly informed by expert judges of such things that nowhere in New York outside of Wanamaker's, at this writing, are such china and glassware to be found at the prices which rule in this sale.

Housekeepers will do well to mark this—and yet another point: That with the end of September, possibly sooner, vanishes all opportunity to get such superb China and Glass at such prices.

Notable accessions to the China Occasion today are the Chamber Toilet Sets—a group not represented before; but now present in splendid variety.

Numerous handsome patterns have been added to the profuse showing of Dinner Sets.

The Fancy China, Bric-a-Brac, Pedestals and Jardinieres have received substantial reinforcements.

There is much in the gathering to interest you to-day. Read the details:

Chamber Toilet Sets—

$5.50, reduced from $7.50. Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar, full flower decorations, and gold stippled. Six patterns to choose from.

$5, reduced from $7—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; flower decorations on tinted grounds; green, pink and yellow; manufacturers' seconds.

$4.50, reduced from $6—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; flower decorations on tinted grounds; blue, yellow, pink and green; manufacturers' seconds.

$3.45, worth $5—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; fine underglaze decorations.

$2.25, worth $3.50—Seven-piece sets, complete with slop jar; underglaze prints.

Dinner Sets—

$5.50, worth $8.50—English Porcelain Dinner Sets; underglaze decorations; 100 pieces; complete for 12 persons.

$10, regularly $16.50—American Porcelain Dinner Sets; 100 pieces; fine full flower decorations and all pieces gilt.

$13.50, regularly $22.50—Austrian China Dinner Sets; 100 pieces; floral decorations and handles gilt.

$22.50, regularly $37.50—Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets; 113 pieces; fine border decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

Fancy China—

New goods are being opened daily to replenish the stock. On the 25c Counters will be found Plates, Ramikins, Cups and Saucers, all of which are regularly worth 50c.

Fancy China—

A counter on the Main Aisle has a good collection of the following articles, all in French China and prettily decorated:

Tea Cups and Saucers, 25c each. $10 dozen, reduced from $15.

Bouillon Cups and Saucers, $6 doz., reduced from $12. $9 doz., reduced from $12. $18 doz., reduced from $27.50. $12 doz., reduced from $24.

Ramikins and Plates, $8 doz., reduced from $12. $10 doz., reduced from $15.

A great variety of Fancy China to choose from at from one-half to two-thirds prices:

Chocolate Pots, $1.75 each; reduced from $2.75. $1.50 each, regularly $2.50.

Sugars and Creams, $1.25 pair, regularly $2.25.

Covered Muffin Dishes, 75c, reduced from $1. $1.25, reduced from $2.

Salad Bowls, 85c each, reduced from $1.50.

Celery Trays, 50c each, reduced from 75c.

Chop Dishes, $1.25 each, regularly $1.85.

Jardinieres and Pedestals—

Ninth street aisle, Broadway.

Jardinieres, blended colors—8 in., 50c, regularly 75c; 9 in., 60c, regularly $1; 10 in., 75c, regularly $1.25.

Jardinieres with handles, flower decorations, gold traced—6 in., $1.50, reduced from $2.50; 7 in., $2, reduced from $3.25; 8 in., $3, reduced from $4.25; 9 in., $3.50, reduced from $5.25.

Royal Bonn Jardinieres—7 in., $1, from $1.50; 9 in., $2, from $3.50.

Jars and Pedestals—

Beautifully decorated in blended colors—

$3.50, regularly $5 — $7, regularly $10

$5.50, regularly $8 — $7.50, regularly $11.50.

$8, regularly $13.50 — And numbers of others.

Blankets and Bedspreads

September at Wanamaker's is crowded full of golden opportunities for the sagacious woman who believes in buying her housefurnishing supplies before she absolutely needs them—provided she can effect worth-while economies in so doing.

That is precisely what this Sale of Blankets and Bedspreads offers her—a present chance to save money on future needs. It is a species of "dealing in futures" that, far from needing an apology, is eminently common sense.

The best blanket mills in America exerted themselves to send their best products to this sale. And nowhere today can you buy such blankets at such low prices. Neither can you here—later; when the need of blankets is really upon you.

In choosing from this gathering you are running no risks—for we tell you exactly of what each blanket is made—all-wool, or part wool and part cotton, as the case may be; and give the exact size in inches.

These details for today:

White Blankets—

The Elmwood, well made and strong; at $1.50 a pair, for single beds, 59x72 in.; 3½ lbs.; at $2 a pair, for double beds, 69x76 in.; 4 lbs.

The Wistar, neatly finished, good and warm; at $2.50 a pair, for single beds, 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.; at $3 a pair, for double beds, 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

The Sterry; white wool filling and cotton warp; at $3 a pair, for single beds, 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.; at $3.75 a pair, for single beds, 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

The Ridgewood; fine soft wool filling and fine cotton warp; at $4 a pair, for single beds, 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.; at $5 a pair, for extra size beds, 78x84 in.; 6 lbs.

The Northern Pacific; all-wool warp and filling; at $4 a pair, for single beds, 64x80 in.; 4 lbs.; at $5 a pair, for extra size beds, 80x90 in.; 6 lbs.

The Jefferson; fine staple wool in warp and filling; at $5 a pair, for single beds, 60x80 in.; 4 lbs. $7.50 a pair for extra size beds, 76x84 in., 6 lbs.

Gray Blankets—

The Stonington; strong and well made; cotton and wool; at $1.65 a pair, for single beds, 58x78 in.; 4 lbs.; at $2 a pair, for double beds, 67x80 in.; 5 lbs.

Third floor.

Gray Blankets—

The Wyndmoor; wool filling and cotton warp; at $2.50 a pair, for single beds, 60x80 in., 4 lbs.; at $3 a pair, for double beds, 70x80 in., 5 lbs.

The Ashland; all-wool warp and filling; at $4 a pair, for single beds, 64x80 in., 4 lbs.; at $5 a pair, for double beds, 72x84 in., 5 lbs.; at $6 a pair, for extra size beds, 80x90 in., 6 lbs.

Red Blankets—

The Belmar; fine all-wool warp and filling; at $3.50 a pair, for single beds, 62x74 in.; 4 lbs.; at $4.25 a pair, for double beds, 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

The Chester Valley; selected wool filling and cotton warp; at $4 a pair, for single beds, 64x80 in.; 4 lbs.; at $5 a pair, for double beds, 72x84 in., 5 lbs.; at $6 a pair, for double beds, 80x90 in., 6 lbs.

Bedspreads—

At 75c each—Crocheted white spreads; heavy quality in Marseilles patterns.

At 85c each—Crocheted white spreads; fine long yarn; Marseilles patterns.

At $1.20 each—White crocheted spreads, in handsome Marseilles patterns.

At $3.75, $5 and $6 each—Down comfortables; pure down; odorless; will not shed, corded edge, in handsome patterns.

Dress Goods That Tell of Autumn's Coming

From all sides they come thronging in—these new Dress Goods, in fascinatingly new weaves and colorings for Autumn wear. Elaborate stuffs from Paris mingle with the rougher, more virile goods of Scotch origin.

Varieties in the moderately-priced kinds are numerous and attractive. Self-colored or piece-dyed goods seem to be marked for great popularity. The following list of new goods, in self-colorings, at modest prices, will prove attractive:

At 50c a yard—All-wool serge, 40 inches.
At 50c a yard—All-wool Granite, 36 inches.
At 50c a yard—All-wool Cloth Venetian, 38 inches.
At 60c a yard—Melrose Suiting, 40 inches.
At 65c a yard—All-wool Granite, 44 inches.
At 65c a yard—All-wool Cheviots, 46 inches.
At 65c a yard—Worsted Serges, 45 inches.
At 75c a yard—Cheviot Granites, 50 inches.
At 75c a yard—All-wool Granite, 44 inches.
At 75c a yard—All-wool Cheviots, 50 inches.
At 75c a yard—Worsted Serges, 50 inches.
At 85c a yard—Granite Suiting, 44 inches.
At $1 a yard—Paquin Serge, 46 inches.
At $1 a yard—All-wool Melrose, 45 inches.
At $1 a yard—All-wool Cheviots, 48 inches.
At $1 a yard—Worsted Serges, 50 inches.
At $1.25 a yard—Crepe Granite, 46 inches.
At $1.50 a yard—Satin Prunella Cloth, 46 inches.

And these three choice lines of dress stuffs, piece-dyed, sponged and shrunk, from importing wholesalers who are giving up that end of their business. They are marked to sell at exactly *two-thirds* of their present value.

At $1, instead of $1.50 a yard—Satin Prunella Cloths, in ten choice colorings, 45 inches.

At $1, instead of $1.50 a yard—Silk-warp Henrietta Cloths, in seven choice colorings.

At $1, instead of $1.50 a yard—All-wool Cheviots, in black and navy blue; ready sponged and shrunk; 50 inches.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

SHOES for School

Protection is needed for the thousands of little feet that will shortly be wending their way school-ward. It is most essential to their safety and comfort to have the children properly shod during school-time. Mothers all know that.

Many a boy or girl may be supplied from these splendid offerings, ready as you read. And there's an item, too, of interest to the mother herself. Read on:

These in the Annex Shoe Store:

Boys' Shoes at $1—

Worth $1.50 and $1.75; sizes from 11 to 5½; black casco calf, kid and box calf; solid soles, neat toe shapes and square heels.

Boys' Shoes at $1.25—

Box calf with solid oak soles and heels; sizes 12 to 2; sizes 2½ to 5½ cost $1.35; all are worth a half more.

Men's Calf Shoes at $1.90—

Suitable for the larger boys; shoes that are selling today in hundreds of stores at $3 a pair; box calf with double soles; very stylish last.

These in the Basement Shoe Store:

Little Men's Shoes at $1—

Stout black calf with wide toes and thick soles.

Children's Shoes at 75c—

That were originally $1.50 to $3.50, in sizes ranging from small girls' size 8 to young women's size 5. The very best are in the narrowest widths, but you can pick blindfold and get double value. About 2,500 pairs altogether.

Children's Shoes at 95c—

Black kidskin spring-heel buttoned shoes with patent leather tips; neat, well-made shoes that sell usually at $1.50.

Women's Oxford Shoes, $1—

Oxford shoes are so sightly and comfortable that most people wear them till snow-time. 3,200 pairs in the lot; rounded up from other groups that were lately low-priced at $1.20, $1.40 and more; and now marked at *one dollar a pair;* about every size in the lot, and a dozen styles to choose from.

Men's Overcoats in Fall Weights

Astonishing how a Summer of desuetude affects the appearance of the Spring overcoat. When you bring it into the light, it really isn't able to stand the weary, long pull from now until the snow flies.

Let us help you—here are new ones, Fall weights, Fall styles, so good-looking that a mere glance at them will seal the doom of the old coat, and so moderately priced that there's no room left for arguments against them.

This splendid stock of stylish, well-made overcoats is at its best just now. Don't wait to buy yours—choose it *now,* from an unbroken assortment.

Here are some of the new styles:

At $12—A new covert cloth coat of light color; invisible herringbone; medium length; serge-lined.

At $10—A very stylish coat is shown in dark Oxford mixed cheviot; serge-lined. Same, "silk-lined," at $12.

At $15—We show the best overcoat ever made. The material is Oxford-mixed cheviot, or black unfinished worsted; silk-lined and faced to edge. The kind for which you will pay $5 more in other good clothing stores. Also black. Also black unfinished worsted; made same way. We call particular attention to these two coats.

At $20—A very handsome overcoat of dark Oxford Vicuna; silk-lined and faced to edge.

At $20—A coat for the smartly-dressed young man; long, full back and big shoulders. A particularly attractive one is made of Oxford-mixed whipcord.

At $30—If you want a better one, here it is. Made of light greenish covert cloth; 48 inches long; big broad shoulders; stitched collar and sleeves. The custom tailor can do no better at double our price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Fall Clothing For the Boys

Say good-bye to the suits that have done yeoman service all Summer, and face the question of a new outfit for the youngsters for the Fall days and school days.

Probably we can throw some light on the question of clothing your boy stylishly and economically. We have given the subject a good deal of thought from time to time, and this collection of Boys' Fall Clothing, now ready, plainly shows the care we have bestowed upon it. Come and let us help you get your boy ready for school.

Some hints:

At $5—The "Wanamaker Special" Suit, with double-breasted jacket and knee trousers; double seat and knees; all-silk sewed; taped seams; strong and durable for school wear; in plain blue serge and mixed cheviots; sizes 8 to 10 years.

At $5—Sailor Blouse Suit, of hard wale blue serge. A particularly good suit, especially made for us. Trimmed with ten rows of narrow soutache braid in black, white or red; sizes 3 to 12 years.

At $3.50—Fall Topcoat, of tan covert cloth. Made especially to our order, and in every way a splendid garment; sizes 3 to 10 years. Same coat, sizes 11 to 16 years, $4.

At 75c—Two hundred Boys' Knee Trousers, of excellent all-wool cheviot. Exceptionally low-priced; sizes 3 to 16 years.

Rounding up the Neglige Shirts

This is a gathering-up of about seventy dozens of handsome Madras Neglige Shirts that have been sold this summer at $1.50 and $2 each. They are in an excellent variety of the season's most stylish patterns. There's a plentiful supply of each size from 13½ to 17½. Some of the shirts have attached cuffs, others have cuffs detached. Today we mark them

One Dollar Each

At that price you will come for them eagerly. Of course, the early comers will find best picking in their particular sizes. And the shirts are well worth coming early for.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Walking Skirts for Girls

Autumn—mountains—rambles — Walking Skirts! Seems to be a logical sequence. But that's not the only use to which these comfortable adjuncts to a girl's wardrobe can be put. Trust to her ingenuity for the rest of the uses, but get her the skirt—she will be glad to have it.

Some attractive new ones:

$6.50—Skirts of double-faced cheviot in Oxford and gray mixture; deep stitched circular flounce.

$8.50—Skirts of handsome black cheviot; deep stitched facing; lengths 34 to 38 in.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—W. R. Garrison, Tuxedo.

IMPERIAL.—Col. F. J. Ludington, Waterbury, Conn.; Major J. A. Penn, United States Army.

MANHATTAN.—Ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk, Syracuse.

ALBERT.—Col. Leon A. Canter, General Mead Post, G. A. R., Penn.

ASTOR. — Oliver Gildersleeve, Gildersleeve, Conn.

EMPIRE.—Gen. John M. Canty, Birmingham.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Berry, jewelry and leather goods; H. L. Ware, domestics and wash goods; 55 Franklin Street.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, general dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Robinson, A. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; A. J. Robinson, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves, parasols, and laces; 52 Franklin Street; Criterion Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. Power, laces and embroideries; Hotel Cadillac.

Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; J. Samuels, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Cassidy, J. H., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; 212 Mercer Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Brafman, S., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. Brafman, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Coyne, art and leather goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; H. A. Thompson, ladies' and infants' wear and ribbons; W. F. Negale, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Heiman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery, ribbons, and laces; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, silks; Grand Hotel.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sarkett, silverware; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. C. Weinman, silks, leather goods, and jewelry; A. J. Iven, dry goods; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. W. Weller, linens and white goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. W. McKee, laces and dress trimmings; Hotel Rossmore.

Euwers, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; Miss M. Williams, laces, ribbons, and gloves; Hotel Rossmore.

Wells, J. S., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Logan, cloaks and suits; Murray Hill Hotel.

Lambright & Williams, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Lambright, hosiery; Miss R. W. Marr, millinery; Sinclair House.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Heller, flannels; Hotel Albert.

Reed Brothers & Lennon, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. M. Lennon, hosiery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Katz, S. and J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; B. Landon, white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. H. McLaughlin, silks; Morton House.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; G. E. Moore, silks; 47 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss A. Johnson, shoes; 467 Broadway; Holland House.

Kerr, J., Detroit, Mich.; S. Simon, Jr., silks and ribbons; Gerard Hotel.

Meyer, G., Oswego, N. Y., millinery; 131 East Eighty-fifth Street.

Johnson & Alber, Rockland, N. Y.; H. C. Alber, hardware; West Shore Hotel.

Muleahey, George W., Washington, D. C., druggist; 72 West One Hundred and Eighth Street.

McKelvy, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; C. E. Jones, department store; St. Denis Hotel.

Francis, C. E., Carthage, N. Y., dry goods; Miss Lucy W. Francis, dry goods.

Meyer, Morris, Friendship, N. Y., clothier.

Meyer, A., Cuba, N. Y., clothier.

Unger, A., Cuba, N. Y., clothing.

White, R. H. Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; 480 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Hatch, H. R. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. L. Schryver, notions and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Peck, C. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss M. Savage, dressmakers' supplies; 2 Walker Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. L. Shaw, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Shand, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street.

Hatch, H. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. Hatch, dress goods and silks; Westminster Hotel.

M. Whitr, R. A. & Co., Fall River, Mass.; Miss M. Hathaway, gloves and laces; 406 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Burdde Dry Goods Company, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; H. W. Hageman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Fox, G. & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, corsets; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Hinding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. F. Little, domestics; J. Connell, flannels and linens; Westminster Hotel.

Hofferman, Miss E., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; millinery.

Williams, S. E., Auburn, N. Y.; Alice S. Nugent, millinery; Julia D. Lanehart, millinery.

Raney, W. H., Claremont, Va.; groceries.

Morton, S. W., & Son, Randolph, N. Y.; Mrs. S. W. Morton, millinery and dry goods; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Hawley, L. A., Columbus, Ohio; Miss Anna Hawley, millinery; Miss Lizzie Hawley, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Clark, Mrs. S. E., Prattsburg, N. Y.; millinery.

Story & Smith, Chillicothe, Ohio; E. P. Smith, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kenchler, C. F., Springfield, Ohio; clothing; Miss Bessie Kenchler, clothing; Imperial Hotel.

Niegel, C., Franklinville, N. Y., clothing and groceries.

Bendheim, D., & Sons, Alexandria, Va.; Samuel Bendheim, dry goods.

Hinds & Caney, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; George C. Caney, dry goods.

New York Tailoring Company, Bradford, Penn.; David Ostrove, tailoring.

Newbourger, L. C., St. Louis, Mo., notions.

Springgate Dry Goods Company, El Paso, Ill.; R. C. Springgate, dry goods and carpets; 376 Broadway.

Smith, Mrs. H., St. Louis, Mo., millinery; Hotel Albert.

Weil, Julius, St. Louis, Mo., furnishing goods; 7 Lafayette Place.

Atwell, Mrs. A. H., Lockport, N. Y., millinery; Hotel Albert.

Wyler, James A., Sidney, N. Y., stationery.

Deacon, W. B., Belleville, Ont., gents' furnishing goods; Miss Hattie Deacon, gents' furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Summerfield, M., Staunton, Va., millinery and ladies' suits; Broadway Central.

Balls & Koch, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Kate Bushnell, Jewelry and leather goods.

Seyboldt, Geo. W., & Bros., Logansport, Ind.; O. M. Seyboldt, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Owens, O. T., Washington, D. C., tailor; Waldorf-Astoria.

Mt. Gilead Dry Goods Company, Mt. Gilead, Ohio; A. A. Whitney, dry goods.

Tohanen Bros., Upper Sandusky, Ohio; W. T. Tohanen, dry goods and general merchandise; G. W. Tohanen, dry goods and general merchandise.

Blevine, W. J. and M. E., New Castle, Penn.; Miss M. E. Blevine, notions and millinery; Rossmore.

Hamilton, S., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. J. Smith, musical instruments; Herbert Lawton, musical instruments.

Horning, L., Camden, N. Y., millinery.

Irwin, J., Camden, N. Y., millinery.

Parsons, Charlotte, Camden, N. Y., millinery.

Hamlin H., & Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.; H. C. Underwood, dry goods; Normandie.

Riddell, Mrs. A., Chattanooga, Tenn; 31 West Seventeenth Street.

Jones, Miss C. K., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Milligan, L. B., Gloversville, N. Y., millinery.

De Long, Ina, Gloversville, N. Y., millinery.

Kelleher, Mrs. K. M., Geneva, N. Y., millinery; 79 East Ninth Street.

Watrons, M. P., Geneva, N. Y., millinery; 142 East Sixteenth Street.

The Misses Lesser, Warren, Penn.; Mary N. Lesser, ladies' furnishings; 31 West. Sixteenth Street.

Maguire M. H., St. Augustine, Fla., dry goods; St. George.

Phillips Bros., Gainesville, Fla.; E. A. Phillips, dry goods; St. George.

Werner Bros., St. Louis, Mo.; Benjamin Werner, clothing; Imperial.

Loeb & Hene, Lafayette, Ind.; Miss Fannie Leary, dry goods; Dol. Loeb, dry goods; Majestic.

Burns, A. T., Carthage, N. Y.; millinery; 36 West Eleventh Street.

Gardner, Miss G., Carthage, N. Y.; millinery; 36 WestEleventh Street.

Norton, G. L., New Albany, Penn.; Miss Harriet Brown, millinery.

Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. E. Chappell, dry goods; E. N. Putnam, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Richardson, C. W., Heckman, N. Y.; commercial merchant; 86 Warren Street.

Stadler, M., Sons, Urbana, Ohio; H. M. Stadler, clothiers and hatters.

Friedenburg, H., Bradford, Penn.; millinery and fancy goods.

Whitestone, D., Bradford, Penn.; cigars.

Surrick, M., Batavia, N. Y.; millinery; Continental Hotel.

Smurr, L. J., Batavia, N. Y., millinery.

Brown, B. E., St. Marys, West Va., jewelry.

O'Neill, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; K. Fedderson, dry goods; A. Secker, dry goods; F. W. Goodman, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Patterson, G. A., Pittsburg, Penn., dry goods; Bradford Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mary M. Morgan, dry goods; Miss A. Kapper, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Crawford, B., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss L. Kengstorff, dry goods; Miss E. Meyers, dry goods; E. Moore, dry goods; M. E. Moore, dry goods; 115 Worth Street.

Linn, J. W., Lafayette, Ind., underwear; 10 West Nineteenth Street.

Linn, George F., Lafayette, Ind., underwear; 10 West Nineteenth Street.

Tate, Bascom, Rockwood, Tenn.; M. F. Irwin, dry goods.

The Big Store, Little Falls, N. Y.; W. H. Collins, dry goods.

Nicholson & Son, Hornellsville, N. Y.; H. Nicholson, groceries and notions.

Schnider, F. M., Utica, N. Y.; Minnie Ansdorfer, millinery; 8 East Eighth Street.

Lewis, Clara M., Utica, N. Y., millinery; 8 East Eighth Street.

Adams Charge B., & Co., Olean, N. Y.; Margaret Yorke, cloaks; 18 West Sixteenth Street.

Henderson, William, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; John W. Sherer, dry goods; Albert.

Variety Millinery Company, Bradford, Penn.; E. M. Garritey, millinery; 261 West Forty-second Street.

Otto Koch Art Store, Bradford, Penn.; Tillie Koch, art store; 261 West Forty-second Street.

Barthel, Miss E., Erie, Penn., millinery.

Day, L. A., Erie, Penn., millinery.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

The **Crawford Shoe**

For Men & Women, $3.50

The new Crawford Shoe we guarantee to suit you, or your money back.

Stores

Men's Shoes Only: 825 Broadway (12th St.).....Manhattan; 262 West 125th St.....Manhattan; 433 Fulton Street.....Brooklyn

Men's & Women's Shoes: Nassau, cor. Fulton St.....Manhattan; 150 West 125th St.....Manhattan

You can drink what you please these warm days, provided it is aerated. A **Sparklets** syphon does this in a minute. Keeps you cool without harmful results. Try carbonated buttermilk or cold tea, for example.

If you have a bottle not in use, bring it to our store, 1127 Broadway, and let us put it in order for you without charge. You will need it very soon.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO.

Branch Store at 28 Broad Street.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SIDNEY S. DARLING.—Deficiency judgment for $9,608 was docketed yesterday against Sidney S. Darling in favor of Henry Kroger growing out of the foreclosure sale of property on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

H. S. ALMY & CO.—Schedules in the assignment of George W. Almy, doing business as H. S. Almy & Co., wholesale dealer in china and glassware at 46 Murray Street, show liabilities $40,249, nominal assets $17,400, and actual assets $14,835. The assets consist of merchandise $4,036, accounts $2,543, cash $156, fixtures $200, real estate $7,000. The real estate consists of equity in 302 West Seventy-second Street, this city, $6,000, and equity in 2,142 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, $1,000. Mr. Almy's trade debts are only about $5,000, the rest of the liabilities being to relatives for borrowed money, as follows: Mary L. Almy, East Greenwich, R. I., $1,588; Edward Almy, South Portsmouth, R. I., $8,240, and Rebecca Fales Peirce, Brookline, Mass., $10,376.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS DREIBLATT.—Morris Dreiblatt, salesman, residing at 63 Pike Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,730 and nominal assets of $1,142 in accounts. The debts were all contracted this year, to eighteen creditors, principally for jewelry, in which business he was formerly engaged.

MUTUAL MERCANTILE AGENCY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterday appointed George H. Gilman temporary receiver of the assets of the Mutual Mercantile Agency of 309 Broadway, in bankruptcy proceedings, on the application of Nichols & Bacon, attorneys for Clarence A. Eldridge, a creditor, in order to preserve the property of the concern until a trustee is elected. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $3,500. It was alleged that the petition in bankruptcy filed against the agency on Aug. 21 was in the interest of the corporation and that those creditors had not yet made any application for a receiver.

M. KASSE & BROTHER.—Another petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against M. Kasse & Brother, cloak manufacturers, at 24 and 26 Wooster Street, by Harry L. Herzog, for the following creditors: O. C. Wheeler & Co., $196; B. Bernhard & Son, $127, and Siegel Brothers, $540. The names of the partners in this petition are given as Mendel and Haskel Kasse, whereas in the petition filed on Wednesday the names were given as Manuel and Oscar Kasse. In the second petition it is alleged that they are insolvent; that they owe $15,000 and have transferred a part of their property. Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterday appointed Le Roy S. Gove temporary receiver of the assets of M. Kasse & Brother, on the application of Epstein Brothers and Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, in the case of the first petition filed against the firm. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $2,000.

Solomon Berliner Examined.

Solomon Berliner, United States Consul to the Canary Islands, who on July 13 filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court, with liabilities of $51,353, was subjected to a long examination yesterday by counsel for Lewis Newgass, a creditor of Berliner, in the sum of $437, on a judgment obtained in 1892. This debt was incurred more than thirteen years ago, for goods supplied the estate of the bankrupt's father. The line of questions put to Berliner by counsel opposing his discharge was an effort to learn Wether or not he had any resources. The examination was not finished at 3 o'clock.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APT, Benjamin—J. Hoehn, Jr., and others	$287
BREHME, Julius H. and Estelle A.—H. Rosenzweig	67
BROOKLYN GAS FIXTURE COMPANY—C. S. Bates, costs	968
BURGHEIM, Edward H.—F. Minando and others	914
BERGER, Jacob—M. Weisberger	42
CAVANAGH, John W.—M. F. Hess	135
COHEN, Jacob—L. Harris	105
CRAM, Henry B.—T. R. McMann	76
DE HART, John—P. Moore and others	450
DEAN, Arthur—H. F. Walker and others	25
DIETZ, Charles, and Emil Loeb—J. Cohen	105
DAHLMAN, Sarah—Norwalk and Fairfield Worsted Mills	1,957
DARLING, Sidney S.—H. Kroger	9,608
DE VILLENEUVE, Anthonio, and John Doe—Commercial Cable Company	256
EIBSEN, Henry and Anne—J. S. Barron and others	23
EISELE, Andrew A.—G. F. Weeden	167
FREEMAN, Lewis, Verner A. A. Hirschel	1,040
FLECK, Fred F.—J. G. Browning, Jr.	782
GRANIE, Maria A.—A. L. Atterbury	180
GROFT, Frederick G., and the Metropolitan Lumber Company—George Blair	541
HEEFER, Wm. F.—W. J. Burman	115
HAYS, Mary—J. Danzig	14
HERKNER, Henry F.—W. D. Edmonds	86
HINCK, Henry J.—J. O. Erckens	1,503
HENDERSON, Anna M.—M. Miller and others	123
HAROLD, Mark—I. Frank	214
JOYCE, Thomas—T. Dillon	73
JACKSON, David—Robinson Stonewall Company	30
KLEIN, Moritz—M. Schneider and others	118
KEENAN, Dennis—A. Flynn	304
KRULL, John C.—S. H. Tallmadge	122
LAWRENCE, James M.—A. Nelson	93
MOSS, Benjamin S. and William Fox—N. Y. Aluminum Company	174
McKEON, John—A. B. Fletcher, trustee	3,159
McLEOD, Kenneth—T. C. Campbell	1,180
MULLEN, John J., and Moses Krackower—Robinson Stonewall Company	107
MATHEWS, Andrew W. and Catherine H.—Robinson Stonewall Company	188
MATHEWS, Andrew W. — Robinson Stonewall Company	243
MINESING, Charles—N. Y. & Brooklyn Brewing Company	362
NEPPEL, Alfred J.—Ashley & Bailey Company	49
NOLANT, Burr P.—John E. Claffy	702
OULD, Thomas—J. O. Erckens	1,002
PENFIELD, Thomas D.—J. A. Mapes	445
PENFIELD, Thomas D.—W. T. Mapes	76
PALMIERI, Francis L.—J. Collins	292
PAUL, Nathan A.—J. Engesser	282
PAKAS, Sol L.—C. A. Howard	27
READY, John J.—C. S. Waterhouse and others	552
STURGES, Mary V., and Jennie E. Lillis —H. J. Radin	90
SMITH, Anna M.—A. Neiderman	75
STERN, Ludmilla—H. Metcalf	248
SIEDE FUR COMPANY—E. Lehman	340
SELDON, Robert D.—George L. Storm & Co.	104
SMITH, Louis A.—J. W. Williams	82
THE GRENDER MARBLE COMPANY—R. A. Emerich	141
TURTLE, Owen I.—E. F. Jones	32
UHRLAUB, John G., and Louis B. May—A. D. Ireland	42
VAN HORN, Alfred—F. G. Mitchell	71
WITTNER, Henry—L. G. Osthelmer	262
YULO, Donato, and Louisana Romano—M. Lisanti, costs	70
ZIEGLER, August H.—V. Menstadt	245

Bicycles.

Willis IN THE BASEMENT. —23 Park Row.— ESTABLISHED 10 YRS.

30,000 tires, guaranteed 1901 makes, 50c., 75c. & $1. Bicycles, lamps, bells, saddles, etc., at reduced prices.

Beware of hire to-day, gone to-morrow bicycle fakirs.

Legal Notices.

New York, August 1st, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Simon Oberfelder has this day been admitted to the firm of MAX OBERFELDER, No. 84 Broad St., which firm will hereafter be known as MAX OBERFELDER & CO.

MAX OBERFELDER.
SIMON OBERFELDER.

Surrogate Notices.

McDONALD, ALEXANDER L.—IN PURSUance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER L. McDONALD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of March, 1901. GEORGIE E. GARLAND, JULIAN SCOTT, Executors. CHARLES E. SIMMS, Attorney for Executors, 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh22-1aw6mF

Excursions.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days C. I. J. C.,) 1:10, 1:40, 2: 10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and every fifty minutes from 1:00 P. M. to 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on Race Days C. I. J. Club 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, (10:00 P. M. Hammel only,) 10:30 P. M. Saturday additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:55 P. M.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND TO GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE AND GLENWOOD.

The steamer "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13, 1:30 P. M.; foot 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Due at Sea Cliff 3:00.

Returning leave Glenwood at 7:00, Sea Cliff 7:20, Great Neck 8:00 P. M., arriving at New York, 31st St., 9:10, Pier 13, E. R., 9:25 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50C.

EVERY SUNDAY UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET" will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Glenwood at 4:00, Sea Cliff 4:20 P. M.; due in New York 7:00 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M. From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M. From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M. Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

LAST EXCURSION.

NEWPORT $1.50

SUNDAY, SEPT. 8TH.

Long Island R. R. and Steamer City of Worcester. Special express train will leave foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20 A. M.; Brooklyn, 8:23 A. M. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices commencing on Friday.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

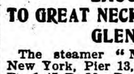
Steamers... GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. 50c. Round Trip.

Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

A Charming Saturday Half Holiday Trip by Boat and Rail, $1.50

A rare combination of travel. Take Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN for New Haven from Pier 25 E. R., foot of Peck Slip, 3:00 P. M., stops Saturdays foot E. 21st St., 3:15 P. M.; return by express train due New York 10:00 o'clock same evening. Ask for Saturday Half Holiday ticket.



Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Genta, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

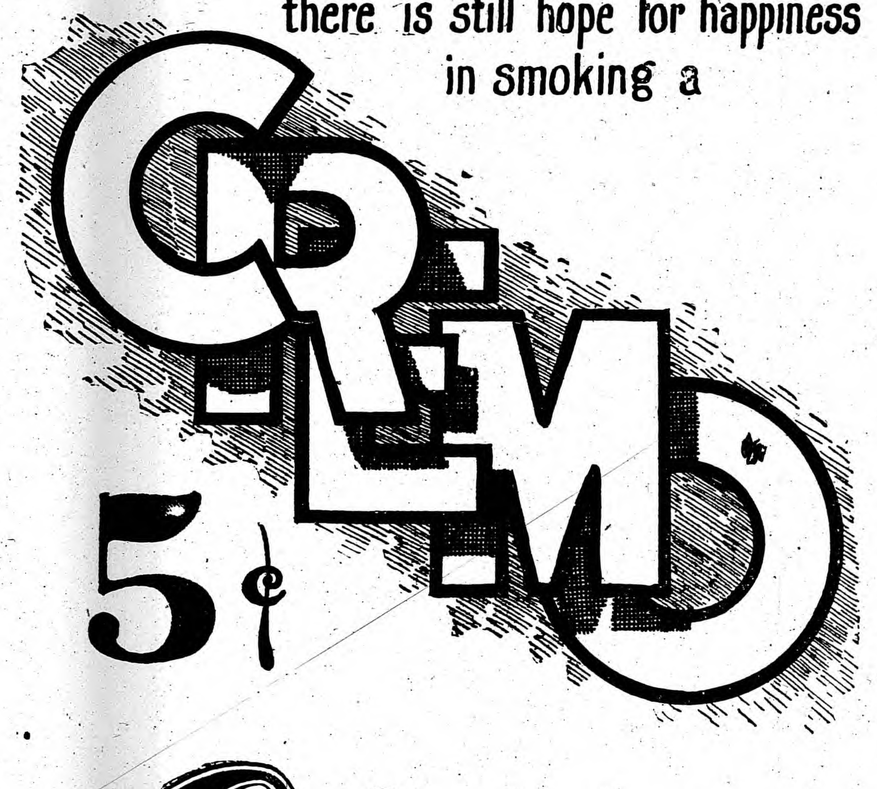
HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for KINGSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

If millions cannot buy back youth again. there is still hope for happiness in smoking a



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ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, AND METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO., DISTRIBUTORS.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO **CONEY ISLAND.**

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 " West 22d St..... 9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M. 8 W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The vessels of the IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY have sea-going licenses, and will accompany the Yachts all through the contests.

The Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and will be limited to one-half the number of their licensed carrying capacity for these events.

TO VIEW THE FINISH

Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M.

FARE $1.00. MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets now on sale at Company's Office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City.

Amusement and Education Combined.

GLEN ISLAND

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners a la with "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt Street Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M. 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45 P. M. North Second Street, Brooklyn, 8.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 4.05 P. M. East 23d Street, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M. 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 12 M. and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only. 11 A. M. for East 23d Street and Cortlandt Streets. 3, 5, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

TROY BOATS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED. Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Searchlight Display.

Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50. Send for booklet excursion tours.

PEOPLE'S LINE

Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.

DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.

Steamer Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 28 N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE, connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" and "North Star" leave pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Tickets offices 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin. Thos. Cook & Sons, 1185 Broadway; General office, New Pier 32, East River.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or "West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M. " " Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 " " " West 22d St..... 9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

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ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St. C. of Rome, Sept. 7, noon Anchoria, Sept. 21, noon Astoria...Sept. 14, noon Furnessia, Sept. 28, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.

2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 54 North River.

Campania, Sept. 7, Noon Etruria, Sept. 28, 3 PM
Umbria, Sept. 14, 7 AM Servia...Oct. 1, 7 A. M
Lucania, Sept. 21, 11 AM Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO. Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons
Saturday, Sept. 14, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,000 tons
Saturday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M.

STATENDAM POTSDAM

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N.Y.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, hotels, etc. The cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"

Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK. Nerd. America, Sept. 10 Citta di Torino, Oct. 1 Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck. **Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.**

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1901.

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Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES out of town may have daily and Sunday editions mailed to them at the rate of 65 cents per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE CHOICE OF CANDIDATES.

The people of this city are to be congratulated on the outcome of the efforts of the Citizens' Union to secure a proper choice of an anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor.

So far as previous party affiliations are concerned, three of the four men whose names will be submitted by the Citizens' Union Committee of One Hundred and Seven may be classed with the Democrats, and one with the Republicans. But none of them has been the servant or beneficiary of either party organization, none of them has hesitated to act against the regular party organization when he deemed that the general good required him to do so, and the record and reputation of each may be accepted as guarantee that he would be true to his sense of duty without regard to what political interests should seem to demand. All are men of honesty of purpose and the connection of all with public affairs has been disinterested and such as good citizenship allows. Doubtless other names may be added to or substituted for some of those now on the list of candidates. The public will have reason for satisfaction if the level of character and ability is maintained.

It is peculiarly creditable to the Citizens' Union that its labors have been so clearly guided by a loyal and magnanimous spirit, and that the names produced cannot be classed as representative of any party or any faction or any set of interests opposed to the interests of the whole city. The methods adopted by the union have not been those to which the politicians are accustomed. They have been broadly based on the efficacy of candid and general conference. The purpose has been to combine the principle of representation with the effort to secure the wisest guidance that deliberation and investigation could produce. Whatever may be the ultimate result, it must be conceded that the policy of the union has done much to arouse intelligent public opinion and to give effect to that opinion.

The office for nomination to which these four gentlemen are suggested is one of great honor. It may well be the object of any man's ambition. Its dignity, if it be worthily filled, is considerable. Its powers are intrinsically as large and in their faithful administration nearly if not quite as difficult as those of the earlier Presidents of the United States. The population of the city is but little short of that of the whole country at WASHINGTON'S inauguration, and is more than half as numerous as the Nation when it entered on the War of 1812. The wealth, the commerce, the industry of the city far outstrip those of the entire Union in those days. It is difficult for us, in the light of our humiliating experience of recent years, to imagine fully what a wide and noble field the city affords for an administrator of real ability and a high standard of public duty. The Mayoralty ought to be one of the highest posts within the scope of popular election, excepting only the Presidency. In the hands of a man understanding its opportunities and its obligations, it would be a greater office than that of the Governor of any State.

At the same time it must be remembered that the contest for this office will this year be a most arduous and at best a doubtful one on the part of those who seek only the public interest. Union—general, cordial, active, impregnable—is absolutely needed among these. Toward that result we believe that the efforts of the Citizens' Union have so far largely contributed. From the names that have now been presented with the authority that is derived from the honest and intelligent methods of the union, it is entirely practicable to select that of a candidate fitted to succeed in the contest before us. If the same spirit shall prevail in the proceedings that remain, and if the people of the city are awake to their interests and their duty, a victory for good government, with the immense advantages therein inherent, is within reach.

MR. M'KINLEY LOOKS FORWARD.

It would be easy to select from the utterances of President MCKINLEY at Buffalo yesterday enough to show that he is facing forward in tariff legislation and not backward. And the logical inference from his words is that his influence will be thrown in the direction of decisive change in the commercial policy of the Republic. Take the following:

> Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems, that we may be ready for any storm or strain.
>
> By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor. The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good-will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.
>
> If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed, for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?

These are very significant words from the author of the McKinley tariff of eleven short years ago, which Mr. BLAINE denounced for its utter neglect of the needs and opportunities of foreign trade. They are almost a recantation, under stress of conviction, of the defects and fallacies of that measure. That was indeed based, as Mr. BLAINE saw, on "fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing." Now Mr. MCKINLEY sees that a "mutual exchange of commodities is essential" and is "best for us and for those with whom we deal."

Unquestionably the President has learned much in the last few years. It is as creditable to his sense of public duty as to his intelligence that he takes the happy occasion of an international exposition to define thus broadly his progressive policy. It is profoundly to be desired that he shall be able to impress upon Congress, and especially on the Senate, his enlightened views.

COLUMBIA THE DEFENDER.

Columbia it is. So be it. There is not the slightest doubt that the Challenge Committee of the New York Yacht Club has done the wisest thing to be done in the circumstances. There will always remain a question in the minds of many whether Constitution was not really the better yacht of the two, but she did not prove it. Throughout the season she has been handicapped by wretched sails, and undoubtedly with a suit of canvas such as the inimitable RATSEY makes for British challengers, she would have given a better account of herself. She did her best work at the outset, and this has puzzled some of the critics. But it means simply that her sails were best when new, that the more they stretched the worse they became, and that no amount of trimming could make them fit for their work.

That everything has been done that could be done in the way of altering and improving the yacht no one acquainted with the facts will for a moment question. She has been under the management of one of the most skillful and experienced yachtsmen in the United States, W. BUTLER DUNCAN, Jr., a Naval Academy graduate, a sailor from his youth up, and a thorough master of every detail of the art of handling a yacht from furling a topsail to working a Sumner line. He has labored assiduously to get the yacht into shape, and he has been liberally backed by the money of her syndicate of owners.

The splendid handling of Columbia has contributed a vital element to her success. Capt. CHARLES BARR, who was censured, and sometimes justly, for his handling of her two years ago, has handled her throughout this season in a manner to command only the warmest praise, and on every occasion he has made a sorry spectacle of Capt. URIAS RHODES, the Great South Bay expert, who has been at the wheel of Constitution. He has had under him a tried vessel, with a seasoned suit of sails, and has been assisted by a smart crew of Scandinavian yacht sailors. It is to be hoped that there will be no foolish talk about American seamen and skippers sailing in the cup races. Columbia owes her victory largely to the men who are now on board of her, and they must stay there. We have no doubt that they will.

And, finally, let us all accept the situation and feel that it is not yet time to pack the cup for transportation across the ocean. We know nothing yet about the true speed of Shamrock. All the wonderful stories of her work in the bay are stories of a yacht sailing alone. They have been told of every challenger that has ever come to this country, and yet the cup is still here. Sir THOMAS LIPTON and his party are of the opinion that the Shamrock is ten minutes better than Columbia. They have no means of knowing this. There is only one way for them to know it, and that is by seeing their boat beat Columbia ten minutes in a race off Sandy Hook. If they do behold that interesting spectacle, we shall concede that the victory is theirs and honorably won, but not until then.

CHINA'S APOLOGY.

The discussions that preceded the actual making of the Chinese apology were not dignified or creditable. Whether the Chinese apologists should be compelled to bump their heads on the floor, because that is what they have to do at home to their own master, although nobody does it to the Kaiser and foreigners do not do it in China; all this was undignified and unnecessary. It was especially unfortunate that the controversy should have got into print, and been followed, day by day, because nothing makes these nice questions of etiquette and behavior seem more absurd than to have them dragged into the daylight. Moreover, China, which was in the wrong on the main question, and which had sent an emissary to Germany to say so, was in the right on the question of procedure. The position of Germany, and of all the Western World, was morally weakened when Germany put herself in the wrong upon a minor point.

But when the actual paying of the apology came, there was no fault to be found with the attitude of Germany or of the German Emperor. The Chinese envoy was received in grim silence, and without any marks of honor, until he had actually made his apology. The words with which the German Emperor received the apology were well weighed. The sovereign of a nation cannot avoid responsibility for any ill-treatment of foreigners which occurs within his nominal rule. Least of all can he defend himself by saying that he "held aloof" from the extreme outrage upon foreigners, the murder of an Ambassador whom he had received and whom he was especially bound to protect. The case is aggravated by the actual facts respecting China. The titular Emperor "holds aloof" not only from the murder of foreigners, but from every other act of government. He reigns, but does not govern. His functions have been usurped. And those who have usurped them plead his aloofness from acts from which they themselves have not been in the least aloof, which, on the contrary, they have instigated, but for which they cannot be held responsible. It is quite true that we cannot get at the usurpers and murderers any more effectually than we have already done, except by undertaking the appalling task of governing China for ourselves. But that is no reason why we should refrain from expressing our opinion of the outrageous and barbarous Government which China provides for herself. There is every reason why the German Emperor should express that opinion, and express it with severity, when it is his own representative who has fallen a victim to the cruelty and the perfidy of the actual Chinese Government, of which the titular Emperor of China is but the mask or figurehead. The Kaiser expressed it with dignity and with not undue severity. And, after the apology had been rendered for an act for which no atonement could be made, and for which any apology would be inadequate, he rendered those customary honors to the Chinese envoy which he had withheld from him until the expiation, such as it was, had been completed, and, by conversing with the envoy, he showed that he held him individually to no responsibility, and had no wish to humiliate him. In short, he declared and showed that "the incident was closed." It was all very well done.

BACTERIOLOGISTS AND MOSQUITOS.

The plan of exterminating the mosquito to which Dr. CONOLLY, Bacteriologist of the Board of Health of Newark, N. J., is giving his attention is ingenious and interesting, but we question if it can be made effective in the extermination of this pestiferous little nuisance—who has always been a nuisance, but has only lately been identified as pestiferous. By the microscopic study of sick mosquitos, and comparing them with well ones, he hopes to recognize and segregate the specific germ of some disease which can be made a mosquito epidemic. This found and multiplied by skillful cultures, he proposes to catch a large number of mosquitos, which should not be difficult in or near Newark, expose them, and when the illness thus induced has reached the communicable stage, turn them loose and thus start a sweeping epidemic in the culex family.

Up to this point the plan is excellent; but what reason is there to suppose that the course of such an artificially induced mosquito plague would be materially different from that of epidemics which break out from time to time among peoples whose standards of civilization do not include schemes of "preventive medicine"? The typical history of such an epidemic is that it rages with great violence for a time, longer or shorter, according to circumstances, but finally culminates and begins to decline almost as rapidly as it gained headway, acting like a fire which, having burned everything combustible within reach, subsides and expires for lack of fuel. Its period is one, two, or three years, according to the general average unfitness of the people to survive, but it finally ceases, and lo! for a generation, and sometimes for a century, or even several centuries, we have a nation of immunes. This phenomenon has led to the inquiry among thoughtful students of such matters, whether the net mortality of periodical epidemics is as great as that attending the effort, never completely successful, for the suppression and extirpation of contagious and infectious diseases. Nature may seem very cruel when in reality most merciful, and but for more or less blundering human interference might ultimately populate the earth with a race of beings immune to everything except old age and dum-dum bullets. This is too large a subject for casual editorial discussion, but it may be suggestive to those who do not find themselves quite in sympathy with the effort of modern science to direct the normal workings of "an allwise but unscrupulous Providence."

What our thought leads up to is the inquiry whether the bacteriologists who are arranging for an artificially induced death rate among mosquitos can give us definite assurances on two points of great popular interest: Are they sure that the infected mosquitos will not simply become the "intermediate hosts" of the newly segregated germ, with unlimited facility for communicating it to man, combined with an eager desire to do so, and what reason have they for confidence that when the susceptible mosquitos are all dead, those who survive will not be immune and able to laugh, if laugh they can, at the futile effort of man to compass their undoing?

Those looking for Providential coincidences and made happy by finding them might discover one in the fact that the outpourings of the Beaumont and other new oil fields coincide with the demand for petroleum for mosquito asphyxiation. No culex or anopheles ever sang who could survive a bath of Texas crude, and if the accounts of the number and productiveness of the new gushers of the Beaumont and Spindletop areas are trustworthy, there is enough oil in sight to inundate this world, and perhaps the next. It is a safer dependence for mosquito extermination than any microbe the bacteriologists are likely to catch and utilize, notwithstanding the basic truth crystallized in the immortal generalization of SWIFT respecting fleas—

> So, naturalists observe, a flea
> Has smaller fleas that on him prey;
> And these have smaller still to bite 'em,
> And so proceed ad infinitum.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Dr. CHARLES FINLAY of Havana evidently feels that he is not getting quite as much credit as he deserves for having definitely and publicly declared many years ago that the relation between yellow fever and mosquitos was about what it has recently been proved to be by the brilliantly successful experiments of the Government board. In a letter to The Medical Record he not only denies that such facts as he was able unaided to learn made against the acceptance of his theory, as one member of the board has stated, but he says, in effect, that if the official investigators had availed themselves of the results of his researches and deductions they would have avoided the fatalities which followed some of their recent inoculations. It has long been Dr. FINLAY'S opinion that the severity of the infection conveyed by the mosquito's bite was proportioned to the length of time during which the insect had harbored the germs of the disease, and also that bites comparatively safe in Winter were positively dangerous in Summer. "Two unexpectedly severe cases," writes Dr. FINLAY, in conclusion, "which ended fatally with black vomit, have thus occurred at the experimental station, and furnish a warning not to place too much reliance upon previous results obtained in a different season, and evidently justify my former reluctance to experiment, on my sole responsibility, with mosquitos whose contamination had been allowed to reach its fullest development. There are yet many important points to be accurately determined before any one of us can consider himself in a position to discredit the others' work." Here, evidently, is material for a controversy of no small bitterness, for in effect Dr. FINLAY charges that fatal terminations were to be apprehended, if not to be expected, in circumstances like those of the recent inoculations, and that places a large responsibility on the doctors who conducted the experiments.

—Nobody openly defends the city dog, and many attack him very openly, indeed, and yet dogs are numerous in all cities, and promise to remain so till the end of time. It is a truth practically beyond dispute that the city dog is himself out of his natural element and therefore more or less unhappy, and that he is a nuisance, petty or serious, according to his size and disposition, to everybody except his owner, but the latter, much as he may admit about city dogs in general, never really believes that his own dog is without virtues enough to counterbalance all arguments against him. Fear of a dog invariably seems mere affectation to the dog's owner, and if a dog howls a little at night, or misconducts himself in other ways, the owner remembers what an affectionate or intelligent creature that same dog is and in his heart scorns the inappreciative people who cast stones and epithets and letters in the newspapers at the dear fellow, who, whatever he may do, always means so well. If the dog, in cities and out of them, could only conquer his conviction that every stranger is an enemy to himself and his master he would gain—that is, individual dogs would gain—a wider popularity, but it is probable that he would lose that unreasoning affection which owners now feel for him, and which is his great and adequate protection from those whom he annoys or frightens. Men themselves had the canine theory as to strangers, not many generations ago, and when themselves the beneficiaries of it they still have an instinctive sympathy with and liking for its manifestation. And after all, there is not much more reason to banish the dog from cities than from villages, and if the whole truth were told there are extremely few places in which the dog and modern civilization are not incompatible—if one considers the practicalities of life and ignores the sentimentalities. The sentimentalities are not to be ignored, however, and, thanks to them, the dog is and will be everywhere.

Names Alexander E. Orr for Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the many names mentioned as candidates for Mayor there is one I have not heard. I refer to Mr. Orr, former President of the Chamber of Commerce.

I believe he is a Democrat, and an honest man, and if elected would give a safe and efficient administration and would prove an ornament to the city as he was to the Chamber of Commerce. C.

Lake Honnedaga, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Not to be Balked.

The Lawyer—The precedents are against you, Madam.

The Lady—Well, sue them, too, then—Indianapolis News.

The Original Pair.

Upon one point the disputants are agreed: Man descended from a pair of ancestors. Who they were is not so apparent.—Chicago Tribune.

Beyond Recall.

"We never remember the faces of those we love most dearly."

"That's so. To save me I can't tell what a hundred-dollar bill looks like."—Detroit Free Press.

His Leisure Season.

"Yes," said the loud guest at the seaside hotel; "I move in the best society in our town."

"Ah!" remarked the quiet man; "I suppose you are able to take your vacation now because the moving business is slack at present."—Philadelphia Record.

Non-Committal About His Health.

Robert—Oh, I suppose Tom is all right, but he is so close-mouthed. For instance, when I saw him to-day, I asked him, "How are you?" and he gave me an evasive answer.

Richard—And what was that?

Robert—He said, "How are you?"—Boston Transcript.

DESTINY.

Lowell O. Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

I see a star in the silent sky;
And its cold eye seems to play
Like the eye of Fate, inscrutable,
Mysterious alway.
Year after year, age after age,
O'er the dark earth it has shone
With the pale, cold gleam of a spark struck out
From the midst of a soulless stone.

Year after year, age after age,
Till the long years moments seem;
Love, Hope, Ambition have looked up
And caught but a chilling gleam;
For the eye of Fate and the soulless star
Melt not at a mortal's pain,
Nor pity feel, nor loosen yet
One link of the binding chain.

C. T. YERKES CONTROLS ANOTHER LONDON ROAD

Buys Majority of Shares of the Brompton-Piccadilly Line.

His Deal With the Metropolitan Underground Road Is Also Progressing Favorably.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Charles T. Yerkes yesterday secured control of the projected Brompton-Piccadilly Tube Railroad, with a capital of £2,100,000. Work will be begun immediately. The road will be worked in conjunction with Mr. Yerkes's Charing Cross-Hampstead line and the District Railway.

Mr. Yerkes purchased all the stock of the Brompton Road owned by the Brush Electrical Engineering Company and Walker & Co. of this city, the contractors. The price is not announced. The group of capitalists which was behind Mr. Yerkes in his previous deals is believed to be with him on this occasion. R. W. Perks will probably be made Chairman of the road. The acquisition gives Mr. Yerkes's system almost complete control of London's rapid transit.

Another success was scored in Mr. Yerkes's interests yesterday afternoon, when the Metropolitan Railway withdrew its opposition to arbitrating before the Board of Trade the question as to which electrical system should be installed on the reorganized road.

Mr. Perks, who represents Mr. Yerkes, has been elected President of the District Road, in place of Mr. Forbes, resigned. Murray Griffith, another of Mr. Yerkes's associates, has been elected a Director of the same road, vice Mr. Wyld, who has also resigned.

The Brompton and Piccadilly Railway will be two miles long, and will provide a system of rapid transit for a part of London which is at present very poorly provided with means of locomotion in spite of the fact that it is the aristocratic section of the city, and, presumably, will furnish an electric road with a great deal of traffic in the Spring and early Summer.

The road was at first capitalized at £800,000, and is to be completed in 1905. The necessary legislative sanction has been obtained, and work on the road was to have begun some time ago.

The line starts at South Kensington and ends at Piccadilly Circus. There will be stations, besides those at the terminal points, at Brompton, Knightsbridge, Hyde Park Corner, Down Street, (off Piccadilly,) and Dover Street, (off Piccadilly.)

The R. W. Perks mentioned as the probable Chairman of the road is Robert William Perks, M. P., who is a well-known contractor and able engineer, and was formerly a lawyer. He has been interested in many famous public works, including the Manchester Ship Canal and the Severn Tunnel.

ANOTHER "DIRIGIBLE" BALLOON

Invention of M. Rotje Tried—The Experiment Fails Because the Balloon Is Too Heavy.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—A dirigible balloon invented by a Frenchman named Roze was tried to-day. The balloon, which was built at Colombes, a suburb of Paris, consists of two cigar-shaped gas bags, from which is suspended a big basket car, having two floors. The upper floor is a sort of salon, elegantly furnished, for the Captain, who controls the five rudders. The lower floor is for the engineer working the propellers, of which there are four.

The balloon had been filled and waiting since Monday for a fine day. It emerged from its shed at 10 o'clock this morning, and was rolled along a wooden rail track into a field. A crowd of spectators cheered the inventor, who entered the salon, the engineer taking his place in the lower cabin. A whistle was then sounded as a signal to let go. The ascensional screws began to revolve, and the balloon rose slightly, but not with ease. The propelling screws were then started, and the balloon slowly moved forward. The spectators, thinking the trial was a success, again cheered, but the balloon dropped heavily to the ground. M. Roze descended from the salon and exclaimed:

"It is too heavy; it won't ascend."

He then gave orders to house the balloon. His friends insisted on another trial, but he only consented to experiment with the ascensional screws. The spectators hung on to the ropes and the screws were started. The balloon began to rise, the spectators released their hold slightly, and a man who did not release his hold was lifted into the air. The balloon lost all equilibrium, however, owing to the absence of the Captain from his place in the front part of the basket, which caused the rear of the machine to tilt. The balloon was then hauled down and housed in its shed.

M. Roze, in an interview, said:

"The balloon was 200 pounds too heavy. The envelope is overweighted with varnish. I made a mistake in having it constructed by inexperienced workmen instead of by a proper balloon maker. The defect can easily be remedied. I shall try again."

SANTOS-DUMONT READY AGAIN.

He Will Attempt to Win the Deutsch 100,000f. Prize To-day.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—M. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, this afternoon made an experimental captive ascent in his new airship, ascending 150 metres.

On descending he expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the improved machine, and announced that to-morrow afternoon he would make a formal attempt to win the prize of 100,000 francs offered by M. Deutsch for a dirigible balloon.

BRITISH WORKMEN TO FIGHT.

Trades Union Congress Votes to Accumulate a Fund to Secure Right of Picketing.

SWANSEA, Sept. 5.—The Trades Union Congress to-day voted to accumulate a fund with which to fight the House of Lords' picketing decision "and other legal wrongs."

The Congress also agreed to convene a national conference of the representatives of all the trades and beneficial societies to formulate a practical old-age pension scheme.

Turkish Protest to Great Britain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5.—The Turkish Ambassador in London has been instructed to inform Great Britain that the action of the commander of a British warship in the Persian Gulf in preventing the Turkish corvette Sehob from entering Koweyt is incompatible with friendly relations. The British side of the controversy is that the Sehob was trying to land Turkish troops on the territory of a Sheik who is independent of Turkey.

The Proposed Scotch-Irish Tunnel.

GLASGOW, Sept. 5.—James Barton today explained to the Engineering Congress, now in session here, the proposed tunnel between Scotland and Ireland. The committee which considered the routes thought that the best was from a projecting portion of Wigtownshire, where the Scotch coast is within twenty-one to twenty-five miles from the coast of County Antrim. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at £10,000,000.

Portuguese Seize Boer Ammunition.

LISBON, Sept. 5.—An official dispatch received here from Mozambique announces the seizure by Portuguese Government officials near Ressano Garcia, on the Transvaal frontier, of a large quantity of ammunition and dynamite intended for the Boers.

The Ophir Sails for Quebec.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, Sept. 5.—The royal yacht Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, escorted by the British cruisers Diadem and Niobe, sailed for Quebec to-day. It is expected that Quebec will be reached Sept. 21.

Krupp to Establish a New Factory.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The Boersen Courier says Herr Krupp has purchased ninety acres of land near Mengede, Westphalia, for the erection of a new factory.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Delegates Refuse to Have Anglican Prelates' Letters Read—New York Minister Approves Boer War.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Ecumenical Methodist Conference to-day unanimously declined to hear the Secretary read the messages from the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London on the ground that they had been addressed to the editor of a religious newspaper and not to the conference.

The Rev. I. Bowman Stephenson of England, in moving that the messages should not be received, said that the conference would not have had cause to complain had the prelates been approached in a proper manner.

Most of the time of to-day's meeting was taken up by reports on the progress of Methodism in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and South America.

The proceedings were enlivened by an ardent pro-British speech delivered by the Rev. Joseph Gibson of Ingersoll, Canada, who defended the action of the British in South Africa.

Frequent interruptions arose from the English delegates, one of whom finally declared that if Mr. Gibson proceeded he would have to be answered in a controversial strain, as he was voicing sentiments by no means shared by many present, whereupon the Chairman ruled Mr. Gibson out of order.

The Rev. T. E. Duckles of King William's Town, Cape Colony, discussed the relations between the South African natives and the Europeans. He said he believed the war would purify the administration of native affairs.

Bishop Hartzell, missionary Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, said the present time was the beginning of another empire of Anglo-Saxon civilization. The Boer war was merely an incident.

Dr. Leonard of New York said he thanked God for what Great Britain was doing in South Africa, and expressed the hope that the war would soon end with the union jack floating.

The Rev. J. F. Goucher of Baltimore, Md., read a paper on "The Present Position of Methodism in the Western Section."

The Rev. J. D. Hammond of Nashville, Tenn., reported on Methodism in the South, and the Rev. W. Johnson of Belleville reported for Canada.

Among the other speakers were the Rev. J. P. Brushingham of Chicago and J. W. Butler of Mexico City.

SCHLEY TO SEE WITNESSES.

They Will Be Brought to Washington for Consultation—Department Will Ask a Spaniard to Attend.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Navy Department to-day received a letter from Admiral Schley relating to the coming court of inquiry. One of these was in reply to Acting Secretary Hackett's note of yesterday, which stated that if Admiral Schley would furnish a list of the important witnesses he desired to have brought to Washington at once his request would be acceded to as rapidly as the interests of the service would permit by bringing several of the witnesses at a time. Admiral Schley requests that all of the witnesses easily available shall be summoned for purposes of conference.

Later in the day it was stated at the Navy Department that Admiral Schley's request would be granted. This will have the effect of bringing here all of the Schley witnesses at an early day in order that conferences may be held between them and the counsel for the Admiral. It is understood also that Nunes, the Spanish pilot, who was a close observer of the battle of Santiago Bay, having piloted Admiral Cervera's squadron out of the bay on the day of the battle, is to be requested by the Navy Department to come here as a witness.

CAPT. FORSYTH CLEARED.

Navy Department Accepts Explanation of Alleged Interview.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A reply has been received at the Navy Department from Capt. Forsyth to the letter calling his attention to an alleged interview published on the subject of the Schley court of inquiry. An earlier letter of the department to Capt. Forsyth, it appears, did not reach him. The following statement of the character of the reply was made at the department:

"Capt. Forsyth, while coming East, was detained over Sunday at Kansas City, Mo. He declined to talk with a reporter. It seems, however, that he fell into private conversation with some person in the hotel, with no idea that what he said would be repeated in any form. His remarks were distorted, and were used to form the substance of the alleged interview. Capt. Forsyth has made such disclaimer, and has so frankly avowed his deep regret at any indiscretion in the premises that the department is satisfied there was no intention on his part of violating the order of the department to refrain from public statement.

"No action will be taken by the department further than to inform Capt. Forsyth that his explanation is satisfactory and that the incident will not be treated as affecting his excellent record."

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Philippine Teachers Complain Because Commissary Privileges Are Denied Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The cabled report from Manila to the effect that the newly arrived American teachers at a mass meeting yesterday decided to cable to the President complaining that promised commissary privileges were denied them and that they found their expenses double what they were assured they might expect, attracted considerable attention at the War Department to-day. The privilege of purchasing commissary stores at the Government warehouses in the Philippines was taken away from all civilian employes by order of the Secretary of War, issued in June, and as that order was widely published it was presumed that the teachers who sailed subsequently to its issuance were aware of its existence. The letters and circulars issued by the War Department to applicants for teachers' positions in the Philippines contain no direct statement upon the subject of commissary privileges, but the promise that they would have these privileges might have been assumed from some statements contained in a "manual of information relative to the Philippine civil service," which was published in Manila early in the present year, and to which attention was invited by Col. Edwards, Chief of the Division of Insular Affairs, in his circular to applicants. This pamphlet, in setting forth the conditions in the islands for the information of Americans seeking positions in the civil service there, contains the following regarding the purchase of commissaries:

> Many of the Americans secure rooms with private families and board in messhouses, the provisions being purchased from the commissary. The food obtained from the commissary stores is the best, and the average cost for room and board for those who live in this manner is about $35 a month.
>
> It is also proposed to establish stores similar to the army commissary stores for the benefit of civilian employes. The stores will be well stocked with provisions, groceries, and other necessaries of life, and civilian employes probably will be able to purchase from these stores at about 10 per cent. above the cost to the Government.

The pamphlet containing the above statement was mailed to each of the teachers appointed, but attention was not called to the fact that the privilege of buying supplies at the Government commissary had been discontinued. The Government was compelled to cut off this privilege, both to stop the frauds which were discovered to be due to its operation and also to satisfy the regular merchants on the islands, who were complaining bitterly that the furnishing of supplies by the United States was closing one of their main channels of revenue.

Reducing the Philippine Force.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The War Department has decided to bring the Twenty-third Infantry, now in the Philippines, home on the transport Buford, which sails for New York via Suez on the 15th inst. The Kilpatrick, which sails the same day for San Francisco, will bring the Eighteenth Infantry. On her next trip in December the Kilpatrick will bring home the nine batteries of heavy coast artillery. When these commands reach the United States there will be left in the Philippines about 48,000 officers and men. The present plans do not contemplate a further reduction of the force. Both Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Chafee have expressed the opinion that about 40,000 men will be required in the Philippines for an indefinite period.

ECUADOR SENDS MEN AND SHIPS AGAINST COLOMBIA.

Her Army and Navy Moves in Full Force—Will Join Forces with Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A cablegram was received here to-day from an authoritative source in Cali, Colombia, near the Ecuadorean border, stating that Ecuador had intervened as against Colombia, with an army well equipped and with vessels of war. Under these circumstances the cablegram states that it will be necessary to meet the move of Ecuador by having Colombian war vessels in Pacific waters near the Colombian-Ecuadorean frontier.

The information in the cablegram is considered clear evidence of Ecuador's intention to join forces with the rebellious element on the Isthmus of Panama. Until now Ecuador has maintained strict neutrality, but the cablegram received to-day indicates that the first overt move against Colombia has been made.

At the Colombian legation the arrival of 1,000 Colombian troops at Barranquilla is regarded as a move to strongly fortify the isthmus and prevent the disorder which has prevailed there. Up to this time the Government has directed its attention to the disturbance in the interior, and only a few troops were sent to the isthmus, 50 men being considered sufficient to garrison Bocas del Toro. Now, however, the reports of trouble around Bocas del Toro have shown the need of a strong force along the isthmus and troops are being sent from the south to Barranquilla. From this point they are within easy water communication with the isthmus and the Colombian war boat, General Pinzon, is in that locality prepared to take forward large reinforcements.

The outbreak at Bocas del Toro shows the wide extent of the disturbance, that point being at the extreme west of the isthmus, adjoining Costa Rica, and a part of Costa Rica, until the recent award of President Loubet of France giving Bocas del Toro to Colombia. There is no reason to believe, however, that Costa Rica is giving any aid or comfort to this last demonstration, reports to the Colombian authorities here indicating that it is due to Colombian refugees from Nicaragua.

Commander Sargent has not yet notified the Navy Department of the reported appeal to him of the German Consul at Bocas del Toro for the aid of the Machias at that point. The officials here say that his first duty is at Colon, in connection with the protection of the isthmian transit, which is not understood to be involved at Bocas.

A cablegram was received at the Navy Department to-day from Commander Fields, announcing the arrival of the Ranger at Panama to-day. The cablegram added: "Affairs quiet on the Panama side." The arrival of the Ranger will make it possible for Commander Sargent to leave Colon temporarily to meet any emergency, even before the arrival of the Iowa at Panama. But nothing less than an emergency would move him to this course, because to safeguard Colon in the absence of the Machias it will be necessary for Commander Fields of the Ranger, lying at Panama, to send a portion of his small force of marines and sailors across the isthmus by rail to Colon.

Dr. Silva, the Colombian Minister, has sent to the State Department a formal and written acceptance in behalf of Colombia of the American proposition to mediate. The letter was dated Aug. 27, three days after Secretary Hay's offer of mediation.

Dean of Rutgers College.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 5.—Prof. Francis Cuyler Van Dyck of the Chair of Electricity and Mechanics has been made Dean of the Faculty of Rutgers College. He will assume his duties upon the opening of the college, on Sept. 18. The office of Dean is a new one at Rutgers, and its duties will be of a disciplinary nature. The college discipline heretofore has been in the hands of a committee of students and Faculty, known as the Student Self-Government Board, which has been abolished.

Accepts a Call to New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen, the pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, has accepted a call from the Madison Avenue Church of New York. Dr. MacMullen will enter upon his new charge next April, when his term under the Philadelphia Conference expires.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., Second Cavalry, is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will join his regiment in the Department of Cuba.

First Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, Eighth Cavalry, is detailed as Recorder of the army retiring board to meet at the War Department, vice Capt. Edwin A. Root, Tenth Infantry, relieved.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments indicated: First Lieut. Alpha T. Easton, to the Twenty-ninth Infantry. He will join the regiment to which assigned. Second Lieut. George M. Lee, to the Seventh Cavalry. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Meyer for temporary duty.

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps, recently appointed, are assigned to the Coast Artillery as follows: First Lieut. Charles H. Hilton, Jr., to the One Hundred and Seventh Company. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Logan for temporary duty. First Lieut. Lanier Cravens, to the Eighth Company. He will report to the commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty. Second Lieut. Robert S. Welsh, to the One Hundred and Eleventh Company. He will report to the commanding officer at Fort Brady for temporary duty.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point Sept. 7, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail: Capts. Cornelius De W. Willcox, Artillery Corps; Richard L. Livermore, Tenth Cavalry; George F. Hamilton, Tenth Cavalry; Frank W. Coe, Artillery Corps; Mortimer O. Bigelow, Ninth Cavalry; Alston Hamilton, Artillery Corps; Clarence H. McNeil, Artillery Corps; James W. Hinkley, Jr., Artillery Corps; Johnson Hagood, Artillery Corps; Edwin O. Sarratt, Artillery Corps; First Lieuts. John B. Christian, Ninth Cavalry; John E. Stephens, Artillery Corps; Francis P. Pope, Second Cavalry; Capt. Robert E. Callan, Artillery Corps, Judge Advocate.

First Lieut. Henry S. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and will report to the commanding officer at the Presidio of San Francisco for duty at that post, to relieve First Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon. Lieut. Shaw, upon being relieved, will report to the commanding officer at Alcatraz Island for duty at that post.

Second Lieut. Harry D. Blasland is assigned to the Twenty-sixth Infantry, and will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. He will report to the commanding General of the Department of California for temporary duty.

Capt. Edward Chynoweth, Seventeenth Infantry, will report to the commanding officer at Columbus Barracks for such duty as he may be able to perform.

Capt. John A. Lockwood is relieved as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Blees Military Academy, Macon, Mo. Capt. Lockwood is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge.

First Lieut. Lloyd De R. Krebs, Assistant Surgeon, is temporarily detailed as a member of the Examining Board

COLUMBIA SELECTED TO DEFEND THE CUP

Challenge Committee Unanimous in Favor of Old Champion.

ALL POINTS WERE CONSIDERED

Constitution's Manager Regrets that Change from Old Mainsail Was Made—No Censure for New Yacht's Failure.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—The yacht Columbia, champion of 1899, has been chosen to race against the Shamrock II. in defense of the America's Cup. This decision was reached at noon to-day after a conference of two hours between the members of the challenge committee, on board the schooner Corona, flagship of the New York Yacht Club. All the members of the committee were present. Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard presided. Rear Commodore Robinson, former Commodore E. M. Brown, C. Oliver Iselin, Archibald Rogers, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, and J. Malcolm Forbes were the other members present.

The discussion was exhaustive. The performances of the two boats were gone over systematically and critically compared. The conclusion was that the behavior of the Columbia was far more consistent than that of the Constitution, and that under the circumstances there was no other alternative than to name her as the defender of the Cup. It was held that while the decision might be disappointing to the syndicate headed by August Belmont, which owns the Constitution, the committee, with all conditions in mind, expressed the feeling that they were compelled to choose the Columbia, whose races have shown none of the erratic form manifested by her rival.

The formal notice announcing the selection of the Columbia was posted at the yacht club station shortly after 12 o'clock. It read as follows:

At a meeting of the Committee on Challenges of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, held on the flagship at 11:30 A. M., the Columbia was selected to represent the New York Yacht Club.
J. V. S. ODDIE, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION'S SAILS BLAMED.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., manager of the Constitution, expressed disappointment that his boat was not selected as the cup defender. He said that everything possible had been done to get the best speed out of her. He had no fault to find with officers or crew. He said that Capt. Rhodes had been both skilful and faithful, and the manager had nothing but praise for the Constitution's skipper. Mr. Duncan laid much blame on the sails of the boat for her erratic racing. He said that it was a mistake to change the first mainsail with which she was doing such good work in her early performances.

The announcement of the selection of the Columbia was received here with expressions of approval among yachtsmen. She has shown herself such a reliable all-around yacht that the decision of the Challenge Committee is held to be strictly just and impartial.

As interested yachtsmen view the situation, the Columbia has been tuned up to the point of perfection. Her crew are enthusiastic believers in her capabilities. The skill and discipline are praiseworthy, and nobody who has watched them has any doubt that they will make a gallant defense of the cup. Her skipper handles the Columbia as if she were a small catboat, and thoroughly understands her. Her mate, Lemuel Miller, is smart at handling her sails and officers and crew are in harmonious accord. Barr, her sailing master is not at all likely to get "rattled" by any kind of sea jockeying. Thus it is held that the Columbia has shown herself much a reliable all-around yacht that her claims to defend the cup were too strong to be resisted.

At the same time, it is pointed out that Mr. Duncan, who has so ably managed the Constitution, has had a good deal to contend with. It is the opinion of many of his friends that if Nat Herreshoff had not been confined to his room by illness he could have remedied the faults of the Constitution and brought out a winner.

After the Challenge Committee's meeting to-day it was learned that there would be no mare racing of the ninety-footers at Newport. The time between now and the International cup race at Sandy Hook on Sept. 21 will be spent in putting the Columbia in the best possible condition to defend the cup.

ALL FAVORED THE COLUMBIA.

The meeting on board the flagship was harmonious and unanimous. While every contest of the two yachts was thoroughly discussed, there was no dissension on the part of any member, and when it came to voting every man named the Columbia.

As a matter of fact, the committee has been discussing the matter ever since the last Cup races, in which the Columbia showed manifest superiority to the Constitution.

At every meeting since then the sentiment of the committee has been steadily leaning toward the Columbia, so that when the final meeting was called to-day every one knew what was the general feeling.

There have been no plans as to the future of the Constitution. She will be left here a few days, until her owners have had a chance to meet and discuss the matter.

Mr. Duncan was interviewed at length this afternoon and repeated that one of the gravest mistakes of the season was the taking off of the old mainsail of the Constitution. The Constitution he believed to be an able boat, much faster than the Columbia, and he was only sorry that he had not had further opportunity of proving it. Mr. Duncan refused to criticise the handling of the Columbia, but it was learned from some of those who have been on board the Constitution during the racing that in a number of instances the boat had been kept away from the Columbia, when Capt. Barr was coming down on her, rather than risk a foul or serious injury. A foul actually took place just at the start of last Monday's races, when it is claimed by those on the Constitution Capt. Barr luffed the Columbia into the new boat and hit her. It has been the policy of those handling the Constitution this year not to risk too much, although every effort has been made to bring out the good qualities of the boat.

COLUMBIA IN PERFECT TRIM.

E. D. Morgan, the manager of the Columbia, said he would make every effort to place the old cup defender in as perfect shape as possible. He said she is in excellent trim at present, but it is too late for a new mainsail, but with a few slight alterations to the present one it is hoped that it will carry the yacht through the cup races successfully. An attempt will be made to have two other old mainsails placed in condition, so that they may be used in an emergency.

Mr. Morgan seemed pleased with the Challenge Committee's selection, but refused to comment on it. He expressed much sympathy, however, for Mr. Duncan, and praised his perfect work during the year.

August Belmont endured the rejection of the Constitution, of which he is the principal owner, with philosophic fortitude. He will keep her in commission, so that if any accident should befall the Columbia she will be ready to fill the gap. Mr. Belmont will do all in his power to help the Columbia to keep the cup this side of the Atlantic. He will lend her sails, spars, or any other gear that may be needed. It is plain that he believes that the selection of the Columbia was a mistake, for he believes she is a slower boat, but none of the syndicate which has invested money in the Constitution will betray the slightest disaffection from the verdict of the committee, from which there is no appeal.

The Constitution is not at all likely to be sold for junk, as the Independence is reported to be. On the contrary, she will be taken the best care of, so that in the contingency of Sir Thomas lifting the cup, she may be available as a cup challenger next year.

There have been many insidious attacks on Capt. Barr, which it is believed may be due to his foreign birth. His crew is largely made up of men of Scandinavian origin, and there may be a little prejudice against them on that account among certain people. The fact, however, is that the crew is one of the best that ever handled a ninety-footer.

Another factor of considerable importance is that J. Pierpont Morgan, owner of the Columbia, stands by Capt. Barr in his aggressive sailing of the yacht. He realizes that a man, to beat such masters of sea jockeying as Capts. Sycamore and Wringe, must have plenty of snap and fire and be able to out-manoeuvre the enemy.

E. D. Morgan is also back of Capt. Barr. It is remembered that Capt. Barr made no mistakes when he sailed the Columbia against the first Shamrock, and many expert yachtsmen in Newport to-day are confident that the old craft was never so competent to race as at the present time.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 5.—The announcement of the selection of the Columbia to defend the cup was a great surprise to President J. B. Herreshoff of the Herreshoff Company, but he declined to discuss the committee's action. The news was received with great regret in Bristol. It is the very general feeling there that Constitution is the better boat, and that ultimately she would prove herself to be all right. It is pointed out that in the early races Constitution invariably showed the way around the course to Columbia, and her performance of yesterday, when, if she had not been interfered with by Capt. Barr's jockeying tactics, she would have won, indicated that she was getting back to her old form.

The impression in Bristol appears to be that the Cup Committee were too precipitate in their decision, and that unless the Constitution has developed some fatal weakness unknown to the outside public, it was unfair to everybody concerned to bar her without further trial.

Bristol people, however, have the utmost confidence in Columbia's ability to defeat the new Shamrock.

COLUMBIA SATISFIES THE ENGLISH

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The selection of Columbia to defend the America's Cup is a matter of great satisfaction to the British press. The chances of the race are now regarded as even, but there is no disposition to express overconfidence in the result. It is generally conceded that Constitution might still have proved the faster boat had there been sufficient time for further experiments and tuning up.

"Under present conditions," says The Daily Graphic, "few will doubt the wisdom of the selection. It would be rash, however, to conclude that the rejection of Constitution makes a great difference to Sir Thomas Lipton's chances."

The Morning Post thinks that Sir Thomas Lipton now has a reasonable chance and that the American designers have apparently reached the limit of their powers.

The Daily Telegraph says that the cup is in greater danger of capture than ever before.

"It is now as clear as calculation and experiment can make it," continues The Daily Telegraph, "that the selection of Columbia by no means reduces the struggle to a foregone conclusion. It is a confession of preliminary failure, such as the Americans never before had to acknowledge."

YACHTSMEN THINK CUP RACE WILL BE CLOSE.

Commodore Adams Says Lipton Has an Even Chance to Win.

"Lipton has the best chance to lift the cup that the other side ever had," said Commodore Frederick T. Adams of the Larchmont Yacht Club when seen yesterday shortly after it became known that the Columbia would defend the international cup. "The races, I believe, will be very close, the closest we have ever had. The chances, in my mind, are equal. It will be even money in the betting, but, of course, I hope that Columbia will win. I have no criticism to make upon the action of the committee. It is composed of competent men, able yachtsmen, and I know they have carefully weighed every point before determining that Columbia is the better boat.

"The Constitution is a disappointment, in that she has not come up to expectations, but I consider Columbia a much better boat than she was two years ago. She has been improved, and has the grand advantage of a crew that works her to a nicety. I think I am stating the truth in saying that ever since Sir Thomas Lipton arrived here, he and his friends have feared the Columbia more than the Constitution.

"I consider Shamrock II. a vastly superior boat to Shamrock I. The challenger is one of the handsomest boats of her kind that I have ever seen, and I think she has just as good a chance as the Columbia to win, but I do not believe there is any valid proof to base the assumption that the new boat is five minutes faster than Shamrock I. Watson, the new Shamrock's designer, has said that Columbia is a better boat than the Constitution, and I do not think the Lipton forces were very much surprised at the decision. It practically guarantees the closest kind of yacht racing."

Commodore Adams has been a guest of Sir Thomas Lipton this week and has had ample opportunity to inspect the challenger, and his assertion that the chances are even is based upon actual knowledge of the good points of both boats. When asked if he believed Herreshoff had reached the limit of speedy yacht designing, he unhesitatingly replied that he did.

"Herreshoff had every means at his hand to do his best, and unlimited capital behind him," said Commodore Adams, "but the Constitution has not shown any all-around superiority over the old boat. The Columbia, therefore, stands as the best example of Herreshoff's yachting ability."

Percy Chubb said:

"I think the Shamrock's chances of winning are considerably brightened by selecting the Columbia. I am not yet ready to admit that the latter is faster than the Constitution, but under present conditions she is assuredly better fitted for the cup race than the new yacht. The trouble with the Constitution, I believe, has been with her sails. She never had such a set of sails as a boat of her style should have. Herreshoff has been sick and unable to give much attention to the boat, and he has not given her proper sails. It is a difficult matter, I know, to fit a boat like the Constitution. That trouble has been her great weakness. The Columbia is in fine shape now, and I expect her to win."

There was no criticism of the committee among the yachtsmen who were spoken to on the selection of the Columbia yesterday. Most of them had made up their minds, apparently, that the Columbia was the better boat, but several had expected that, in view of the Constitution's better showing in the second race, combined with her unfortunate sail accident, another trial race would be held. Still, on this point there was scarcely any criticism, for it was acknowledged that the time was getting late.

One practical yachtsman who did not wish to be quoted said that it was quite likely the committee, in making its decision before another trial, had taken into consideration the handling of the boats, which has been vastly superior on the Columbia. Its crew has been better than the men sailing the Constitution, as several changes have taken place in the crew of the latter boat. On the other hand, the Columbia's crew know their boat perfectly and can be depended upon to get every inch of speed out of her. This, therefore, made a strong point in selecting the old boat, it was believed.

The speaker was also inclined to believe that Herreshoff had done his best with the Columbia and could not improve upon her. "Watson has made the Shamrock a close copy of the Columbia," he added, "and if Herreshoff cannot improve upon her, I am sure Watson could not beat her."

That the coming races would be close every man admitted, and there was an unmistakable feeling of excitement about the outcome that had not been so apparent previous to the selection of a defender. The yachtsmen, however, were all inclined to believe that the Columbia would prove the winning boat again.

A. Cary Smith, J. Beavor-Webb, and other prominent yacht designers would express no opinion upon the technical merits of either boat, nor would they say that they believed Herreshoff had reached his limit in bringing out fast yachts. A. Cary Smith is now engaged on plans for a yacht for the Emperor of Germany.

"It would be a violation of professional etiquette for me to say anything regarding the merits of the two boats," he said.

Commodore Frederick Adams's assertion that the selection of the Columbia would make betting on the result even money was verified later in the day, when several small bets on even terms were made in the Wall Street district. Edward Wasserman, one of the big Stock Exchange bettors, announced early in the day that he had $25,000 to bet in a lump sum against $20,000 that Lipton would not win the cup. He made his odds before the news that the Columbia was selected, but later in the day he said he would keep the money up on the same terms. W. R. Houghtaling and Fred Brooks have taken a bet of $400 on the Shamrock against $500 by Wasserman on the American boat.

IDLE DAY FOR SHAMROCK II.

The Irish Yacht Will Try a New Mainsail in To-day's Trial.

Sir Thomas Lipton looks upon sailing yachts in calm weather as a waste of energy, and so does Manager Jameson, so the Shamrock II. was kept at her mooring yesterday, there not being wind enough to fill the sails, much less for a trial spin.

Just to keep the crew busy, the mainsail was unbent and a third one, new and untried, was taken on board the Shamrock from the tender Porto Rico. This sail, which had never been spread on the yacht's spars, was bent during the afternoon. It is of a decided brown tint, with narrow cloths running from luff to leach. The sail was bent and furled before dark, and everything made ready for an early start this morning.

In anticipation of a breeze from some quarter the Shamrock's gear was overhauled early yesterday morning, and by 10 o'clock the mainsail was hoisted. Soon after the clubtopsail was mast-headed, and the head sails sent up in stops on their respectable stays.

At 11 o'clock it was a flat calm, and so thick with haze off shore that it was impossible to see more than half a mile away. At intervals between that time and 1 o'clock light airs of little strength came in from the southward, but there was never enough to warrant a start, so it was decided to postpone the trial until to-day at 11 A. M.

At noon a dispatch announcing that the Columbia had been officially selected to defend the America's Cup, was handed to Sir Thomas Lipton on board the Erin. After reading it he said: "I thank you for the information. Of course, I shall abide by any decision the committee may make. I am sure they have made a proper selection, for I know their judgment is correct. All I want is to sail the Shamrock against the fastest boat in America, and if it is the Columbia, we are all ready. I am glad the decision has been made." Neither Mr. Jameson nor Mr. Watson cared to say anything about the selection of the Columbia.

Capt. Sycamore seemed pleased. "We have thought all along that she would be the boat," said he, "and I'm sure that anything the New York Yacht Club does is satisfactory."

If there is a good breeze this morning the Shamrock will be sent over one of the America's Cup courses, either fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return, or over a triangular course of ten miles to the leg. There seems to be a jubilant feeling among the crew of the Shamrock at the selection of the Columbia as the cup defender. They have not much to say, but it is plain that they feel very much encouraged at the prospect of meeting the old defender of 1899, for they do not believe she has improved enough to beat the Shamrock II. in any kind of weather. They argue that their yacht was designed to beat one ten minutes faster than the Columbia, and so they can surely beat her with the Shamrock II., as she now is—in perfect racing form.

BIG YACHT BET A "FAKE."

W. J. Kingsley Says that He Was Acting as a Press Agent.

Walter J. Kingsley, who claimed to have bet $150,000 against $250,000 on the Shamrock with a syndicate of Pittsburg capitalists, yesterday, admitted to a TIMES reporter at the Hoffman House that the whole story was a fake and that he had been playing the part of a press agent.

"Certain men," he said, "wanted some notoriety, and the betting story was arranged. They got the notoriety. I delivered the goods, and received my pay."

New York Yacht Club Meeting.

Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New York Yacht Club has notified the members of the organization that an adjourned meeting of the fourth general meeting of the club will be held at Delmonico's, in Beaver Street, next Thursday, Sept. 12, at 1 o'clock.

IN THE SHOPS.

It is an uncommon woman who will not buy jewels if she can afford them. The most exquisite things are to be seen in the jewelers' shops. Beautiful corsage ornaments, following the fashion which makes use of floral designs in jewelry, are formed of rose sprays, the rose leaves all of the diamonds set in platinum, so that not a tint of color may detract from the beauty of the stones. The rose buds in their diamond calyxes being beautiful pink coral, which is exquisite when combined with the more precious stones. The ornament is one of those flexible ones with safety pins at the two ends—underneath, that it may be fastened across the corsage in front or to any other part of the gown desired.

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Pearls in rings are in some cases as large as marbles and larger ones are set in neck ornaments.

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Large black pearls make beautiful earrings. One pretty pair has a tiny diamond at the top of each pearl.

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Flowers appear upon the pearl sticks of fans, the pearl being carved at the sides to outline the edges of the petals and the leaves and flowers, themselves of the precious metals, being put on with exquisite skill.

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In an uptown shop window is an interesting train of ivory elephants, the largest, probably, not more than eight inches from trunk to tail, the others descending the scale in size to a tiny one an inch long. This and the one next larger have rings on the backs, that they may be worn as ornaments.

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Liberty velvets are selling at much reduced prices. Now is the time to lay in a stock for cushion covers, draperies, table covers or any of a number of things that are attractive in these fabrics.

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It is traveling to the antipodes to go from velvets to Summer hats, but grass hats which have been selling for $1 during the hot weather can now be purchased for a quarter. They will be as good for an outing hat for another year as they have been this year. They are trimmed and ready to wear, soft folds going around the crown.

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A woman who likes to wear silk gloves in the Summer usually buys a stock at the close of one Summer for use the next. She gets them then for about a quarter the price, and the change in styles from one season to another is not great. The average woman will not mind the little difference to be found in them.

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Pretty little buckles and slides in smoked pearl are selling out at 10 cents apiece. They are about an inch and a half long, very pretty and certainly inexpensive.

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The up-to-date work basket has a leather cover which protects its contents from dust.

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Sea salt crystals for the bath can be purchased in bottles, scented with violet water, for 25 cents a bottle.

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Elegance is making its way into the belongings of the small boy and girl. The pencil boxes for the youngsters this year come in beautifully finished wood. One in black walnut, a fine piece of wood and well finished, has the edge of the cover inlaid with different woods. Such a box will cost 50 cents. Plain boxes of black walnut or mahogany equally well finished cost 30 cents.

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Some of the new ribbons are in, and handsome ones they are. Pompadour ribbons have been worn too much in Paris not to have something in the way of flowers on the ribbons for this Fall. There are all-flowered ribbons in a deep shade of the predominating color on one side and a delicate frosted effect on the other, but the flower pattern on both. There are striped ribbons; those were sure to be prominent, too, and they also show the flowers, broad bands of them in stripes upon a plain ribbon of some delicate color. Other ribbons have stripes with something of the Roman effect upon a plain background, and there are plaid ribbons, stylish ones, in dull shades, introducing a line of some delicate color to brighten the effect and with perhaps a wide dark stripe of velvet.

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Gray is a beautiful color, and a handsome coat of pale gray cloth, three-quarter length with a plaited back, has applications of leaves in heliotrope velvet around the edge and on the yoke.

FREE LAWYER FOR CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYES

Contract Approved After a Rather Stormy Session.

Counsel Answers a Running Fire of Questions and Agrees to "Defend the Defendant" at All Times.

The Association of Civil Employes, an organization representing 8,000 employes of all grades in the city, discussed last night at their meeting in the hall at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, the advisability of employing counsel to defend them in all the rights and privileges guaranteed to them under the Civil Service laws. They arrived at a conclusion only after they had forced the counsel to defend the contract which he had drawn. In the end the lawyer won, having defended himself against the innuendos of Inspectors from the Sewer Department, section bosses, from the Department of Highways, street cleaners, cart drivers, policemen, and firemen, who seized upon a provision in the contract giving 5 per cent. to the counsel of all back salaries recovered through litigation.

The Board of Directors had made a contract with Thomas J. O'Neil, a lawyer, of 220 Broadway. Mr. O'Neil told the civil employes of the advantages of having counsel. "I will help you," said he, "to maintain all the rights to which you are entitled. Under the civil service laws a man against whom charges have been preferred by the head of a department is entitled to give an explanation. If you are not represented by counsel you will find that when the thing is taken to court you are up against a stacked deck of cards. The Commissioner would only have to file a certificate showing that charges have been approved. There is another thing, if I do the work which my contract calls for, we shall endeavor to obtain from the next Legislature the same rights in the civil service for all classes of employes. The Board of Directors has decided that any member of this association who pays a fee of $2 into the treasury is entitled to the benefit of my services for one year. He had only to pay the $2 to obtain all this."

At this point the speaker was interrupted by a dozen men. R. M. Sterritt, a Superintendent of the Department of Docks and Ferries, was recognized by President Matthew J. Elgas.

"I want to understand," demanded Mr. Sterritt, "if the benefits of legal advice are to be given only to those who pay the $2 into the counsel fund. I have induced eighty or ninety men to join the civil employes, and one of the great inducements I have held out to them was the fact that they would be defended by counsel in any action they might bring either to retain their position or to sue for promotion. They had, I understand, only to pay the regular dues to the association. What about this little private snap of $2?"

Others asked: The resolution reads one dollar. Who the blank gave the Directors any right to raise the ante to two?" "Who gets the rake-off?" "I thought this was a mutual benefit association?" "Who is John Doe, anyway."

President Elgas explained that the extra dollar was needed for incidental litigation. The contract was then read by Secretary John Tregaskis. Among the things it provided were these:

That the defendant in any action brought by the counsel should pay all the expenses, but that his $2 would relieve him of any obligation to pay counsel fee.

Where pay in arrears was recovered the counsel fund should receive 10 per cent. of such moneys recovered, of which 5 per cent. should go to the counsel.

A man with a white mustache and purple face seated in the rear of the room arose.

"There's one thing I want to have settled right here and now, Mr. Lawyer," he roared. "You have got to declare, sir, Mr. Lawyer, that you will defend a man against whom charges are made, no matter who makes those charges. I am an American citizen. That is a good enough reason for demanding most anything, and I certainly do demand something. I demand, Mr. Lawyer, that if this contract is ratified that you declare solemnly that you will defend a member of the organization, even should the Governor of the State of New York or the Mayor of the city of Greater New York or the President of the United States prefers charges against him."

"I'll certainly defend—" began Lawyer O'Neil; but the big man opened his mouth again.

"For 10 per cent, for 10 per cent," repeated the chorus. "What about that back salary?"

"As for that back salary," said Lawyer O'Neil, "let me tell you that the greater amount of business I would do for you men would not be in that line at all. It would concern itself largely with charges—"

Again the purple man thundered into the discord.

"You're not speaking to the point," he shouted. "Here's a contingency that might arise, and which might as well be settled now as at some future time. Suppose if as interest in our organization grew heads of the departments should join our ranks and they should prefer charges against other members, their subordinates, whom, I ask, Sir, whom would the counsel defend? Would he defend the head of the department, who is a member of the organization, or would he defend the subordinate, a member of the organization?"

"I would defend," replied Lawyer O'Neil suavely, "the defendant."

Then the purple man demanded a vote. About half the persons in the house arose on the proposition that the contract should be approved. Its opponents remained seated. President Elgas declared the "yeas" had it.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Newport season still continues, although there have been quite a number of departures since the Horse Show, but the races yesterday were well attended. Bar Harbor has also quite a gay week. To-morrow there will be another dance there at the Kebo Valley Club. At Southampton this evening will take place the last of the dances at the Meadow Club. In town there were many arrivals from the watering places. At the Church of the Holy Communion took place the wedding of Mr. Anthony Schuyler and Miss Mary Thompson Oberteuffer.

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Quite a number of New York people are at Buffalo. Among those recently registered there and who visited the Pan-American Exposition were Mrs. W. S. Fanshawe, Miss Jessie Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Tinker, Miss Tinker, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Fahr, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Cook, Mrs. M. W. Maclay, Mrs. Clarence Porter, Mrs. E. T. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Miss Schaffer, and the Duke and Duchess d'Arcos of Washington.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, with her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and her son, Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt, will leave Newport to-day and go to Saratoga for some days. They may afterward visit Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney on October Mountain, at Lenox.

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Mrs. Everett M. Culver has been quite seriously ill this Summer. She and Dr. Culver have been at their country seat, near New Marlboro, Mass., the entire season.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will remain in town until the start for the automobile race to Buffalo on Monday. Mr. Vanderbilt, as announced elsewhere, is to take part.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are at the United States Hotel, Saratoga. They have been there since the floral fête. They had been on Lake Champlain and will go next week to their house near Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson.

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Among the recent visitors registered at the Hotel National, Lucerne, Switzerland, were Mr. and Mrs. William P. Douglas. They went to Neuhausen to see the national play which takes place there every September. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harriman, who have been living in Rome, have also been at Lake Lucerne this Summer, and Robert Hargous gave a dinner at the Hotel National, before his departure for Baireuth.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis N. De Zerega are at Bethlehem, in the White Mountains. Mrs. Waldo Richards and her brother, the Rev. Dr. Albert E. Kittredge, are at the Intervale House. Mrs. Francis N. Bangs and Mr. Franklin Batcheller are at the Profile House. At the Fabyan House are Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Schley.

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The wedding of Miss Gladys Johnson and Mr. Arthur Lambton, cousin of the Earl of Durham, was celebrated on Wednesday at the residence of the Countess Karolyi, at Budapest. The bride is a daughter of the Countess Gedody, and a niece of Mrs. Robert A. Livingston of Newport.

HORSE RACES AT NEWPORT.

Society Turns Out to See Contests Held Under Auspices of the Rhode Island Jockey Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—Racing under the auspices of the Rhode Island Jockey Club began to-day at the Westchester Polo Club at Bateman's Point. It was the first opportunity Newport has had in many years to attend a race meeting, and there was a large outpouring of the society people, who filled the grounds and grand stand. The races were run without accident except in one of the steeplechases, where one of the jockeys was thrown, but was not injured. Among the many present were:

Mr. and Mrs. G. Keppel, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. M. Livingston, Miss Louise McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. C. H. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. B. Thaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton H. Powell, E. Shoemaker, August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall P. Keene, Mrs. S. W. Hexter, Miss Sara Lemon, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Van Alen, Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Whitney Warren, The Rev. and Mrs. B. Hamilton, Stanley Mortimer, H. K. Thaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hatch, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cary, Mrs. Sallie H. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bouderne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mrs. L. Waterbury, Jr., Miss Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. F. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hude Beekman, Mrs. Pomeroy, Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. J. Stone, The Misses Stone, E. H. Bulkley, Mrs. E. T. Gerry, The Misses Gerry, Mrs. L. C. Ledyard, Mrs. George L. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Cyril Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. George Huhn, Thomas Janney, John W. Ellis, Mrs. Postlethwaite, Arthur Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Laura Swan, S. H. Whitwell, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Col. and Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mrs. J. Amory Codman, Miss Codman, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. R. Gambrill, Mrs. H. W. Berryman, H. C. De Rham, Mrs. C. L. Best, Miss Best, Mr. and Mrs. J. Neilson Kane, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, The Misses Wetmore, Charles E. Sands, Mrs. W. H. Sands, Mrs. F. P. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Goold H. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Miss Phyllis Langhorne, Mrs. W. T. Bull, James G. Blaine, 3d, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Otis, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. William Gwynne, Mr. and Mrs. Gerry Tiffany, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, P. F. Collier, Henry Clews, Jr., Edward Tailer, Mrs. J. T. Spencer, Willing Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gray, Miss Laura J. Post, Woodbury Kane, Mrs. Whipple, Miss Augusta Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. B. French, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer, Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, Miss Sadie Jones, Miss Natica Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Francis Riggs, Mrs. C. B. De Forest, Creighton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, Col. J. McPherson, C. J. B. Willing, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. F. Davis, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Pierson, Miss Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, W. H. Neilson, Herbert C. Leeds, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. H. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Henry Walters, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. W. N. Eldridge, Miss Neill.

Following are the summaries of the races:

First Race—Flat race for polo ponies for cup, $10 sweepstakes, of which 50 per cent. to second; catch weights over 160 pounds; about four furlongs—C. H. Mackay's ch. m. Siats, (Mr. Keene,) won; P. F. Collier's br. m. Lady May, (Mr. Buckley,) second; Stanley Mortimer's ch. h. Rondo, third.

Second Race—Flat race, open; purse of $150, of which $50 to second; two-year-olds to carry 131 pounds; about five furlongs; P. S. Randolph's b. g. Chaos, 151 (Heider,) won; R. N. Buckley's b. g. Sam Devere, 163, (Smith,) second; J. J. Droley's b. g. The Bummer, 131, (Eagan,) third. Dionysia and Crimson Rambler ran.

Third Race—Flat; open cup for ponies 14.2 and under, to carry 160 pounds; about four furlongs; S. Mortimer's ch. g. Joe Cotton, (Mr. Keene,) won; E. C. Cowdin's b. m. Mollisino, (Mr. Buckley,) second; P. Collier's b. m. Lady May, (Mr. Evans,) third.

Fourth Race—Flat race; purse $150, of which $50 to second; for hacks; two-year-olds to carry 131 pounds; about six furlongs; W. M. Kerr's b. g. Superfluity, 158 (Mr. Nicholas,) won; T. Gillfeather's b. g. Oswego, 151, (Pierce,) second; C. N. Williams's b. g. Weary Willie, 148, (Johnson,) third. Brownhenge, Linstock, Hustling Jew, Frosty, and Lady Tenny also ran.

Fifth Race—Steeplechase for hunters; purse $250, of which $100 to second; about two and a half miles; W. M. Kerr's b. g. Diver, 166, (Mr. Nicholas,) won; W. C. Hayes's b. g. Champion, 162, (Smith,) second.

Sixth Race—Steeplechase; open; purse, $500, of which $150 to second; about two and a half miles; F. Gebhard's ch. g. Perion, 160, (Heider,) won; W. C. Hayes's ch. g. Trillion, 152, (Smith,) second; Mr. Chamblet's b. g. Owaissa, 135, (Hickey,) third.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Schuyler—Oberteuffer.

The marriage of Anthony Schuyler, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler of Orange, and storekeeper of the United States Arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., to Miss Mary Thompson Oberteuffer, daughter of the late Rev. M. Oberteuffer, was solemnized at the Church of the Holy Communion yesterday afternoon.

It was a very quiet wedding, both families being in mourning, and only relatives and intimate friends being invited to the church. The waiting of the bridal party was, however, unusually well beguiled by an artistic exhibition of the magnificent organ of the church.

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler of Trinity Church, Trenton, N. J., a brother of the bridegroom. The maid of honor was Miss Oberteuffer, younger sister of the bride. The best man was Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., the bridegroom's nephew, and the ushers were Messrs. Henry de Meli and F. H. Rude.

Among the invited witnesses were Mrs. Anthony Schuyler and Miss Margaretta Schuyler of Orange, Mrs. Hamilton Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler and Mr. Robert Livingston Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt Schuyler, Miss Mary and Miss Gertrude Schuyler, Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Mann, Mrs. Cameron Mann and Miss Dorothea Mann, Mr. and Mrs. F. Eugene Cobb, Mr. Charley Duncan Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Arent H. Schuyler, Mr. Harry S Abbott, Mr. Henry Loney, Mrs. Ward and son, Miss Pritchett, Mrs. Green, Mr. John Oberteuffer and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. Herman Oberteuffer and daughter, Mr. O. Oberteuffer, Dr. and Mrs. Cox, Miss Collamore, Mr. Townsend Jones, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Bleecker, and Mr. Blackwell.

Tyler—Bartine.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 5.—The wedding of Albert Clinton Tyler and Miss Saidee M. Bartine, daughter of the late Dr. O. H. Bartine, was solemnized in the Second Presbyterian Church, here, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, before a large number of relatives and friends.

The church was prettily decorated with palms. Prof. A. C. Garland played the wedding march, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Devries, pastor of the church, officiated. Nicholas Stahl of Lawrenceville, a classmate of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were S. H. Blackwell, John J. Moment, Albert S. Wrenn, and Charles Holbrook. The bride was given away by her brother, Alder H. Bartine.

Mr. Tyler was a member of the university football team in 1896, when Princeton won the championship from Yale, and, in the Summer of 1897, was a member of Old Nassau's victorious track team at the Olympian games in Athens. He was graduated an honor man in the class of '97. For three years he has been instructor in mathematics and athletics at Lawrenceville, and he will hold a similar position in the Haverford (Penn.) Grammar School this Fall. The couple left to-night on a two weeks' trip to the Pan-American Exposition.

Wheat—Ayer.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The marriage of Miss Alice Biddle, second daughter of F. W. Ayer, President of the Merchants' National Bank of Philadelphia, and Hardin Wheat of Minneapolis, took place this afternoon at The Elms, the Summer home of Mr. Ayer, at Meredith. The Rev. Dr. A. G. Lawson, of the North Baptist Church, Camden, N. J., officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Wheat started to-night for Minneapolis, where the bridegroom will engage in business.

Creevey—Ellsworth.

Dr. George Mason Creevey and Miss Lucy Morris Ellsworth, daughter of William Webster Ellsworth, were married yesterday at Esperanza Farm, New Hartford, Conn., the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge officiating. The bride's father is Secretary of the Century Company and a member of The Players, Grolier, and other clubs. The Ellsworth

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 223 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
BANKERS and BROKERS,
38 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
A daily market letter, giving outline of markets, quotations, free; also monthly table with prices, August.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
535 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
Broadway, Cor. Spring St.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:
You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest; owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this 30th day of August, 1901, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following twenty (20) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz.: numbers

122	324	788	1136	1738	2106	2453
184	349	970	1250	1858	2228	2649
270	476	1114	1673	1967	2374	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York on the first day of October, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.
I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 30th day of August, 1901.
FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned bonds, with coupons attached thereto, will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.
Dated New York, August 30th, 1901.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. F. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Raigley, Sec.

UNION TYPEWRITER
J. S. STANTON,
3 Broad Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Lost and Found.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RY. 6 PER cent. bond No. 3,245 was stolen from Ffoulke & Co., Washington. All persons are warned against negotiating this bond.
BLOOMER FFOULKE & CO.

Lost or Stolen—Bank book No. 112,165 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written indorsement on each and every of said bonds, is hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901, and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you, and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By G. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILE-RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. G. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder thereto named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Norfolk and Western Railway Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 10th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the Annual Report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, the approval of the action of the Directors in irrevocably terminating the right under the Company's First Consolidated Mortgage to issue Prior Lien bonds, the acceptance of the Act of Assembly of North Carolina, ratified February 18, 1901, and the acceptance of the Act of Assembly of Virginia, approved February 15, 1901, both relating to the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, and the consideration of the purchase by the Norfolk and Western Railway Company of all the railroad, property and franchises of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad Company.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, September 27th, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, October 14th, 1901.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.
Roanoke, Va., August 1st, 1901.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

The Chicago and Alton Railway Co.,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5, 1901.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 1st day of October next, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books for both the Common and Preferred stock will be closed at the close of business hours on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1901, and reopened on the day following the meeting or any adjournment thereof.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 9, and reopened on Friday, October 4.
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Dividends.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company,
New York, August 31, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. out of the surplus earnings of this Company, payable on October 1, 1901, to the holders of the first preferred stock of this Company of record at the close of business on September 14, 1901.

The transfer books of the first preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on September 14, 1901, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. October 2, 1901. Cheques will be mailed by the Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Assistant Secretary.

On and after October 1st, 1901, the voting trustees will be prepared to pay the above dividend to the holders of voting trust certificates for the first preferred stock of record at the close of business on September 14, 1901, at the office of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on presentation by them of their voting trust certificates for exchange for stock certificates.
J. KENNEDY TOD & CO., Agents of the Voting Trustees.

International Paper Company
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
14th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend.
August 28, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of **ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.** (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 1, 1901, to Preferred Stockholders of record of September 14, 1901.

Checks will be mailed.

Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at noon on the 14th day of September, 1901, and reopen Oct. 1, 1901.
E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock

The Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend (No. 10) of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 16th day of September, to Stockholders of Record on the 7th day of September.

The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, September 7th, at twelve o'clock M., and reopened September 16th.

Cheques will be mailed to registered holders.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
September 5, 1901.

Proposals.

The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1901.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company to the amount of $15,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1901, at the agency of the Company, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railroad Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company before three o'clock P. M. of Monday, September 30th, 1901.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES, Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, Opened Sept. 16, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

CHORUS GIRLS ON WALL STREET.

Visit There in Hacks to Sell Brokers Tickets to a Baseball Game.

Twelve chorus girls of the "Florodora" company invaded the Wall Street district in hacks yesterday, and attracted much attention as they visited some of the brokers' offices and the Cotton, Produce, and Stock Exchanges. They failed to gain an entrance to the floor of the Stock Exchange.

The grain brokers besieged the party in the Produce Exchange gallery until they learned that they were expected to buy tickets to a proposed baseball game between actors and newspaper artists for the endowment of a hospital bed. It is not known just how successful the expedition was.

The party comprised ex-President Rita Dean of the White Mice Association, Secretary Madge Lansing, Pearl Stilson, Estelle Franklin, Helen Irwin, Adah Carlisle, Inita Stanton, Maysie Follette, Daisy Lucas, Maude Thomas, Maud Harlow, and Ruby Reid.

Estimates for Park Maintenance.

The Park Board for Manhattan and Richmond, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens has made the following estimate of the cost of maintaining the park system for the coming year: The sum of $1,164,550 is asked for the parks of Manhattan and Richmond, of which $285,000 is for the Museum of Natural History, $25,000 for music, and $50,000 for the Aquarium. The sum of $526,580 is asked for the Borough of the Bronx, of which $92,500 is for the Zoological Gardens, $78,230 for the Botanical Gardens, and $12,400 for music. Brooklyn and Queens ask for $646,830, including $88,191 for the museum and $11,804 for music.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—A number of the local stocks were weak to-day, while others showed notable strength. The market was unsettled by a selling movement in Union Traction and Cambria Steel, while Philadelphia Company and United Gas Improvement were active and strong. Philadelphia Electric was weak, on a fear that an assessment might be made, following the purchase of the Kensington Electric Light Company; just before the close Philadelphia Electric stock dropped to 5⅞. Some pressure was directed against Consolidated Lake Superior, but after the stock went off ½, to 23½, it quickly recovered to 24. The list otherwise was stationary.

Money is firm on call at 4 per cent. On time rates are quoted at 4½ per cent. and upward. Commercial paper is firm at 4½ to 5 per cent. Considerable paper is being furnished by bankers to out-of-town customers, but city institutions are not parting with funds.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
140	Bell Telephone	72½	72½	72½
35	Cambria Iron	48½	48½	48½
5,142	Cambria Steel	27¼	26¾	26¾
100	Choctaw trust ctfs.	72	72	72
851	Cons. L. Superior	24	23½	23⅞
1	Cons. L. Superior pf.	72	72	72
250	Cons. Trac. of Pitts.	23	23	23
100	Danville Bessemer	¾	¾	¾
250	Diamond State Steel	3	3	3
12½	Diamond State Steel pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾
510	Electric Co. of Am.	7½	7⅞	7⅞
600	Erie	44⅝	44	44
5	Investment of Phila.	81	81	81
640	Lehigh Valley	36⅜	36	36⅜
110	Marsden Company	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
6	Minehill Company	61	61	61
20	National Asphalt	5½	5½	5½
28	National Asphalt pf.	10	10	10
6,392	Philadelphia Electric	6¼	5⅞	5⅞
50	Penn. Steel script	47	47	47
485	Palmetto Company	⅛	⅜	⅜
517	Pennsylvania	73 9-16	73	73
171	Philadelphia Traction	97¼	97⅛	97⅜
1,350	Philadelphia Company	51	50½	50½
8,400	Reading trust ctfs.	22 9-16	22 3-16	22 3-16
2,200	Read. 1st pf., tr. c.	38 13-16	38 9-16	38¾
1,835	Read. 2d pf., tr. ctfs.	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞
350	Susque. Iron & Steel	2	2	2
100	Southern Railway	38¼	38⅛	38¼
200	Tidewater Steel	6⅞	6¾	6¾
202	United Gas Imp.	117½	117	117½
3,820	United Tractions	25⅜	25⅛	25¼
1,020	U. S. Steel common	45½	45	45⅝
200	Warwick Iron & Steel	7	7	7

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 5	496,826
To date this year	203,975,799
Corresponding date last year	76,834,938

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 5	$1,450,500
To date this year	$729,298,420
Corresponding date last year	$725,586,420

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4¼@5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf.	½	Glucose Sugar	1
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Int. Pump	½
Am. Sugar	½	Mo. K. & T.	½
Cent. of N. J.	8	National Biscuit	⅞
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	National Biscuit pf.	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. G. W. deb.	1	Pacific Mail	⅞
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	Peoria & East.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Pullman Co.	⅝
C., C. & St. L.	⅝	U. S. Express	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½		
Evans. & T. H.	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1	Met. Street Railway	1¾
Am. Car & Fdy.	¾	Mexican Central	⅞
Am. Smelting	⅞	Mexican National	⅞
Am. Smelt. pf.	⅝	Mo. Pacific	1⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Tobacco	1	Norf. & West.	⅞
Am. Woolen	½	North. Amer.	2
Am. Woolen pf.	1	North. Pac. pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Rubber Goods	1½
At., T. & S. F.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
B'klyn R. T.	8⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1½	Southern Railway	⅞
Cent. Tobacco pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Del. & Hudson	1	Texas & Pacific	1⅜
Del., L. & W.	8	Union Pacific	⅞
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	Wabash pf.	1
Int. Power	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	¾	Wis. Central	⅞
Manhattan	¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & I. 5s.	1½	Col. F. & I. gen. 5s.	3
Ches. & O., R. & A. 2d con.	2	St. P., M. & M. con. 4½s	1

Bonds Declined.

Col.-Mid. 3-4s.	1½	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½
Den. & S. W. 1st.	1½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Up to within the last hour of trading yesterday the stock market moved irregularly, with prices now up, now down, depending solely upon the dealings of the professional operators in control of the market. In the last hour, however, prices developed a marked downward tendency under the leadership of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which broke nearly four points on the statement that a bond issue has been decided upon by the company, the amount of the issue in lieu of specific information being variously estimated at from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000. It can hardly be said, however, that the break in the Brooklyn issue was responsible for the general decline. Rather, the market seemed to be depressed because of the continuing fear that there may be a sudden rise in call money rates and that Saturday's bank statement may show a further material decrease in surplus reserves, this fear having fresh basis by reason of the fact that during the day the banks lost a considerable sum because of shipments to the interior, $500,000 having gone to Chicago, $200,000 to St. Louis, and $20,000 to New Orleans. And so it was that the professionals sold stocks short with great confidence until the close of business, being encouraged not only by what they claimed to be the unfavorable money situation but also by the absence of some certain support to the market which had been in evidence earlier in the week.

An announcement, shortly before the close of business, that the National City Bank had made arrangements to import $500,000 in gold was responsible for a feeble rally toward the close, though in the last moment of trading there was renewed selling when it developed that there was no foundation in fact for the statement.

Closing prices were near the lowest for the day and showed, among others, the following net declines:

Atchison, 1⅜; St. Paul, 1¼; Rock Island, 1¼; Lackawanna, 3; Delaware and Hudson, 1; Missouri Pacific, 1¾; St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred, 1; Wabash preferred, 1; Texas Pacific, 1⅜; Rubber Goods, 1½; Amalgamated Copper, 1; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 3⅝; Metropolitan, 1¾.

On the other hand there were a few specialties that moved contrary to the general list, notably Jersey Central, with a gain of 3 points; Big Four, which advanced 2⅜; Evansville and Terre Haute, whose gain was 2⅞, and Glucose Sugar, which at one time rose 4 points and closed with a net gain of 1. Expectation of an increased dividend on Big Four was responsible for its advance; the old story of "buying for control" was heard in explanation of the rise in Evansville, Illinois Central being mentioned as a probable purchaser; while in Glucose the talk was of favorable developments to be disclosed at the annual meeting to be held in Jersey City in a few days.

Trading was little more active than on the preceding day, less than 500,000 shares being dealt in. Greatest activity showed in Erie common, with total dealings of 70,000 shares; in the Steel stocks, the common being dealt in to the extent of 30,000 shares and the preferred of 21,000 shares; while Union Pacific, Atchison, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit were the only other stocks to cross the twenty-thousand mark. In Erie, which in the early dealings showed decided strength, selling up to within a fraction of the highest price on record, it was said that the buying was predicated solely on the splendid earnings of the company. Union Pacific held strong in the early trading on the statement that an official announcement in respect to the property was to be made later in the day, the security selling off when it was disclosed that there never had been any intention to make such an announcement at this time. The West sold the Atchisons, St. Paul, and the Grangers generally on fresh reports of corn crop damage, though St. Paul was specially affected in adverse manner by a report that the Directors had practically decided that there should be no increase in the dividend to be declared on Thursday next. Pool selling was again in evidence in Mexican National and Mexican Central. Standard Oil brokers were declared to be sellers of Amalgamated Copper; the steel stocks were well supported by inside interests, while there was some good independent buying because of the many signs pointing to the collapse of the strike; Sugar Trust stock was bid up on the shorts; the conflicting reports in respect to the control of Colorado Fuel—some declaring that the Steel Trust had obtained control of the property and others averring to the contrary—resulted in an irregular price movement for that security, with the close showing a fractional net gain. The decline in Rubber Goods common stock was of course due to the Directors deferring dividend action on the stock.

Notwithstanding the many direful predictions in regard to the money market, call rates at no time yesterday rose above 4 per cent., while most of the day's loans were made at 3½ per cent.

London was not much of a factor in the market, trading in not more than 20,000 shares, about evenly divided between purchases and sales.

BROOKLYN RAILWAY BONDS.

According to reports heard in Wall Street yesterday, coming from sources usually considered reliable, a bond issue is shortly to be announced by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the money to be devoted to improvements and betterments. As to what the total of the issue will be there seems to be much doubt, some statements having it that it will not exceed a $3,000,000 Treasury bond issue, while others have it that in addition to these Treasury bonds $7,000,000 more will be put out, making a total of $10,000,000. It is understood that the issue, whatever its amount, has been determined upon because of the recent poor showings made by the company—a decrease of $29,000 in net earnings in July being the latest—and a realization of the fact that much money will needs be expended in order to put the company in first-class operating condition.

No specific statement on the matter could be had yesterday, equivocal answers being returned in reply to questions as to the proposed issue. A Director of the company, however, said:

"Suppose we do issue bonds; what then? That, surely, is not a bear argument if we intend to put all the money into the property and improve it substantially. As a matter of fact, a great deal of money will have to be spent on the system in order to bring it up to a high class of operating efficiency. That is President Greatsinger's belief, and that is the belief of many of the Directors. For instance, we are to build a fine new power house, new cars, &c.

"Of course, some people may raid the stock and make it sell off temporarily, on the ground that a bond issue is not a bull factor, but it is one thing to sell the stock, another to get it back."

The Brooklyn stock was the weakest on the list yesterday, breaking nearly four points, and closing with a net loss of 3⅝ on dealings in 24,000 shares.

RUBBER GOODS DIVIDEND.

Wall Street was somewhat taken by surprise yesterday when, following a meeting of the Directors of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company at which the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock was declared, announcement was made that action on the common stock dividend had been deferred. It is understood the reason for the failure to act on the dividend at this time is because of a falling off in the company's business. A Director of the company is quoted as saying that action may be taken on it at the Directors' meeting in the first week of October. The dividends on the common stock were begun some time ago when the stock was dealt in on the curb and were 1 per cent. quarterly.

On the Stock Exchange the issue declined at one time nearly 2 points, to 29½, closing at 30, a net loss of 1¾ points on dealings in 2,200 shares. Yesterday's close compares with a high figure of 38¼ made for the stock on May 2 last.

WESTERN BANKS LENDING.

One of the interesting features of the money market yesterday was the appearance in the market of a number of Western banks as lenders on a considerable scale. Among them was the Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago, which put out $30,000 at 3¾ per cent.

Another feature was the taking of some large time loans from local banks by leading Stock Exchange houses, those desire apparently is to protect themselves in case of any temporary stringency in the call money market. The action of the Western banks, however, adds to the belief that there will be no such stringency, the opinion being that were rates to advance sharply here the advance would result in large offerings by Western institutions as well as by gold imports, thus automatically relieving the situation.

MORE GOOD RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Another batch of favorable railway statements was published yesterday. They included the following gross increases for the month of August: St. Louis and San Francisco, $205,240; Chesapeake and Ohio, $124,210; Missouri Pacific, $383,000; Southern Railway, $318,220; Louisville and Nashville, $255,430. For the fourth week of August Minneapolis and St. Louis reported an increase of $16,890, while for July Denver and Rio Grande reported a gain in net of $93,840.

MANHATTAN'S EARNINGS.

Wall Street read with interest yesterday the report of the Manhattan Railway Company for the year ended June 30, as filed in Albany. The report shows gross earnings of $9,416,887, an increase of $278,311, and net earnings of $4,163,658, a gain of $257,702. The figures follow:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	$9,416,887	$9,138,576	$278,311
Expenses	5,253,229	5,232,620	20,609
Net	4,163,658	3,905,956	257,702
Other income	836,383	831,325	5,058
Total net	5,000,041	4,737,281	262,760
Fixed charges	2,677,706	2,707,765	*30,059
Balance	2,322,335	2,029,516	292,819
Dividends	1,920,000	1,920,000	
Surplus	402,335	109,516	292,819
Previous surplus	4,703,937	4,594,421	109,516
Total surplus	5,106,272	4,703,937	402,335

*Decrease.

AUGUST BANK CLEARINGS.

August bank clearings are usually among the smallest of the year, and this year's totals, according to figures prepared by Bradstreet's, prove no exception to the rule. They are, in fact, smaller than in any month since November, 1900. On this subject Bradstreet's says:

The total clearings at 84 American cities aggregated $7,934,678,452, a decrease of 14 per cent. from July and of 38 per cent. from the record total made in May last, but a gain of 40 per cent. over August a year ago, of 15 per cent. over the same month of 1899, of 42.4 per cent. over 1898, and of 65 per cent. over August, 1897.

As for some time past, the Middle States group shows the heaviest gain for August, the increase over a year ago being 50.7 per cent. The gains in the Western and Southwestern groups are practically identical, 26.6 per cent. in each case, while the gains in New England, the Northwest, the South, and the Far West range from 13 to 17 per cent. Outside of the metropolis the gain for August is fully 21.2 per cent., over one-fifth, so that it will be seen the gain of 54 per cent. at New York does not by any means account for the entire increase shown in the country's clearings. An additionally interesting fact is that out of 86 cities, comparing with a year ago in August, only 6, 3 of them in the South, show decreases, and these declines, except in the case of Savannah, whose clearings a year ago were very large, are insignificant.

It is, of course, rather early to look for any record in the clearings of the effect of the check to business caused in the corn-growing States by the crop-scare news of late July and August; but it is to be noted that Kansas City shows a gain of only 11 per cent. in August over a year ago, against a gain of 55 per cent. in July, St. Louis' gain of 50 per cent. in August was cut down to 33 per cent. in July, but, on the other hand, Omaha's gain of only 5 per cent. in July was only cut to 3 per cent. in August. Touching the effect of the steel strike, however, it might be noted that Pittsburg's gain for August over a year ago is only 10 per cent., as against a gain of 34 per cent. in July, which may be taken to reflect some effects proceeding from the steel strike. The gain in San Francisco clearings for August is about 17 per cent., against a gain of 19 per cent. in July. While the gains in nearly all sections of the country in August were smaller than in July, the heaviest reduction in the percentage of gain was in the case of the Southwestern group, and the Northwest nearly held its own.

For the eight months of the year the clearings at 84 cities aggregate $60,933,013,021, a gain of 47.8 per cent. over last year of 30.2 per cent. over 1899, and of 80.4 per cent. over 1898, all of them good years for business. Lest it might be thought that stock speculation was entirely responsible for these gains, it might be added that outside of New York the gain in clearings over a year ago is fully 17 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £633,000, circulation increased £310,000, bullion decreased £323,537, other securities increased £61,000, other deposits decreased £940

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities was moderately active yesterday, but the net changes for the day were in most cases only fractional. There was a dearth of news regarding the issues dealt in, and interest in the trading lagged in the afternoon hours.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s were active at prices ranging from 69 to 68⅝, about $235,000 worth changing hands. The close was 68½.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES advanced fractionally, sales of about 1,000 shares being reported at from 77¼ to 77¾.

***

GENERAL CARRIAGE was dealt in at 1 to the extent of 600 shares, and was offered at 1⅛ at the close.

***

SEABOARD AIR LINE stocks were fractionally lower on small transactions, the common closing at 28¼ and the preferred at 51½. About $20,000 of the 4s were sold at 83¾.

***

DETROIT SOUTHERN common sold at 14¼, and 500 shares of the preferred were traded in at 41.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 5. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 4. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24¾	25	24¾	24⅞
American Can pf	74¾	75¼	75	75
American Chicle	85	89	85	89
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	83
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	6½	5½	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	34	35	34	35
American Malt 4s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	29	31	28	31
*British Columbia Copper	13½	14½	13½	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	7	7¾	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33½	36	33½	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	20½	22½
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	5¾	6¼	5¾	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		26½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	68½	68¾	68⅝	69
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	14¼	15½	13¾	13⅞
Detroit Southern pf., w. i	40¾	41½	40	41
Detroit Southern 4s	84	88	84	85
Dominion Securities	77⅜	78	77½	77¾
Electric Boat	19		19	52
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	49½	52
Elec. Lead Reductions	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	8	12	8	12
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅓	3	⅓	3
General Carriage	1	1⅛	⅞	1
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101½	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	9½	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	42	44	42	44
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76½	77¼	76½	76¾
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	87	86	86½
Lorillard pf	118		118	
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26½		26½	
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	84	88	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	½	¾	½	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10¾	11	11	11½
Otis Elevator	33	34	33	33½
Otis Elevator pf	95	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	73	70	72½
Retsof		48	48	
Retsof bonds		78	51	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	101		100	101
Safety Car Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83¾	84	83¾	84
Ssaboard Air Line	28¼	28¾	28¾	29
Seaboard Air Line pf	51½	52	51¾	52
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	51½	52½	50	52½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	775	778	775	778
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	19	20½	18½	20
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	5½	6	5½	6
Tidewater Coal	6¼	7¼	6¼	7
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	68	70	65	70
Union Copper	5¼	5½	5⅝	5⅝
Union Typewriter	65	65½	65	65½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117	117	117	119
United R. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	91¼	92	51¾	52
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	31	30	31
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90	91¼	90	91
U. S. Reduction & Ref	41	42	41	42
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	61	60	61
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds		97		97
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C		38	38	40
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	40	38	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	18	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	112½	114	112½	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	245	242	245
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	31½	32½	31½	32½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Av. R. R	175		175	
Steinway, R.R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	62	70	62	70
29th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¾	117	116¾	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	22		22	
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105¾	106	105¾	106¾
Con. Gas of N. Y	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C. bds.)	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108½	108	108¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55½	56¾
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	80¼	88¼	80¼	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96¼	97
Hoboken Ferry con 5s	92	93	92½	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Union Ferry	39	41	39½	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	97	95	97

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58½c. Mexican silver dollars at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .23, 1,000 Catalpa at .11, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.95, 3,400 Leadville at .00@.10, 500 Ophir at .85, 500 Savage at .07, and 500 Sierra Nevada at .17.

W. B. Keyser's Appointment.

W. B. Keyser, who was cashier of the National Bank of the Republic until its recent absorption by the First National Bank, has been appointed cashier of the Merchants' National bank.

Application for Listing.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange Governors for the listing of $291,200 additional guarantee special stock of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 5, 1901.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	117⅝	118	9,221	Amalgamated Copper	119	119	117⅝	117⅝	−1
	30¼	30½	1,115	Am. Car & Found'g Co.	31	31	30¼	30¼	− ¾
	87	87¼	500	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	87⅜	87⅜	87	87	− ⅛
	31⅝	31¾	200	American Ice Co	31½	31½	31½	31½	− ⅛
	70	71	250	American Ice Co. pf	70	70	70	70	
	27	28	300	Am. Linseed Co	27	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
	63	64	1,000	Am. Linseed Co. pf	62½	64½	62¼	62¼	+ ⅞
	6¾	7¼	200	American Malting Co.	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	− ⅛
	27	29	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	
	50¼	50¾	7,230	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	51	51	50¾	50¾	−1
	100¼	101	510	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100½	100½	100	100	− ¾
	26⅛	26½	1,300	American Locomotive	26½	26½	26	26⅛	− ⅛
	88	88½	400	Am. Locomotive pf	87½	88¼	87½	88¼	+ ¾
	135⅛	135½	6,350	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	135⅜	136¾	135⅜	135⅝	+ ½
	124	125	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	125	125	125	125	
	98	100	240	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	99	99	99	99	+ ¼
			200	American Tel. & Tel	166	166	166	166	−1
	137¾	138¼	500	American Tobacco ctfs	138½	138	138	138	−1
	17	18	200	American Woolen	17	17	17	17	− ½
	78	80	100	American Woolen pf	79	79	79	79	−1
	46¼	46¾	2,200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	47	47	46½	46½	− ½
	77¾	77⅞	21,725	At., T. & S. F	79½	79½	77⅞	77⅞	−1⅝
	97⅝	97¾	2,300	At., T. & S. F. pf	97¾	98¼	97⅝	97⅝	− ⅛
	104	104½	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	104½	104¾	103⅝	104¾	
	93¼	94	350	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94⅛	94½	94	94	+ ⅛
	71⅝	73¾	24,550	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	75	75	71¼	71⅝	−3⅝
	114⅜	114¾	5,100	Canadian Pacific	114½	115½	114¼	114⅝	− ⅛
	164	167	500	Central R. R. of N. J	165	165	165	165	+3
	47	47¼	4,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47⅞	47	47⅞	+ ⅛
	39½	40	600	Chicago & Alton	40¼	40¼	40	40	− ⅛
	78	79	500	Chicago & Alton pf	79	79½	79	79½	+ ⅛
	128¼	130	500	Chicago & Eastern Ill	129	129⅞	129	129⅝	+ ⅛
	24½	24¾	20,475	Chicago Great West	24⅜	25⅜	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
	50	50¾	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	50½	50⅝	50½	50⅝	+ ⅛
	90	93	110	Chi. Gt. West. deb	91	91	91	91	+1
	40⅝	40½	4,730	Chi., Ind. & Louis	39½	40⅜	39½	40¼	+ ¼
	73	73½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ¼
	164⅜	165½	14,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	166¾	167	164¾	165	−1¼
	144½	145½	2,930	Chi., R. I. & Pac	146	147	145	145	−1¼
	22½	23	700	Chicago Term. Trans	22¾	23¼	22½	23	+ ¼
	42	43	2,000	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	42¾	43½	42¾	43½	+ ¼
	93¼	93⅜	4,000	C., C., C. & St. L	91	93¼	91	93¼	+2⅜
	102	102½	3,390	Colorado Fuel & Iron	103	104	102	102½	+ ½
	15½	15¼	1,050	Colorado Southern	15½	15½	15½	15¼	.....
	74⅝	75¼	600	Col. Southern 1st pf	56¾	56¾	56½	56¾	.....
	56	57	600	Col. Southern 2d pf	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	− ¼
	25¾	26½	1,100	Consolidated Gas	226	226	224½	225	.....
	118	118½	300	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	118½	119	118	118	−1½
	167½	168	700	Delaware & Hudson	168½	169	168	168	−1
	222	225	200	Del., Lack. & West	227	227	225	225	−3
	49	49⅛	6,450	Denver & Rio Grande	49⅝	50¾	49	49½	− ⅞
	96¼	96½	2,800	Denver & R. G. pf	96¼	97½	96¾	96⅞	+ ¼
	7⅝	8¼	10	Dist. Co. of Am	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
	20¾	21	1,400	Dul., S. S. & At	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
	20¾	21	2,200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	20¾	21	20	20¼	+ ⅛
	44	44¾	71,200	Erie	44	44¾	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
	58	58¼	8,825	Erie 1st pf	72	72⅝	71⅝	72	+ ⅛
	58	58¾	2,150	Erie 2d pf	58	59⅜	58	58⅜	+ ⅛
	60⅞	61	8,100	Evans. & T. H	58	61¼	58	60⅞	+2⅛
			100	Gas & El., Bergen Co	30	30	30	30	+1
	58½	58¾	1,650	Glucose Sugar Ref	62	58½	58½	58½	
			500	Great Northern pf	186	186	185	185	− ¼
	63¾	64	400	Hocking Valley	63½	63¾	63½	63¾	− ⅛
	76⅞	77	68	Hocking Valley pf	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	− ⅛
	146	146¾	1,310	Illinois Central	147	147	146⅜	146⅜	− ⅛
	97¼	97½	1,900	Internat. Power Co	97¾	97¾	97	97	+ ½
	44	45	1,400	International Pump	44¾	45¾	44¾	45	+ ½
	43¼	43½	100	Kansas City South. pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
	104⅝	104¾	3,000	Louisville & Nashville	105⅝	106⅜	104⅝	104⅝	− ⅛
	118	118¼	2,800	Manhattan Elevated	119	119¼	118¼	118¼	− ⅛
	166¾	167	1,600	Met. Street Railway	168½	168½	166¾	166¾	−1¼
	26	26½	1,900	Mexican Central	26½	26⅞	25¾	25¾	− ⅛
	17,110			Mexican National ctfs.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
	108	108	15	Minn. & St. Louis	108	108	108	108	
	115	115	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf	115	115	115	115	
	73¼	74	4,915	Mo., Kan. & Texas	74¼	74½	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
	30	30⅝	3,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	57	58⅜	57	57	+ ⅛
	106½	106¾	2,550	Missouri Pacific	107	107	104⅞	104⅞	−1⅝
	84¼	84½	15	Mobile & Ohio ctfs	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	
	44½	44¾	100	National Biscuit Co	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½	+ ½
	102½	102¾	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	90	102½	90	102½	
	88	90	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	90	90	90	90	+ ¼
	42¼	43	130	National Salt Co	42½	42½	42½	42½	
	77¼	77¾	27	Nat. Salt Co. pf	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	
	148	149	300	New York Air Brake	148	149⅝	148	149⅝	+2⅝
	155	155½	500	New York Central	155	155¼	154½	154½	+ ⅛
	41¼	41¾	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L		41¼	41	41	+ ⅛
	114	114¾	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	114	114	114	114	
	81	81¾	9,400	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	81	81¾	81	81¾	+ ⅛
	36⅜	36¾	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	36¼	36⅝	36	36¼	− ⅛
	56⅛	56¾	20,460	Norfolk & Western	56⅜	57⅝	56⅜	56¾	+ ⅛
	89⅞	90	200	Norfolk & West. pf	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	− ⅛
	100	100	300	North American	100	98	97¾	97¾	−2
	98	98	600	Northern Pacific pf	98	98	97¾	97¾	− ⅛
	10	10	100	Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	
	42	44	5,250	Pacific Mail	42	44	42	42⅝	+ ⅛
	143⅝	143¾	7,850	Pennsylvania R. R	146¾	147¼	145¾	146	+ ⅛
	112¼	112½	200	People's Gas, Chicago	112½	112¾	112¼	112¼	+ ⅛
	30½	30¾	200	Peoria & Eastern	30½	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
	209	209	200	Pullman Company	209	209	209	209	+ ⅛
	44¼	44¼	11,300	Reading	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¼	
	77⅞	77¾	2,100	Reading 1st pf	77½	78⅛	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
	56	56½	4,100	Reading 2d pf	56	56½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
	19	19⅛	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	19	19⅛	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
	73	73¼	200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	73	73¾	73	73⅛	+ ⅛
	31⅝	32	2,200	Rubber Goods	31⅝	32	30¾	30¾	−1⅛
	80	80	100	Rubber Goods pf	80	80	80	80	
	117⅞	118	800	St. L. & Adirondack	117⅞	118	117⅞	117⅞	
	47	47½	300	St. L. & San Fran	47½	47½	47	47	− ½
	71	71	1,350	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	71	71	70	70	−1
	32	32	300	St. Louis Southw	32	32	32	32	+ ¼
	62¼	62⅝	300	St. Louis Southw. pf	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62¼	
	31¼	31½	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	31½	31½	31¼	31½	− ¼
	59½	59⅝	11,050	Southern Pacific	59½	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	− ⅛
	33⅝	33⅝	7,610	Southern Railway	33⅝	33⅝	33	33	− ⅛
	88½	88½	700	Southern Railway pf	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	
	68	68¼	5,430	Tenn. Coal & Iron	68	68¼	66¾	66¾	−1⅝
	45	45¼	1,900	Texas Pacific	45	45¾	44¾	44¾	−1⅛
	105	105¼	1,300	Twin City R. T	105	105¼	104¾	104¾	− ¼
	101¼	101¾	32,600	Union Pacific	101¼	101⅞	99⅝	99⅝	− ¼
	89⅞	89¾	440	Union Pacific pf	89⅞	89⅞	89¼	89¼	− ⅛
	98⅞	100	100	United States Express	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+8¾
	45¼	45¾	32,800	United States Steel	45½	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	− ⅛
	95⅝	95⅝	21,170	U. S. Steel pf	95⅝	95⅝	95	95	
	13⅞	13⅞	425	United States Leather	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
	83⅛	83½	800	U. S. Leather pf	83⅛	83⅛	83	83	
	23	23¼	200	Wabash	23	23¼	23	23¼	− ⅛
	40⅞	41	3,860	Wabash pf	41⅞	41⅞	40⅞	40⅞	−1
	93⅜	93½	350	Western Union Tel	93⅜	93½	93⅜	93⅜	+ ⅛
	19	19	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	19	19	19	19	
	51	51½	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	51	51½	51	51	− ½
	23	23⅜	600	Wisconsin Central	23⅜	23⅜	23	23	− ⅛
	45⅞	45¾	300	Wisconsin Central pf	45⅞	45½	45⅞	45½	+ ⅛

Sales.....496,826

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week Aug.	$66,486	$55,389	$56,636
Month	200,483	172,484	170,301
From July 1	374,800	322,109	327,367
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,897	1,476	1,445
4th week Aug.	536,853	452,727	366,767
Month	1,488,396	1,364,178	1,105,299
From July 1	2,835,102	2,562,812	2,156,454
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	930
4th week Aug.	257,342	229,650	228,373
Month	734,778	619,662	578,650
From July 1	1,344,597	1,140,238	1,051,198
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
Month August	212,103	189,497	60,837
From July 1	416,025	359,299	328,829
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY SYSTEM—			
3d week Aug.	72,394	62,132	
4th week Aug.	106,114	107,062	
Month	323,070	293,990	
From Jan. 1	1,878,002	1,675,935	
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Aug.	9,984	11,492	13,173
Month	31,389	33,824	36,132
From July 1	61,735	59,116	66,793
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	168	167
4th week Aug.	46,279	45,833	52,443
Month	142,266	141,614	143,836
From July 1	265,488	251,091	258,979
ROCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
4th week Aug.	127,171	101,393	86,997
Month	449,144	393,400	335,562
From July 1	879,080	774,322	651,344
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	510	510	510
4th week Aug.	67,886	62,914	
From July 1	377,854	353,561	
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,261	3,183	2,988
4th week Aug.	811,630	721,245	806,079
Month	2,414,575	2,159,145	2,280,009
From July 1	4,726,965	4,212,806	4,456,229
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	943	643	508
4th week Aug.	104,110	87,217	90,082
Month	303,048	246,388	239,889
From July 1	660,449	497,682	480,049
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,480	2,222	2,197
4th week Aug.	490,614	404,401	400,510
Month	1,382,625	1,141,515	1,100,533
From July 1	2,637,670	2,086,474	1,972,546
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
4th week Aug.	1,238,000	1,033,000	1,043,000
Month	3,251,000	2,886,000	2,567,000
From Jan. 1	22,373,392	19,439,324	17,273,418
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Aug.	59,000	57,000	54,000
Month	161,000	147,000	133,000
From Jan. 1	907,599	888,161	773,662
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,708	1,659	1,385
4th week Aug.	329,739	268,340	240,934
Month	1,013,115	807,367	684,756
From July 1	1,974,706	1,496,322	1,242,884
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Ford Lots on Seventy-fifth Street, Near Fifth Avenue—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for the estate of John R. Ford the plot on the north side of Seventy-fifth Street, 165 feet east of Fifth Avenue. The buyers, William Hall's Sons, will erect thereon two modern fire-proof dwellings. This property has been held by the Ford family since 1868.

The same brokers have also sold for Mrs. R. M. Gillespie the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 49 East Fifty-third Street, 20 by 102.2.

Clifford N. Shurman has sold for the New York Investment and Improvement Company to Isaac H. Clothier the plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 100 by 100.

Charles E. Duross has sold for the Mutual Life Insurance Company to the Prudential Real Estate Corporation the five-story double flat, 247 West Sixty-first Street.

James J. Etchingham has sold for Thomas Cowman the five-story flat 123 East Sixtieth Street, 25 by 100.5; also, for Dr. E. L. M. Bristol, the four-story tenement, with store, 104 Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 58.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to M. B. Mead, for $10,500, the two-story brick and stone dwelling 32 Beck Street, 20 by 56, on lot 25 by 100.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for Louis Eickwort to Michael T. Ring 2,164 Hughes Avenue, a frame dwelling, on plot 30 by 178.

The plans of the Bank of the State of New York for erecting a new building at the corner of William Street and Exchange Place, of which announcement was made several months ago, have assumed definite form. The new structure will be twenty-one stories in height, and will cover a plot 40.11 by 113.11. Its cost is estimated at $550,000. Architect N. C. Mellen filed the plans at the Building Department yesterday.

J. S. Barnes will erect a six-story dwelling, costing $50,000, at 10 East Seventy-ninth Street from plans by Grosvenor Atterbury.

No sales at auction are scheduled for today at 111 Broadway.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,764 Third Avenue, west side, 50.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, plaintiffs, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company $15,000

933 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 84 feet west of Forest Avenue, 27 by 68.4, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 12,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Park Avenue, 65 by 98.9, six-story brick apartment house; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Samuel C. Boehm and others..... 153,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Butler Place, 150 feet north of Greene Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 81; Auguste Meyer of 830 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 1,512 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 29 and 31 Sullivan Street, for a five-story brick shop, 40 by 73.8; Peter Roberts of 33 and 35 Sullivan Street, owner and architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 10 East Seventy-ninth Street, for a six-story brick dwelling, 30 by 64.9; J. S. Barnes of 25 West Twenty-third Street, owner; Grosvenor Atterbury of 25 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Exchange Place and William Street, northeast corner, for a twenty-one-story brick office, 40.11 by 113.11; Bank of the State of New York, of 35 William Street, owner; N. C. Mellen of 27 West Thirtieth Street, architect; cost, $550,000.

Alterations.

No. 695 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick clubhouse; estate of Charles B. Gardner, Watertown, Mass., owner; Richard Rohl of 48 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 308 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; A. P. W. Kinnan of 320 West Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Alfred H. Taylor of 53 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 84 Cortlandt Street, to a five-story brick loft, with store; Ruth Livingston, Hyde Park, N. Y., owner; J. C. Westervelt of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 344 East Thirty-second Street, to a four-story brick tenement; John McGowan of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Sheridan Avenue, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $150.

Fourteenth Street and Avenue B, northwest corner, to a four-story brick car house; Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company of 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,018 Stebbins Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Frederick Beyer, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse of 631 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 1,523 and 1,525 First Avenue, to two four-story brick tenements, with stores; John Keenen, premises, owner; Samuel Mandell, premises, architect; cost, $50.

No. 157 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dr. E. L. Partridge of 19 Fifth Avenue, owner; Henry R. Marshall of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 331 and 333 Fourth Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements; Goelet estate of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owner; Von Beck Canfield of 177 Park Place, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $1,800.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, southwest corner, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; Schurtzlein Brothers, premises, owners; Ellison & Co. of 2,173 Seventh Avenue, architects; cost, $175.

No. 24 Grand Street, to a two-story and attic brick tenement; Peter Roberts of 33 and 35 Sullivan Street, owner and architect; cost, $375.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Thursday, Sept. 5.

AMSTERDAM AV, 302, w s, 323 ft n of 74th St, 21.9x166.1 to Broadway x 18.6x 190.6; Charles E. Moses to Marie E. Wilcoxson, ½ part, (mtg $18,000, R S $11)..... $1

AMSTERDAM AV, 302, w s, 323 ft n of 74th St, 21.9x166.1 to Broadway x 18.6x 190.6; Charles E. Moses to Marie E. Badeau and another, executors, &c., ½ part, (mtg $18,000, R S $11)..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 32.11 ft n of 74th St, 22x166.6 to e s of Broadway x 18.6x161.6; Marie E. Badeau and another, executors, &c., to William S. McGuire, ½ part, (R S $8.75)..... 20,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 32.11 ft n of 74th St, 22x166.6 to e s of Broadway x 18.6x161.6; Jacob Wilcoxson to William S. McGuire, ½ part, (mtg $18,000, R S $8.75)..... 20,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 32.11 ft n of 74th St, 22x166.6 to e s of Broadway x 18.6x161.6; William S. McGuire to Manhattan Island Corporation, (mtg $30,000, R S $3.75)..... 1

BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, w s, 170.9 ft s of 190th St, runs w 385.6x s 190.6x e 415.3 to w s of said road x n 111.10 to a bend in said road x still n 79.10; contains 1 and 798-1,000 acres; Joseph L. Greenbaum to Adolph Ellasberg, 1-6 part, (mtg 1-6 of $13,750, R S 75c)..... Nom.

CHAMBERS ST, 148, s s, 125.2 ft w of West Broadway, 25x77.4x24.10x77.8; Joseph Beck to James A. Campbell, (mtg $20,000, R S $11.25)..... 1

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, being n ½ of Plot 69, and s ½ of Plot 70, map of Matthew Gilks; Mary Duffy to Carrie F. Meagher, (mtg $2,000, R S 25 cents)..... 1

FULTON AV, 1,236, e s, 100 ft n of 168th St, 14.9x100, with all title to land in rear, 14.6x18c—xII; Henry A. Brann to Bridget Caflisch, (mtg $2,500, R S 50c). Nom.

GOERCK ST, 107, w s, 125.6 ft s of Stanton St, 25.10x100; Hani, wife of, and Moritz Feldman, to Isaac Beck, ½ part and all title, &c., (mtg $25,500, R S 25c)..... Nom.

JENNINGS ST, n e corner of Bristow St, 100x125; Martin Geiszler and wife to Charles Hohl, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

KELLY ST, n s, 253 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x153.6x28.9x157.9; Bridget Caflisch to Jennie Mark, (mtg $12,000, R S $1.50).. Nom.

LOT 69, map of Gleason property; George Mackenzie to William P. Sandford, all liens..... 1

LOT 70, map of Gleason property; Archibald T. Mackenzie to William P. Sandford, all liens..... 1

LOT 74, Block B, on amended map of the Mapes estate, West Farms; Frederick S. Leland to William Orr, (mtg $400).. 900

LUDLOW ST, 56, e s, 75 ft s of Grand St, 25x87.6; Albert Hochster to Bertha Kallman, (mtg $15,000, R S $6.25)..... Nom.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 134th St, 99.11x55; Davis Karp to Charles Adams, all liens..... 1

PIKE ST, 68, w s, 94.5 ft s of Monroe St, 25.4x62.5x25.6x61.5; Amalie Cohen to Kate Allman, (mtg $22,000, R S $2.25)..... 1

RIVERSIDE AV, e s, at centre line of block between 77th and 78th Sts, 27.10x irregular; Henry J. S. Hall to Alice R. Hall, (R S $40)..... 1

RUTGERS ST, 53, e s, 25x100; Max Cohen to Abraham Israel, (mtg $18,000, R S $3.25)..... 1

SEDGWICK AV, n w s, 98.1 ft n e of Perot St, 98x irregular; John E. Thrall to John Meyers, (R S $16.75)..... 36,000

SHERIFF ST, 78, e s, 81.9 ft n of Rivington St, 18.3x75; Levy Sobel to Louis H. Sheiber, (mtg $17,000, R S $1.75)..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 25x97; Ezekiel Fixman, referee, to William W. Caswell, (R S $11.75)..... 26,000

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 143d St, 199.8 ft n of 142d St, x125; Edward B. Amend to The Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, (mtg $38,000, R S $22.75) 86,000

WALTON AV, e s, 103 ft s of 176th St, 25.9x111.4x25x105.3; Archibald T. Mackenzie to William P. Sandford, all liens. 1

167TH AV, 2,070, n e corner of 107th St, 25.11x113; Henry Krakower to Esther A. Wheaton, (mtg $33,000)..... 1

2D AV, w s, 50 ft n of 7th St, 25x100; Ray Sokolski to Dora Sokolski, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

2D AV, w s, 50 ft n of 7th St, 25x100; Dora Sokolski to Charles T. French and another, executors, &c..... 1

87TH AV, s w corner of 149th St, 99.11x 125; Doris Karp to Louis Herzog..... 1

97TH AV, n e corner of 206th St, 199.10 to 207th St, x100; Louise S. Birkholz to Wesley Thorn, (R S $4.75)..... 100

107TH AV, n e corner 206th St, 99.11x100; Louise S. Birkholz to Mayer S. Auerbach, (R S $3.25)..... 1

17TH ST, 532, s s, 403.11 ft e of Avenue A, 24.1x92; Ellen A. Palmer to James J. Fleming, Jr., (mtg $9,000, R S 25 cents). 1

23D ST, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 22x78.6; Frank Spaeth and John Senger to Johann Steidel, (mtg $12,500, R S $2).... 20,000

23D ST, 244 and 246, s s, 462.6 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x98.9; Hitchcock Land Improvement Company to the Hitchcock Publishing Company..... 1,000

84TH ST, 108, s s, 109.9 ft w of 6th Av, 15.3x98.9; Frances C. Otis to Childs's Unique Dairy Company, (R S $46.25).... 95,000

45TH ST, s s, 268.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x 100.4; Stephen B. Brague to George W. Stetson, mtg $14,000, R S $8.25)..... 23,000

84TH ST, 317, n s, 183 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; James D. Matthew and another to John R. Ferrier, (mtg $20,000, R S $4)..... 1

84TH ST, 317, n s, 188 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; John R. Ferrier to Annie De Thummel-Clot, (mtg $20,000, R S $3.75)..... 1

85TH ST, 218, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Bertha Goldbacher to Charles Stoeppler, (mtg $16,000, R S $3.75)..... 26,000

96TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 125x100.8; George F. Johnson to Le Grand K. Pettet, (mtg $35,000, R S $21.25)..... 80,000

98TH ST, 148 and 150, s s, 310 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.11; John H. Oeters to Sara R. Krakower, (mtg $40,000)..... 1

99TH ST, 10, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Mary Sullivan to Mary M. A. Sullivan, (mtg $21,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

103D ST, 120, s s, 143 ft e of Park Av, 15.6x100.11; Minnie Hirsch to Adolph Hirsch, (mtg $5,500, R S $2)..... 100

109TH ST, s s, 195.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.11; Joseph and Philipa Daiker to Moses November, (mtg $7,500)..... 100

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; George E. Beaudet and wife to Abraham A. Voorhees, (mtg $94,000, R S $2)..... 336

112TH ST, 139, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 20.3x100.11; Charles F. Greenhall to Mary E. Kenney, (mtg $20,000, R S $2.25)..... 400

113TH ST, 66, s s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.10; Jennie Goldstein to Kate Aikman, (mtg $16,000, R S 75 cents).. 1

113TH ST, 66, s s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.10; Kate Aikman to Amalie Cohn, (mtg $16,000, R S 75 cents)..... 1

116TH ST, n s, 175 ft s of Morningside Av, 25x100.10; Catherine C. Scatchard, widow, &c., to the Batavia and New York Wood Working Company, (R S $4.50)..... 1

125TH ST, s s, 347.6 ft w of 5th Av, 62.6x 100.10; Max Weil to Wendolin J. Nauss, mtg $72,500, R S $35)..... 100

147TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 100; Frank D. Sturges, referee, to Henry Kroger, (mtg $10,000, R S 75 cents)..... 3,250

164TH ST, 461, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.9; Florence M. and Rosalie C. Bodine to Charles Gerber, 2-3 part, (R S $6.50)..... 15,167

164TH ST, 461, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Mordaunt H. Bodine to Charles Gerber, 1-3 part, (R S $2.75)..... 7,583

164TH ST, 461, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Alice M. Bodine, guardian, to Charles Gerber, all title..... 1

185TH ST, n s, 388.1 ft e of Broadway, 19.6x59.7x18.4x59.9; Emma J. Sommer to Frederick Voss..... 1

185TH ST, n s, 402.7 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 15.3x59.5x15.3x59.6; Frederick A. Reeve to Emma J. Sommer..... 1

185TH ST, n s, 402.7 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 15.8x59.5x15.3x59.6; Frederick Voss to Emma J. Sommer..... 1

185TH ST, n s, 402.7 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 15.3x59.5x15.3x59.6; David O'Connell to Emma J. Sommer..... 1

185TH ST, n s, 402.7 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 15.3x59.5x15.3x59.6; Emma J. Sommer to William Jeffery, (R S $3.25). 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, s w corner of Eldridge St; Abraham Goodman and another to Joseph Fishman, 5 years..... $1,800

BROOME ST, 156; Michael Cohen to Louis Ober, 3 years..... 3,236

BROOME ST, 51; Ferdinand Stern to Henry Bick, 3 years..... 1,750

GREENWICH ST, 535 to 539; Houston St, 298 and 300; Forbes J. Hennessy to Bartholomew F. Kenny, from July 1, 1897, to May 1, 1906..... 4,800

GREENWICH ST, 585; Bartholomew F. Kenny to Claus Oetjen, 4 8-12 years.. 1,800

HENRY ST, 23; Elias Senft and another to Rubin Randfsky and another, 3 years. 3,000

SOUTH ST, 240; Denis Mullins to William Dineen, 4 11-12 years..... 1,600

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 175; Margaret C. McCaffrey to William F. Woods, 5 years..... 900 to 1,200

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 124; Lucy P. Weeks to Thomas Moulds, 10 years..... 3,000

2D AV, 2,025 to 2,031; Mary L. Cassidy and others to Harris Taschman, 5 years. 7,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AIKMAN, Kate, to Amalie Cohn; Pike St, 68, installments, $500 semi-annually, 6 per cent..... $4,000

BLEIMAN, Asher, to Max Frankenheim; Greenwich St, 132, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 5,000

BOROWSKY, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 2d Av, 55, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 14,000

CAMPBELL, James A., to Joseph Beck; Chambers St, 148, prior mortgage $20,000, two mortgages, due Oct. 1, 1902, 6 per cent, each..... 2,500

CASWELL, William H., to American Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 24.10 ft n of 125th St, 3 years..... 20,000

CHANDLER, John W., and another to Sarah E. Chandler; 52d St, n s, 881 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 6,000

CHILDS'S UNIQUE DAIRY COMPANY to Frances C. Otis; 34th St, 108 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 75,000

CHILDS'S UNIQUE DAIRY COMPANY to Frances C. Otis; 34th St, 108 West, 1 year, 5 per cent..... 5,000

FERRIER, John R., to Annie De Thummel Cloh De Beauregard; 142d St, 579 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

FOERG, Joseph, to George Ehret; Lawrence St, 84, prior mortgage $12,500, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 4,000

GERBER, Charles, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 164th St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4 per cent. 10,500

GROSSMAN, Samuel, to Charles Thomsen; Avenue C, e s, 46.11 ft n of 8th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

HAVEMEYER, Emilie De L., to Henry B. Closson, Mason Av, w s, corner of 38th St, prior mortgage $210,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

HOHE, Charles, to Martin Geiszler; Jennings St, n e corner of Bristow St, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HORN, Matthias, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 25th St, 160 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 5,000

ISRAEL, Abraham, to Max Cohen; Rutgers St, 53, due April 16, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,000

JEFFERY, William, to Emma J. Sommer; 185th St, n s, 402.7 ft e of King's Bridge Road, old line, prior mortgage, 3 years..... 2,500

JEFFERY, William, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 185th St, n s, 402.7 ft e of King's Bridge Road, old line, 5 years..... 5,000

JOHNSEN, Kate, to Edward Haberstroh; Avenue A, w s, 51.9 ft n of 15th St, leasehold, four months, 6 per cent..... 1,000

KALLMAN, Bertha, to Albert Hochster; 56 Ludlow St, 5 years..... 20,000

KARP, Davis, to Edward Hermann; 134th St, n e corner of Madison Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,300

KRAKOWER, Sara R., to John H. Oeters; 98th St, 148 and 150 West, prior mortgage $40,000, due Dec. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 1,500

KRAM, Rosie, to Harris Weinstein; East Broadway, 207, leasehold due, 6 per cent. 2,000

LAWSON, Daniel D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Manhattan Av, n e corner 119th St, 1 year, 6 per cent... 125,000

McGUIRE, William S., to New York Security and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 32.4 ft n of 74th St, 1 year..... 80,000

NAUSS, Wendolin J., to Gertie Weil; 125th St, s s, 347.6 ft w of 5th Av, (prior mtg $72,500,) 2 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

O'CONNELL, Timothy L., to the Twelfth Ward Bank; 126th St, 504 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

OETERS, John H., to Bertha Barth; Bradhurst Av, s e corner of 145th St, prior mortgage $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

OETJEN, Claus, to F. Ballantine & Sons; Greenwich St, 585, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

PAUL B. PUGH & CO., a corporation, to Olive L. Phyfe; 33 West 84th St, 3 years..... 25,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to American Mortgage Company; 96th St, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 45,000

QUINN, Margaret, to Hannah Adler; Union Av, w s, 51 ft s of 150th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

REMER, Samuel, to Reuben Grunauer; 2d Av, 57, due December 16, 1901, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SCHLESINGER, Adolph, to Joshua Velleman; Chrystie St, w s, 48 ft s of Delancey St, leasehold, 5 years, 6 per cent. 20,000

SCHLESINGER, Adolph, to Henri Strasbourger; Chrystie St, w s, 48 ft s of Delancey St, leasehold, 5 years, 6 per cent. 14,000

SHEIBER, Louis H., to Lucy Sobel; Sheriff St, 78, prior mtg $17,000, installments, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,500

STEIELEL, Johann, to Frank Spaeth and another; 23d St, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av; due March 1, 1902; secures notes..... 7,500

STETSON, George W., to Stephens B. Brague; 45th St, s s, 266.8 ft w of 6th Av, due Dec. 20, 1902, 5 per cent..... 6,000

STOEPPLER, Charles, and wife to Henry T. Moller; 85th St, 218 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

SULLIVAN, Andrew C., to John L. Silleck; Water St, 82, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 1,000

TEN EICK, Mary E., and another to Joseph H. Bennett and others; 111th St, 87 East, 3 years..... 6,500

THORN, Wesley, to Louise S. Birkholz; 9th Av, s e corner of 206th St, 3 years.. 9,000

TREMPER, Margaret J., to John C. Hitchman; 177th St, s s, 300 ft w of Monroe St, prior mtg $3,000, due August, 1902, 6 per cent..... 500

VOORHEES, Abram A., to Max Freund; 109th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, two mortgages; due June 4, 1902, 6 per cent., aggregate..... 67,500

WEED, Hamilton M., to Joseph Hamershlag and another; Broadway, n e corner of 71st St, prior mortgage $725,000, due Feb. 23, 1902, 6 per cent..... 50,000

WOODALL, David L., to Sarah Mugford; Weeks Av, w s, 450 ft n of 174th St, 1 year..... 200

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to W. Irving Van Wart and another..... $18,127

CAMMANN, Henry J. and another, executors, to Isabella Cammann..... Nominal

EXENER, August, to Peter Doelger..... 11,000

JACOBS, Solomon, to Israel Levine..... Nominal

KATZMAN, John, to Moses Kinzler..... 3,000

LAURENCE, Fannie E., to Alexander P. W. Kinnan, trustee..... Nominal

MEYER, Henry, to Meyer Weil..... 8,000

PIGUERON, Williiam G., to Henry C. Pigueron..... 700

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Lambert Suydam..... 6,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Oswald N. Cammann as guardian..... 19,000

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 2 assignments..... 41,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to The Savings Bank of Utica..... 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to The National Savings Bank City of Albany, 2 assignments..... 17,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to The American Geographical Society of New York..... 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Atlantic Trust Company..... 40,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company, assigns 5 mortgages..... 450,000

TURNER, Herbert B., to Edward B. Amend..... 2,000

WENDT, Herman, to Charles Frey..... 600

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, extending from 140th to 141st St; David H. Spring against Samuel Quincy, owner and contractor..... $439

BASSFORD AV and 183d St, n e corner, 105x90; Owen Toher against Matilda Heincken, owner; Emil Heincken, contractor..... 609

FLETCHER ST, 6 and 8; George Alexander against Gillespie Brothers, owners; Robert C. Burnside and another, contractors..... 100

KING ST, 22 to 30; S. Di Pace & Brother against Leon Rosenblatt, owner and contractor; Mary Preusky, owner..... 336

LENOX AV AND 112TH ST, s e corner, 100.11x100; James & Ott Flanagan against Teichman & Potter Company, owners and contractors..... 400

MADISON AV, n e corner 134th St, 99.11x55; Charles F. Greenhall to Mary E. Kenney, (mtg $20,000, R S $2.25)..... 50

3D AV, 4,006 to 4,010; Joseph Costantino against John W. Redmond, owner; Ryan Brothers, contractors..... 314

3D AV, 4,006 to 4,010; Louis Rossi against John M. Redmond, owner and contractor; Martin J. Barron, contractor.. 47

8TH ST, 385 to 389 East; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Leopold Hellinger, owner; Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor..... 150

64TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 75x200 to 63d St x50; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Leopold Hellinger, owner; Morris Jacobson, owner and contractor.... 461

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Harry W. Bell against Richard Ryan, owner; Patrick J. Moffatt, owner and contractor..... 221

97TH ST, 251 to 255 West; Albert Biechner against Trinity Realty Company, owner; Christ C. Cavinalo, contractor.. 28

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 209.6x 100; John McGrath against Samuel Ginsberg, owner and contractor..... 174

117TH ST, 75 to 241 West; Morris Olitarsh against Morris Goldberg, owner and contractor..... 350

152d St and 8th Av, n e corner, 50x100; Lorimer Street Mill Company against John Farrell, owner; Charles Walker, owner and contractor..... 47

178TH ST and Daly Av, s e corner, 19.5x 80; Augustus E. Gent against Henry Burge, owner and contractor..... 800

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAP. UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

LINCOLN ST, w s, 100 ft s of Columbus Av, 75x100, Bronx; Herbert S. Ogden, as attorney, &c., with Frederick A. Lingsch..... 380

71ST ST and Broadway, n e corner; Joseph Hamerschlag and David C. Oppenheimer with Hamilton M. Weed.. 50,000

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Max Freund with Abram A. Voorhees..... 38,759

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

Satisfied mechanic's liens filed yesterday, Sept. 5.

MACDOUGAL ST, 112; Joseph Monblatt against A. De Maria and another, Dec. 26, 1900..... $242

MACDOUGAL ST, 112; Max Glazer against A. De Maria and another, Feb. 5, 1901..... 75

8TH ST, 316 East; Michael Bernstein against Bertha Wolkenberg, July 23, 1901, by bond..... 150

38TH ST 228 West; Fanny Kessler against Lucy Cushman, July 22, 1901.. 48

102D ST, 104 East; Max Sussman and another against Emma Rose, Aug. 21, 1901..... 133

121ST ST, 238 East; Hyman Rubin against Paul Ziglar and another, Aug. 1, 1901, by bond..... 200

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, w s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, 55x 100; Jessie E. Koewing against Le Grand R. Pettit and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. C. Shenstone.

UNION AV, 1,134 to 1,148; R. Louis Steiner Manufacturing Company against Katrina Masche and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillipi & Avery.

3D AV, 3,551; Solomon B. Kraus against Elwood Banfield and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Schiffer.

111TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Park Av, 33.4x100.11, and 111th St, s s, 155 ft e of Park Av, 33.4x 100.11; Excelsior Terra Cotta Company against Moses Piermont and another, (amended action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. C. Miller.

128TH ST, 137 West; John Cyriaeks and another against Lawrence Reynolds and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Mayer.

188TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x94.10; 183d St, s s, 154.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 25x74.11; Nathalie Av, n s, Lots 19 and 20, map of 16 villa sites, &c., Anthony estate, 24th Ward, and 14th St and 2d Av, n e corner, 105x114, Bronx; Richard Webber against Florence W. Kehoe and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Earley.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
No. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of last assessment for the present year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in the case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Surrogate Notices.

HANAU, JULIUS.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS HANAU, late of the County of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the law offices of Michael Furst, No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of February next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1901.

THEODORE OBERMEYER, Executor.

MICHAEL FURST, Attorney for Executor, 215 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn of the City of New York.

jy26-law6mF.

JORDAN, WALDO H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALDO H. JORDAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of March, 1901. GEORGE W. JORDAN, Executor. EDWARD A. SCOTT, Attorney for Executor, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.

Surrogate Notices.

MORA, JOAQUIN FRANCISCO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To DOLORES MARIA MORA, Pedro Luis Mora, Alvaro Joaquin Mora, Ernesto Jose Mora, Flora Maria Mora McManus, R. Menocal, a creditor; Craft C. Carroll, an alleged creditor, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOAQUIN FRANCISCO MORA, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WALTER L. McCORKLE, Attorney for Executor, 29 Wall Street, City and County of New York.

NEWCOMB, JOSEPHINE L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marguerite E. Henderson, Greenwood Cemetery, Alice Bowman, William Robertson, administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund in New Orleans, Louisiana; Henry K. Pomroy, as trustee of a trust created under the will of Warren Newcomb, deceased, in favor of his widow, Josephine Louise Newcomb, and Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon, individually and as persons claiming to be ancillary executors under the last will and testament of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, deceased; and to all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPHINE L. NEWCOMB, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Josephine L. Newcomb, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, intestate, should not be granted to William H. Henderson of New Orleans, Louisiana, a nephew of the decedent, and to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, in whose behalf application therefor has been made, and why the alleged ancillary letters testamentary under the will of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, granted to Joseph A. Hincks and Brandt V. B. Dixon on the 16th day of April, 1901, should not be revoked, and why the paper dated the 12th day of May, 1898, purporting to be the last will and testament of Josephine L. Newcomb, deceased, should not be decreed illegal and void as a testamentary paper, and why the petitioners should not have such other and further relief as may to the Court seem just.

And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GRAT

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"NEW YORK'S MOST

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR LEASE.

Two-story and basement brick factory, about 60 miles from New York, on Erie R. R.; building 40x90; plot 100x125, extending back to railroad; three minutes to station; new engine, 35 H. P.; new boiler, 70 H. P.; electric light, water, sewerage, &c.; no unions; plenty male and female help.

Address "Factory," 39 Union Sq., City.

City Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ANYONE DESIRING a new, up-to-date, finely furnished west side residence should examine the last unsold of my nine houses,

No. 318 WEST 107TH STREET

20 feet wide, 5-story American basement; 8 bathrooms and servants' stairs to 4th story; beautiful view of river and drive.

PRICE ONLY $38,000.

Three-quarters may remain at 4½%.

CHARLES BUEK, 109 W. 42d Street.

FOR SALE—NO. 64 FULTON ST.

A No. 1 nine-story fireproof business building, 24x75; fine store and good light lofts. Otis electric elevator and steam heat. Six per cent. net will be guaranteed if desired. Price, $115,000.

CHARLES BUEK,
109 WEST 42D ST.

14-ROOM QUEEN ANNE DWELLING.
First story stone, complete in appointments; parquet floors; plot ten city lots; stable lot extra.

BRONX PARK STATION.
Might lease for a term of years. Best school facilities, close to Ursuline Academy and St. John's College. Address

SONNEBORN, BEDFORD PARK, CITY.

CARNEGIE HILL.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension; A1 repair; 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

In the Eighties, near Riverside, modern twenty-foot, 4-story, butler's pantry extension dwelling. Built by one of the best builders. Can be bought at a reasonable figure.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

86th St., 130-132 West.—100-foot park restricted; underground station; 4-story, 20-foot; handsomest block on west side; under $40,000 each; would rent. J. Rhinelander Dillon, 111 Broadway, or premises.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly; 10 per cent. cash; price $375 up; near L extension; houses to order; 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in amounts to suit. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.
Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

40th St.—Two-story basement, 14 rooms; improvements; $3,200; $1,200 cash. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

This Is the Time!

Don't wait but inspect our lots in Jamaica before you buy elsewhere. We offer lots 25x100 right in the Heart of Jamaica; Water, Gas, Sewer, Electric Lights; macadamized streets; price $190 each; terms very easy. For further information address Store, 93 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open evenings till 8 P. M.

FOR SALE, FOUR COTTAGES.
From $2,200 to $2,800; small cash deposit required; rest on easy payments; improvements; near school and church; fine, healthy location; fare, 5 cents. Wm. Heimann, Greenpoint Av., Woodside, L. I.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements, paid; no assessments. Title insured. Easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments.
High—dry—healthful and reasonably restricted.
On Boulevard and trolley; near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St.; city improvements; titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Company, 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

"The George W. Bard Real Estate Co.," the only incorporated real estate company in Mount Vernon; full particulars of Mount Vernon real estate for sale or to let. Write or call Office, No. 3 So. 4th Av. Telephone, 113A. Open Monday.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

How Does This Strike You?

Lots in Jamaica, the all-year residential section of Greater New York; nearer City Hall than The Bronx and more healthful; 5c. carfare; lots 25x100; price $175; terms $5 down and $5 monthly; no interest or taxes the first year. This is a good investment, as the new East River Bridges and Tunnel and The Penn. R. R., who own the L. I. R. R., will soon make Jamaica the Terminal of all the branches, will make these lots more than double in value. For further information address HOUSE AND HOME CO., 202 East 23d St., N. Y., or 376 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$200 cash, $8 monthly, buys seven-room house, $1,650; Corona, L. I. J. George, 846 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey Property for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For sale in East Orange, near Grove St. Station, 40 minutes to City Hall, several new houses; all modern improvements; hard wood; open plumbing; tastefully decorated; prices from $5,000 to $10,000; terms easy. Apply Builder, 53 South Grove Street., East Orange.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$1,500 will buy a choice corner plot of 100x150, close to depot, stores, schools, &c., Hackensack, N. J., in splendid location; part cash, balance monthly, or discount given for all cash. Particulars F. B. Ross, 150 B'way, New York.

For Sale.—Montclair, N. J., 183 South Mountain Av. Modern thirteen-room house, all improvements; best residential street; sold at a sacrifice; easy terms. Particulars from George G. Bradley, 43 Cedar St., New York.

Real Estate in the Oranges.—Information obtained by communicating with Grover & Nevius, East Orange, N. J., (Grove St. Station.)

Real Estate Wanted.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WANTED.
PARTICULARS OF CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT FOR OUR FALL LISTS.
BUEK & CRAWFORD,
503 Fifth Avenue.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Real Estate for Exchange.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

62 West 65th St.—Handsomely furnished; seven rooms; bath; modern conveniences; hall service; $75 and $85. Janitor.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"DELIGHTFUL SUBURB."

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ONTEORA
IN THE
CATSKILLS.

Cottage sites within the limits of this exceptional summer colony can be purchased during September and early October at the office of The Onteora Land Co., Bear and Fox Inn, Onteora.

Reduced rates at Inn after August.

Address
J. C. WHEELER,
P. O., TANNERSVILLE,
GREENE CO., NEW YORK.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,800 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

For Sale.—Fine two hundred-acre farm; good buildings; spring water to house and barns; elevation 1,500. For particulars address Lyman Couch, East Canaan, Conn.

Brick Factory.—Nyack-on-Hudson, 42x125; 4 floors, 50 horse, steam heated, elevator, shafting, extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47, N. Y.

For Sale—Plot 65 acres, surrounding Underhill Homestead, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; frontage Central Park Av.; suitable for high-class subdivision; see owner on premises. T. B. Underhill.

In Wayne Co., Penn., on Delaware River, 62½ acres; orchard, house, barn, $2,300. Owner, 851 East 165th St., New York.

All country real estate our specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

To Let for Business Purposes.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Constable Building,

Fifth Ave.,
N. E. Cor. 18th St.

Ground floor and basement for rent, containing together about 30,000 square feet.

Will divide for offices or store purposes.

GEO. R. READ, Agent,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.
(8723)

No. 1 East 14th Street,

N. E. Cor. of 5th Avenue,

Floors for Rent.

Each containing about 4,000 square feet; fine light; passenger elevator, 14th St. entrance; freight elevator, 5th Avenue entrance.

GEO. R. READ, Agent,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.
(8725)

LOFT TO LET,

100x100, OR WILL DIVIDE.
8TH AVE., NEAR 125TH ST.,
over Station L, N. Y. Post Office.

PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125.
TELEPHONE—61 HARLEM.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A very light store, with skylights, 19 Beekman St., near Nassau; rent, $1,800. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Small office, well lighted, gas, steam heat, carpeted; $150 per year. 55 Liberty St., Room 48.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

We have to rent on 68th and 69th Sts., just east of 3d Av., a few three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing, handsomely decorated, modern in every way; rents, $800, $900, $1,000, and $1,100; caretakers in 218 East 68th St. and 224 East 69th St.; houses are pleasantly located in a block of private dwellings.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St. and 1,181 Third Av., near 68th St.

HANDSOME NEW HOUSE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 630 W. 147TH ST. 10 rooms and bath; beautiful private location; fine view of Hudson River; unexceptional neighborhood; $75 monthly.

A desirable three-story high-stoop dwelling to rent, 15th St., near 5th Ave.
Size, 25x50; suitable for private dwelling, milliner, dressmaker, or boarding house.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

77th St., 126 West.—Four-story brownstone, good order, rental $1,800. Frederick Zittel, Columbus Av. and 72d St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Private houses to let from $800 to $1,000 per year. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

TUXEDO,

Northeast Cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.—Suites 5 and 6 all light, large rooms; bath; elevator apartments; all other improvements; absolutely high class; rents, $420 and $480 per year. Superintendent on premises.

Investigate These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 360-366 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient to trolley and L elevator station; reference; $24.00-$27.00.

57th St., 401 West., corner 9th Av.—Nine rooms, with bath, all light; private hall; new plumbing; janitor on premises.

112th St., 137 West.—Single flat, 8 large, light rooms; latest improvements; lease to select families.

Lenox Av., 527.—Five elegant extra large light rooms, bath; choice location; rent $17.

Nice flat, newly decorated; five rooms, bathroom, private hall 1,342 3d Av.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

SAVE 25 PER CENT. ON YOUR RENT

by leasing an apartment from us. We represent investors exclusively who regulate the rents in these buildings in accordance with the actual real estate value and cost of the property.

If you lease an apartment offering the same accommodations in one of the modern buildings built and owned by a builder you will secure

ONE MONTH'S RENT FREE, BUT YOU WILL PAY 25 PER CENT. MORE RENT DURING THE YEAR.

If you are looking for comfortable quarters in well-planned houses, inspect the following new and superb buildings:

The Broadway.
230 W. 101st St., S. W. cor. Broadway. Seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements; elevator service day and night. $800 per annum.

St. James Court.
214 West 92d St., S. E. cor. Broadway. Seven rooms and bath; elevator service day and night. $900 to $1,000 per annum.

The Galathea.
51 West 106th St., N. W. cor. Manhattan Av. Five and six rooms and bath; elevator and electric light. Rents from $40 to $50.

These apartments can be leased from October 1st for one, two and three years, and seen at any time. Apply on premises or to

PAUL MAYER, Agent,
Tel. 297 Harlem. 211 West 116th St.

HELEN COURT & DOUGLAS

Overlooking Morningside Park.
N. E. Corner Morningside Av. and 115th St.
Just Completed and Now Open for Inspection.

RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.

This house has been built to insure light and air in every room. Every known improvement has been installed. Large inside court surrounds the apartments. Rooms are of exceptional size, some 20 feet square. Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day or evening.

VICTOR HUGO,

7TH AV. DRIVE, S. W. CORNER 114TH ST.

Four, five, six, eight and ten large rooms. Every improvement. Electric elevators, marble baths, telephone, mail chute.

Rents from $40 to $65.
Superintendents on premises at all houses week days and Sundays.

COLUMBIA ARMS,

Amsterdam Av., S. E. Cor. 118th St.

Just Completed and Open for Inspection. Highest Altitude and Most Beautiful Outlook for Miles Around. Overlooking Cathedral Parkway, Hudson River and the Palisades. Between Morningside and Riverside Parks. Finest Apartment House on Cathedral Heights. Contains Unique Room Arrangements and Combinations.

RENTS FROM $45 TO $75.

Superintendent on premises week days and Sundays, day and evening.

For further particulars apply at office,
164 St. Nicholas Ave.,
N. E. Cor. 118th St.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,

Manhattan Av., Bet 117th & 118th Sts.

HESPERUS and PARTHENON,

RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.

4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Av., cor. 98th Street.
6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath.
Every up-to-date improvement.
Rents $600 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or

DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 6 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to

GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST. NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.

Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.

Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

THE MISSES ELY'S
Boarding and Day School
Reopens Wednesday, September 25th.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,

257 WEST 93D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Elementary and High School, College Preparation.
EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } **Day School,** 35 Nassau St. **Evening School,** 9 West 18th St. **"Dwight Method" of Instruction.** LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Saint George's Hall, Summit, N. J.—A Home School for Boys. 11th year. Boarding and Day Pupils. Prepares for college or for business. Healthful location. Excellent library. Certificate admits to several leading Colleges. Athletic field. Catalogue. Address Hartman Naylor, Head Master, Summit, N. J.

A.—A.—KINGSCOURT.—A.—A.

Madison Av., corner 57th St.—Highest elevation on avenue, elegant, light corner apartments; elevator runs all night; electric lights; moderate rents; superior attendance.

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148 MADISON AVENUE.

Miss ROBERTS, (successor to Miss Walker.) School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 2d. Classes for boys. College preparation. Resident students. Miss BARTLETT, Vice Principal.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook R. R. 63d year. Co-educational. Healthful location. Home comforts. 17 experienced teachers. Catalogue free. Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., LL. D., President.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

Bright Hall. Home School for Girls under fifteen years. Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour New York. Mrs. Salisbury, Prin.

Bargain—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS.
KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.
53 WEST 45TH STREET.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th St., private tutor for all colleges; eighteen years' experience.

College Preparatory School for Girls.
MRS. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Principal.
Primary classes and kindergarten, 44 W. 68th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.

Perfect in every detail, and built under the personal supervision of the owner.

Ready for occupancy October 1st.

Booklets are ready and may be had of the Superintendent on premises or through any broker.

David Rothschild,
Owner and Builder.

THE GAINSBORO,

S.W. Cor. 120th St. & 5th Ave.

Mount Morris Park South.

Apartments of { **4 ROOMS AND BATH** / **5 ROOMS AND BATH** / **6 ROOMS AND BATH** / **7 ROOMS AND BATH** } All large rooms.

RENTS FROM $400.00 TO $800.00 PER ANNUM.

Built on the new exterior court system, thus obviating all enclosed inside shafts and assuring at all times an abundance of light and air. Centrally located, being within one block of all electric car lines, and within five minutes' walk of the Third, Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated, or the 125th Street Station of the New York Central Railroad.

All modern conveniences, including electric light, 2 electric elevators running day and night, reception room, hall room, catering kitchen, telephones, steam dryers, etc., etc. Also a completely equipped fire apparatus on each floor.

J. FLEISCHMANN & SONS, Owners and Builders, 1490 Fifth Avenue.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,

306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES,
READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.

Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $840 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. **JACOB AXELROD,** Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

MOHONK & MINNEWASKA.

7, 8, 9 and 10 rooms;
STRICTLY FIREPROOF;
UP TO DATE APARTMENTS.
Superintendent on the premises
2 West 88th st.

THE JEROME,

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or

HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
249 West 116th Street.

THE ELIZABETH

SOUTHWEST COR. 105TH ST. & BROADWAY. Apartments of seven and eight large, light rooms on third, fifth, and sixth floors; elevator, steam heat, and every known convenience; rent reasonable; concessions made to parties now renting. Apply superintendent.

BACHELOR APARTMENT TO LET of two rooms and bath; rent $1,000.

American Safe Deposit Building,
501 5TH AV., COR. 42D ST.
Elevator runs all night.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

THE PENDLETON.
253 E. 68th St., cor. Second Av.
Absolutely fireproof apartments of five and six large rooms; all improvements. Rents $30 to $35.

Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 Third Av., near 68th St.

---

167 TO 173 WEST 81ST ST.

7 rooms and bath; all light; rents, $50 to $70. Premises on
F. R. Wood & Co., Orleans, 80th & Columbus Av.

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21st St., 149 West.—Back parlor, second story double room; all conveniences; single rooms; good table.

23d St., 424 West.—New England l

O'NEILL'S CASE ADJOURNED

Trial of Policeman Who Defied Devery Set for Next Monday.

Carrie Nation Pleased With Trials of Offending Policemen—Thinks That Devery Is an Angel.

The case of Policeman Edward O'Neill, who is to be put on trial for insubordination in defying Deputy Commissioner Devery after the latter had fined him thirty days' pay in the trial room at Headquarters a week ago, when the accused officer openly charged that he had been transferred and hounded because he would not submit to pay to policemen higher in authority money to keep his post, came up yesterday morning before Second Deputy Commissioner York. At the request of Henry De Forest Baldwin, counsel for the accused policeman, the case was adjourned until Monday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

The fact that the now celebrated case was coming up at yesterday's police trials caused a crowd to gather in the little courtroom at Headquarters. Though the regular Thursday trials preceded the O'Neill case, O'Neill was on hand at 9:30 o'clock in a new uniform, and stood about, nervously mopping his face with his handkerchief. He sat down once, and Carrie Nation plumped herself down beside him and began a conversation, but the accused officer was in no mood for this sort of thing, and quickly found another seat.

There was not a long list of regular cases, and Devery, being in a good humor, got along through them with dispatch. Deputy Commissioner York arrived about 11 o'clock, and almost as soon as he entered the room Devery gave up the judge's chair to him and the case of O'Neill was called. The accused man was accompanied to the bar by his counsel, who as soon as he had been officially recognized by Mr. York said:

"I am forced to ask for an adjournment, for the reason that up to this time I have been unable to see the stenographer's minutes of last Thursday bearing on the trial of O'Neill, and without these I have been unable to prepare myself—"

"Oh, you needn't go into any argument about it," said Mr. York, shortly. "You are entitled to an adjournment and you can get it. There's no explanation necessary."

"I will say here," smilingly went on the lawyer, "that when the case comes up I will make a motion objecting to this case being tried before your Honor. I consider the case peculiarly a personal controversy between the First Deputy Commissioner and the accused, and you, being the Second Deputy—"

"Well, what of it?" inquired Mr. York, bristling up.

"Well, your Honor being the Second Deputy, are practically subordinate to the First Deputy, and—"

"That's not so," retorted the Second Deputy, now with a decided show of anger. "If that's the objection you want to raise, I'll give you the benefit of an exception by overruling it right now."

"What I mean," said the lawyer, "is that—"

"Oh, this case will be tried the same as any other police case. You are recognized as the attorney for the accused, but your objections are simply trivial—"

Deputy Commissioner Devery had pushed himself up beside the lawyer, and interrupted here:

"You have conceded an adjournment," he said to his brother official. "Now, what we are here for to know is how long?"

"How long?" inquired Mr. York, turning to the lawyer.

"Well," said the latter, "two weeks—"

"Oh, no," said the First Deputy.

"Oh, no, no," said the Second Deputy. "This case must be tried next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. That's all."

Meanwhile during the regular trials Mr. Devery had been unusually lenient. He beamed upon the alleged offenders and witnesses alike, and was prodigal of fatherly advice. He even found graceful excuses for several accused men and imposed only two fines.

This may or may not have been due to the benign influence of Carrie Nation, who by his invitation sat by his side and applauded his wisdom in low tones. The saloon smasher had come early with her little hatchet in a handbag and gradually edged her way up forward until she fell within the vision of the Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Devery bowed to her and she beamed upon him with a motherly smile; then he invited her to a seat beside him. The crowd laughed and the Deputy Commissioner rapped sternly for order.

"A nice day, lady," he said with Chesterfieldian grace. Mrs. Nation bowed airily. A few moments later Devery dismissed a case and Mrs. Nation asked sternly why he did so. Devery explained at some length through the corner of his lips.

"You have to be careful lest you do more harm than good," said the smasher questioningly. At that moment some one took a snap shot of the pair.

"You musn't feel bad," said Devery archly, "if the reporters take a snap shot of you and me together."

"Law, me, no," said Mrs. Nation digging him in the ribs coquettishly.

At the close of the trials the Deputy Commissioner extended his hand to the smasher and said gallantly:

"Good-bye, I'm awful glad you kept so nice and quiet. You was real sweet."

"I didn't see any reason for raising a disturbance," replied Mrs. Nation modestly.

"So far I've seen nothing wrong with the man," said Mrs. Nation later when asked what she thought of the Deputy Commissioner. "He certainly treated me a great deal better than that Commissioner Murphy. He's an angel beside Murphy, although it would take a stouter pair of wings to waft him to heaven than Murphy would need."

MR. MURPHY ON THE RAID.

Commissioner Sees Nothing Unusual in the Finding of Police Headquarters Telephone Number in Poolroom.

Police Commissioner Murphy, when seen yesterday, refused to discuss at any length the raid made on Wednesday evening in the poolroom and gambling house at 29 West Thirty-fourth Street, which is in Capt. Flood's precinct. When asked if he attached any significance to the fact that the Police Headquarters telephone number was found on a card in the poolroom, he replied: "Why, the telephone number of Police Headquarters is as common as air. Anybody can have that. There were some other telephone numbers on the same card."

Capt. Flood, it will be remembered, was at Headquarters for three hours on Wednesday. He was in the Commissioner's office for a long time, and people who got a glance into the room while the conference was going on said that the Commissioner was speaking in deadly earnest, and using some mighty plain words. Later the Captain went in with three typewritten pages that looked like a report on something.

When the Commissioner was asked yesterday what this report was he said that District Attorney Philbin had made some allegations about a saloon in Capt. Flood's precinct, and that this was a report on the matter. He declared that the Captain was not under examination.

CAPT. FLOOD'S ARREST DELAYED.

Until His Daughter Has Been Operated On Warrant Will Not Be Served.

Capt. John F. Flood of the Tenderloin station will not be arrested upon a charge of neglect of duty until after an operation is performed on his daughter, who is now ill in an up-town hospital. Justice Jerome held no session of his judicial inquiry yesterday. Beyond confirming the above statement as to Flood the Justice had nothing to say.

Samuel O'Keefe, Ernest Morgan, Thomas Walsh, Michael Fox, and James Smith, the prisoners captured in the raid on "Honest John" Kelly's Amsterdam Club, at 29 West Thirty-fourth Street, Wednesday, were arraigned before Justice Jerome in Special Sessions during the afternoon. Stephen J. O'Hare, their counsel, requested an adjournment until the 10th. This was granted. Bail was fixed at $2,500. This was given.

After the hearing Justice Jerome examined Patrolman Moran of Newtown for some time. Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst Society and Assistant District Attorney Garvan were also present.

Moran is the policeman who appeared before the Lexow committee and gave important information. He also appeared before the Mazet committee. Justice Jerome requested him to come before him. Moran, the Justice said later, had nothing to tell and was well satisfied at his present precinct. It was rumored that Moran had been called to substantiate statements regarding transfers made by Patrolman O'Neill.

Justice Jerome had his telephone, which he claimed had been tampered with so that persons up stairs could hear what was said, fixed during the day so that this in future would be impossible.

CALLAN CASE TO BE REOPENED.

Col. Murphy Will Rehear the Charges Against the Policeman Who Clubbed Capt. O'Rourke.

Commissioner Murphy yesterday morning said that he will review the decision of Deputy Commissioner York in the case of Capt. M. F. O'Rourke of the Spanish War Veterans, who was clubbed by Policeman Callan of the Grand Avenue Station, Brooklyn. Mr. York dismissed the charge against Callan. O'Rourke was for a long time in the hospital. Capt. O'Rourke, with his counsel, Hugh Wintner, and Capt. Clinton P. Hamilton, Gen. W. H. Hubbell, and W. F. Gill, called upon Commissioner Murphy. After they had talked with the Commissioner and complained of the treatment Deputy Commissioner York gave them, the Commissioner said that they should make out a brief showing the points in the testimony and submit it to him, and that he would give it his exhaustive consideration.

"I will regard Mr. York's report merely as a referee's report," said the Commissioner, although it is said that he has already approved Mr. York's decision.

The committee said that Col. Murphy was very kind to them, telling them that any man who carried a musket for his country, and even a dog who would fight for his country, would get a hearing from him. He told them he thought the case was one for the criminal court, and said that he wondered that they had not taken the case into court before. He asked them why they had not come to him earlier so that he could have taken personal charge of the case.

"WARDMAN" GLENNON'S MOTION.

With Other Indicted Policemen He Will Ask for a Change of Venue.

Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway, counsel for "Wardman" Glennon, Sergt. Shells, and Patrolman Dwyer, indicted for neglect of duty, yesterday served District Attorney Philbin with notice of a motion for a transfer of the cases of the accused policemen to the Supreme Court of some other county.

Glennon makes the affidavit upon which the motion is based. His affidavit is identical with that of Capt. Diamond's in a recent similar motion. Glennon declares that, owing to the present anti-vice movements, the community is in such a state of mind that no person eligible to do jury duty could be selected as a juryman without entertaining in the beginning an opinion adverse to him.

He reviews, as did Capt. Diamond, the various reform movements from the time of Dr. Parkhurst and the Lexow committee. The counsel for this latter committee, he declares, is now Recorder. The Bissert trial is reviewed, and the criticisms of Justice Hooker for granting a temporary stay are cited. Attached to the papers are many columns of newspaper clippings relating to the reform movements. Argument on the change of venue will be heard by Justice Dugro in the Supreme Court on the 12th inst.

Woman Who Detained Girl Indicted.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment against Cora Bradford, who conducted a disorderly house in Forty-sixth Street, and who, it is alleged, held as a prisoner in that house seventeen-year-old Mattie Gibson of Reading, Penn. The woman is charged with abduction. Emma Gibson, the mother of the girl, was the principal witness against the woman. She testified that her daughter was but seventeen years old. The indictment was returned to Judge Foster, who fixed bail for the woman at $3,500. The Bradford woman is now in the Tombs in default of bail.

MR. WHITEHEAD ESCAPES JAIL.

Commitment Revoked As He Appeals from Order to Pay Alimony.

Lydell Whitehead, President of the Whitehead Construction Company, was in court again yesterday. On the previous day he was directed to pay to his wife $25 a week for her support, and twenty-four hours was given him in which to furnish bond that he would do so. But when brought before Magistrate Hogan he refused to put up the security, whereupon the Magistrate ordered him committed for six months to prison.

The commitment, however, was rescinded after Mr. Whitehead's counsel had stated that his client intended to appeal and was afraid to file a bond in a Police Court on the ground that such a guarantee on his part would jeopardize his rights. Magistrate Hogan allowed the prisoner to remain in the custody of Police Sergeant Lane of the West Side Court Squad until the notice of appeal could be filed and an order for the release of Mr. Whitehead on bail could be secured.

Before the prisoner left the court he said that he would take the case up to the court of last resort, and would willingly spend a million dollars rather than pay his wife a cent. No motion in the case was made in General Sessions during the day.

Last Winter Mr. Whitehead brought an action against his wife for divorce. The verdict was in his favor. Later, during June, she in turn began a suit for separation. At the end of this a motion was made before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for counsel fees and alimony for her. Mr. Whitehead's counsel objected, submitting an affidavit signed by him. In this it was stated that after his unsuccessful suit he had offered to give to his wife all the comforts of home, and that, as she had not accepted the offer, he ought not now to be forced to pay her alimony. The Justice, after a day's deliberation, ordered the payment of counsel fees to the amount of $100, with no allimony. The order for the $25 a week was of more recent date.

ALLEGED SANDBAGGERS HELD.

Brighton Beach Stablemen Accused of Assaulting Michael McElroy.

In the Coney Island Police Court yesterday Henry Ellis, twenty-two years old; Martin Hogan, thirty-three years old; James Lambley, twenty-eight years old; Patrick Kelly, twenty-six years old, and Thomas Murray, twenty-eight years old, all trainers or stable boys at the Brighton Beach race track stables, were held in $500 bail each on a charge of being implicated in the sandbagging and robbing of Michael McElroy, a Brooklyn undertaker, just outside of the race track ten days ago. Their victim, in the Emergency Hospital at Coney Island, is still unconscious much of the time. His right side is paralyzed and the doctors have said more than once that his death would be but a matter of hours.

The prisoners are said to have confessed their guilt to Capt. Bedell of the Sheepshead Bay station.

FRANK T. BULLEN HERE.

English Author Deprecates the "Quick Lunch" Habit of Americans.

Frank T. Bullen, an English writer, author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot," "With Christ at Sea," and the "Log of a Sea Waif," arrived yesterday at the Everett House from New Bedford. He has been gathering material for a whaling romance, and to-day will go to the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo. Mr. Bullen began newspaper work four years ago. Previous to that for fifteen years he had been a sailor.

"I have filled every place on a ship, from cabin-boy to chief officer," said Mr. Bullen, "and my experience and hardships in that time ought to offset any apprenticeship in journalism."

Asked what he thought of America, Mr. Bullen answered: "Nothing is too big for journalism. There are four things I want to say about America. And they are these: First, the streets in the American cities are very bad; second, I want to remark upon the great number of old young men; third, I can't understand why in a country where everything is a big rush the business man will go into a restaurant and wait from fifteen to thirty minutes for a lunch or and then bolt it in six minutes, and, fourthly, the bracing air."

Mr. Bullen will sail from Boston on Sept. 11 on a Dominion Line steamer for London.

Died While Dictating.

Henry J. Mallon, twenty-five years old, a clerk employed by the New York Telephone Company, died of heart disease yesterday while dictating a daily report to a stenographer.

PARK ELEPHANT POLISHED

Got His Annual Bath, but the Wrong Oil Was Used on Him.

As a Result Tom, at the Menagerie, Shines Like a Highly Blackened Shoe.

Big elephant Tom of the Central Park Menagerie was disappointed greatly yesterday with his annual bath, for a dealer substituted another kind of oil for the neatsfoot usually rubbed into his thick skin after the bath. The elephants always seem to regard this as the most enjoyable part of the whole function. It takes a good part of a day for Keepers Snider and Shannon to give Tom and his consort Jule their baths. They are scrubbed thoroughly first with green soap and hot water applied with brushes. Then they are dried with big sponges and the oil is rubbed in thoroughly to keep their hides from cracking.

The elephants enjoy their baths hugely, and Tom, who was to be first operated upon, trumpeted his delight when he saw the keepers coming with pails of steaming water and armfuls of soap and sponges and brushes. The accumulated dirt of a twelvemonth was washed away gradually, and then the oiling began. The first oil used was some that had been in stock, but of which there was hardly enough to half saturate the great hide of Tom. The animal wagged his tail to show his pleasure, and his eyes half closed in dreamy bliss.

But the oil was soon used up, and the men began with the new supply, of which they had several gallons, for it takes a good deal of the fluid to thoroughly treat the entire surface of two big elephants. They noticed a difference in the quality when they started, but kept right on thinking it would answer as well, but when it began to dry a little they were sorry, for Tom's hindquarters began to shine with prismatic colors and wherever the fluid had touched his skin shone like a freshly polished shoe.

It produced an itching, too, as it dried, and the expression of pleasure disappeared from Tom's eyes, and he began to frantically rub himself against the bars of the cage and to look as reproachfully as it was possible for him to do with his little expressive eyes at the men who had brought him to such misery.

Many of the spectators laughed at Tom's plight, while Jule began to trumpet at him and wag her little tail, which, Mr. Snider says, are two of the ways in which an elephant expresses mirth or derision. Other oil will be procured before Jule gets her bath.

NOT YELLOW FEVER VICTIMS?

Dr. Caldas Contends that Persons in Cuba Who Died After Being Bitten by Mosquitos Showed No Trace of That Disease.

Dr. P. Caldas, a Brazilian physician, who has invented a serum which, he asserts, is a cure for yellow fever, reached this city yesterday from Cuba and inveighed angrily against the United States authorities at Havana, declaring that when he went to the island he was told that he could treat four persons bitten by infected mosquitos, but that later the arrangement was changed, so that he was able to treat only one. Published reports that his method had failed have been widely circulated in this country. Pauline Alonzo, a patient whom he "immunized" with his serum, was bitten by the same mosquitos which caused the death of Miss Maas and others, but Dr. Caldas declares the mosquitos did not carry yellow fever to the victims, but a putrid infection which caused their deaths. His patient sickened as did the others, but recovered.

"The theory that mosquitos are the only transmitting medium of yellow fever is a scientific brag," he said at the Brazilian Consulate, "as it is not based on any fact proved by experience; so much so that the doctors who invented such a theory, among whom are Guiteras and Agramonte, have not, however plentiful their researches have been, found in the blood of their yellow fever experimental patients or in the mosquitos, which they claim are infected, the micro-organism productive of the yellow fever.

"The microscopical examinations have revealed nothing, absolutely nothing, not only direct from mosquito but from the culture of the same in different ways."

Dr. Caldas arrived on Wednesday on the Ward liner Mexico, but was held over night at quarantine. Dr. Caldas has been ordered home by his Government and will conduct a series of experiments upon reaching Rio de Janeiro. He will sail to-day on the steamship Buffon from Brooklyn.

INCENDIARIES AFTER FIRE CHIEF.

Make Three Attempts to Burn His House in Jersey City.

Two attempts were made last night to burn a three-story frame house at 54 Ferry Street, Jersey City, owned by John Conway, Chief of the Fire Department.

The house is occupied by three families. One of the tenants at 6 o'clock found some oil-soaked waste burning in the cellar. Kerosene had been poured on all the stairs from the cellar to the top of the house. The fire was extinguished, but an hour later more paper was found burning in another part of the cellar. This also was extinguished.

An attempt was made to fire the same house in March last.

MRS. JORDAN MAY RECOVER.

Hoboken Woman Whose Throat Was Cut Likely to Get Well.

Mrs. Isabella Jordan of 77 Washington Street, Hoboken, whose throat was cut on Wednesday night by Frank Wissner, a boarder, because she refused to marry him, was resting comfortably at St. Mary's Hospital yesterday, and will recover unless blood poisoning should set in, of which last night it was thought there was but little danger.

Wissner was arraigned before Recorder Stanton yesterday. George W. Martin testified that he heard Mrs. Jordan scream and went to her aid. He saw Wissner with his arm about Mrs. Jordan, and also saw blood streaming down her dress. As he approached Wissner ran away. Martin was corroborated by several other witnesses. Wissner declined to make any statement and was committed to await the result of Mrs. Jordan's injuries.

Death Reveals Jersey City Wedding.

A marriage that has been kept secret in Jersey City since Christmas was revealed yesterday by the death of the bride. She was Margaret Nist, who lived with her parents on Gates Avenue. On Monday she was seized with convulsions and was removed to the City Hospital, where she died the following day. Accompanying the funeral notice was the statement that Miss Nist and Joseph O'Donnell of Greenville were married on Dec. 25. The bride's parents said they were aware of the marriage, but the young couple wished the fact kept secret until they were ready to go to housekeeping.

Engineers May Go to Washington.

The members of the Battalion of Engineers at Willets Point, Queens Borough, are not any too well pleased at the prospect of being ordered to the barracks at Washington. Most of them are married and have their own home near the reservation at the Point. It will be unpleasant for them to have to change their quarters to Washington. The Engineers' School of Application, where West Pointers receive a post-graduate course of three years' theoretical instruction in military engineering, will also be detached, it is said, from duty at Fort Totten and ordered to Washington.

Alleged Incendiary Held.

Herman Jonas of 16 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, who was arrested last Friday night on suspicion of having set fire to the tenement in which he lives, was accorded a hearing in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday afternoon. He was held for the Grand Jury in $1,500 bail.

His Dive Was Fatal.

John Beecher, twenty years old, of 1,959 Madison Avenue, who broke his back while diving in shallow water last Sunday at the bathing pavilion at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and the North River, died in the J. Hood Wright Hospital yesterday morning.

SWINDLER SAVED FROM PRISON

Justice Giegerich Granted a Stay in the Case of E. Arden Noblett.

With his real punishment all to come, E. Arden Noblett, convicted Wall Street swindler, appeared a wreck of his former self when saved from Sing Sing for another twenty-four hours at least by Cantwell & Moore, his counsel, who on Wednesday rescued him from the train which was about to take him to prison, and yesterday brought him before Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, on a writ of habeas corpus. The object is to keep him in the Tombs pending arguments on motions for a stay. Noblett had a stay, but it was vacated a day or so ago, and a Deputy Sheriff started to take him from the Tombs to State's prison. He screamed and struggled, and had to be carried out by main force, but at last was placed aboard a train which in a few minutes would have started on its way up the river when the writ was served on the Deputy Sheriff.

When Noblett was brought into court Lawyer Moore declared that a second order staying the execution of the penalty of his sentence of eight years had been granted. He said he could not remember what Justice granted it, and would not say that it had ever been formally entered, but he was positive it was in the firm's office. Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier declared that no such order had ever been granted, and said he had made a search of the records of the court for it.

"The object here is obvious," contended Mr. Le Barbier. "What these people want is time. If an adjournment is granted, some member of this firm will hunt up some other Justice of this court and get him to sign an order in the proceedings. Thus the whole thing will be complicated—much more complicated than it already is—and when the matter again comes before your Honor a new order will be presented."

Justice Giegerich at first offered to give a stay until 2 P. M., but Mr. Moore pleaded that he could hardly find the order in that time, and asked until to-day.

"I don't want to see any injustice done here, and neither do I want any complications," said Justice Giegerich, finally granting the request, but demanding that as a condition Mr. Moore agree to take no other action in the meantime.

"But," began Mr. Moore, "we might—"

"There can be no buts," said Justice Giegerich, "you will either do as I direct or I will dismiss immediately these proceedings and order the prisoner taken to Sing Sing at once."

Mr. Moore said something under his breath, and then turning to Justice Giegerich answered, "Very well."

"Writ dismissed, prisoner remanded," said Justice Giegerich shortly, thinking that Mr. Moore had refused his promise.

"But, your Honor, I will do as you say," hastily said the lawyer, and then the case was adjourned. Should the course of Justice Giegerich be followed by other Justices it will put an end to such proceedings as resulted when Recorder Goff granted a temporary stay in the case of Police Captain Diamond a few days ago, and his lawyers then obtained an order stopping all proceedings for the time from Justice Dykman, in White Plains.

WOMAN AS THIEF CHASER.

Mrs. Weil Runs Down a Man Accused of Stealing Her Husband's Coat.

John Daly, forty-four years old, a machinist, who says he lives at 326 East Sixty-fourth Street, was held yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Court, in $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of burglary. Daly, according to Mrs. Mary Weil, who with her husband lives on the second floor of 553 Third Avenue, entered the house, of which she is also the housekeeper, and stole her husband's overcoat. Mrs. Weil chased Daly, who jumped on a trolley car going up Second Avenue. Mrs. Weil boarded the car, and Daly was arrested by a patrolman from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. When he was searched the police say they found a burglar's outfit, consisting of a jimmy, skeleton keys, screwdriver, and a knife sharpened on both sides and used to open latches on windows.

Mrs. Weil is twenty-six years old, five feet three inches tall, and weighs 152 pounds.

LEGAL NOTES.

DRUNKEN MAN'S RESPONSIBILITY.—The Scranton (Penn.) Court holds that a party to a contract cannot avoid its effect by pleading that at the time of its execution he was so intoxicated as to be wholly incapable of transacting business unless he shows that fraud or undue influence was practiced upon him. The case before the court was an action by John F. Fowler against the Meadow Brook Water Company. It appeared that when Fowler and his partner, John T. Williams, failed to complete certain work in a stipulated time they made an agreement with the water company whereby they turned over to it all their tools and machinery for the consideration of being released from their bond. Mr. Fowler alleged that he signed this agreement while intoxicated. Justice Carpenter, for the court, reviews the cases as to the responsibility of lunatics for their acts; the difference between drunkenness and insanity and the capacity of a person non compos mentis, and then concludes as follows: "Assuming that a person intoxicated is entitled to equal protection with one insane, which is certainly as far as, and perhaps further, than we should go, yet the plaintiff cannot recover. There was no fraud or imposition practiced upon him; nothing of the kind is alleged. The defendant company had no knowledge of his condition, and there was nothing in the circumstances attending the transaction to put them upon inquiry. The jury found from evidence, which clearly justified it and which was admissible for that purpose, that the bargain was fair and beneficial to the plaintiff. The contract was executed; the defendant company released the plaintiff from the obligation of his agreement and bond; took possession of the property transferred, and completed the work which the plaintiff and his partner had undertaken to perform. No offer was made to place the parties in statu quo, without which he could not recover in any event. The intoxication of a person at the time of his execution of a contract does not render the contract void, but only voidable; and to defend against a contract on that ground it must have been rescinded by restoring whatever was received as the consideration thereof."

***

TRUSTEES' DUTIES.—A case of interest to executors and trustees, showing how important it is for them to keep proper accounts of their doings so as to protect themselves, has lately been decided by the Fourth Appellate Division. When Mrs. Sarah Ann Rector died, in 1888, her will appointed Henry Van De Veer executor. Her property aggregated in value $1,829, and was left to the executor in trust. The latter accounted for his transactions on Sept. 1, 1889, and they were judicially settled. Since then there has been no accounting. The estate of Mrs. Rector was a very simple one to manage, the entire duty of the executor and trustee being, virtually, to keep the real estate in repair and tenantable, attend to the renting and collection of rents, and turn the proceeds over to the beneficiaries, after the payment of taxes and other necessary expenses. It appeared, however, that Mr. Van De Veer was exceedingly lax in his methods of administration. He kept no regular account of receipts and expenditures, but entered the same from time to time in small pocket memorandum books. Many of the entries were made with a lead pencil, and portions of them became so far obliterated as to require the aid of a magnifying glass in deciphering them. Presiding Justice Adams, for the court, says: "Much of the time consequently consumed upon the accounting was rendered necessary by this very informal and careless method of bookkeeping. And, while the good faith and integrity of the executor are not questioned, the learned referee deemed it proper, in view of the negligent manner in which the trust was executed, to disallow some portion of the claim for counsel fee in preparing the executor's account, and also to charge the executor with some losses which apparently resulted from the same cause. We think the learned referee was clearly justified in adopting this course, for the law not only exacts good faith, but also reasonable care and due diligence upon the part of a trustee in the management of a trust estate; and, if any loss results from a breach of duty in this regard, the trustee is chargeable therewith."

Employes Express Thanks to Mr. Tiffany.

Charles L. Tiffany received yesterday a letter from about 300 of his employes in the Union Square store. Those whose signatures were attached included salesmen, heads of departments, and many others, who thanked Mr. Tiffany for his voluntary order that the store be closed at 5 o'clock in the afternoons during the Summer.

Ready for your boys—good and ready.

Ready for night time and day time, school time and play time.

Everything he wants any time.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

ANTI-MARRIAGE IN JERSEY CITY.

Men Form a Bachelors' Club and Girls Threaten to Retaliate.

A score of young men living in the West Bergen District of Jersey City have formed a bachelors' club, the object of which is to discourage marriage. The officers are: President—Edward S. Redfield; Vice President—Richard Boffey; Secretary—Frederick Bird; Treasurer—Alfred Becker. The constitution and by-laws provide that any member who is found in company with a woman at any social function shall be fined $2. A repetition of the offense will be punished by expulsion.

Secretary Bird, whose home is at 100 Lexington Avenue, said yesterday that the club was a bona-fide business affair.

"We have felt for some time," he said, "that the young women of our part of the city were entirely too frivolous. Several members of the club have been jilted by capricious girls, and they concluded that it was about time to assert their independence of womankind. We can get plenty of amusement out of stag parties, smokers, and the like, and I believe that the bachelors' club is destined to be a great success."

The girls of the West Bergen district threaten to retaliate by forming a woman's club from which men shall be excluded, but none could be found who would admit that it was proposed to form an old maids' club.

"That would be too extreme," said one girl. "I don't think any of us care to be old maids, and whatever organization we form, eligible offers will always be considered."

LIVELY TIME NEAR BELLEVUE.

Car Horses Run Away and End Series of Accidents.

Because a man took too many drinks and then fell off a street car there was enough excitement in the vicinity of Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon to last that part of town for a week. Two Belt Line street-car horses, frightened at the sight of four ambulances and a police patrol wagon racing at the same time, put a lively finish on the flurry by running away, and the inhabitants of the quarter, maybe because they had never seen a Belt Line horse run before or maybe because some of them had read what Kipling once wrote concerning the lack of spirit in that animal, were much more disturbed by the occurrence than they might have been over an ordinary runaway.

The man who took too many drinks—or, at least, that is what the Bellevue physicians said was the matter with him—was Patrick Lamb, who lives in Charlton Street. He was aboard a cross-town Seventeenth Street horse car, from which he tumbled into the street at Livingston Place, which is just off Stuyvesant Square Park. Landing on his head, he broke a small artery. A crowd collected. Some one persuaded the driver of a passing patrol wagon that the case was urgent enough for the man to be hurried to the hospital in that vehicle. Somebody else sent in a hurry call for an ambulance, and still another onlooker telephoned a time call.

As the injured man was taken in the patrol wagon the two ambulances were heard clanging their gongs in the distance. Meanwhile Lamb had fought desperately when they placed him in the wagon, and the policemen in charge were in none too pleasant a humor over the blows he had given them.

After it had traversed several blocks the patrol wagon had an accident. The traces broke, and while they were being repaired the two ambulances arrived in hot pursuit, the industrious surgeons seeming loath to let the police do any of their work. A procession was formed, the police equipage in the lead and the two hospital vehicles following. The course was up First Avenue. At Twenty-fifth Street a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance, containing a woman suffering from delirium tremens, joined the cavalcade. Almost simultaneously a fourth ambulance, bearing a man who had been overcome by heat, took its place in the line.

It was at this juncture that the Belt Line horses took fright. They broke away, rushed madly across Twenty-sixth Street, and came into collision with a loaded coal wagon. One of them had its leg broken; the other got a gash in its side, and was shot later. All the while the ambulances were clanging their bells loudly, crowds of people were rushing out of doors to see what was the matter, and Bellevue Hospital was sending forth an army of attendants and doctors under the impression that wholesale murder was being perpetrated somewhere.

DR. WILLIAMS MAKES DENIAL.

Writes to Coroner Zucca that He Will Be Ready to Stand Trial.

Dr. Hamilton Williams has sent a letter of reply to Coroner Zucca regarding the complaint made to the Coroner by President Guggenheimer of the Council when Acting Mayor. Dr. Williams wrote:

"I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date. Allow me to reply, with every respect for you professionally and personally, that when at any time charges are duly presented against me before any properly constituted tribunal I shall be ready and more than able to meet them. For the present, in the entire absence of anything approaching specification, I can only enter a general denial. At the same time it is possible to take overseriously folk of the Guggenheimer-Bausch type."

Coroner Zucca has asked Corporation Counsel Whalen for an opinion as to the power of the Board of Coroners to prefer charges against Dr. Williams and hold a trial.

"Poverty Hollow's" Mayor Loses.

The application for an injunction made by Patrick Connolly, the "Mayor of Poverty Hollow," to restrain the Mayor and the Commissioners of Estimate and Apportionment from taking possession of certain property owned by him at Sheriff and Delancey Streets for approaches for the new East River Bridge, was denied yesterday by Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court. Mr. Connolly set up that the Commissioners of Appraisal had not acted properly, and that there were approaches which would be more suitable than those selected by them. His application was opposed by tenants, who maintained that Connolly desired delay in order to prevent them from receiving compensation agreed to be paid by him should they be compelled to give up their holdings prior to the termination of their leases in October next.

Dinner for Tax Commissioner Tracey.

Deputy Tax Commissioner John F. Tracey, who has been in charge of the Department of Taxes and Assessments of the Borough of Richmond for the past four years, and who has been promoted to the charge of a department in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, was entertained at a farewell dinner last night at the Cove Hotel, Livingston, S. I. The affair was arranged by a number of residents of Staten Island and his brother assistants in the Tax Department in the Borough of Richmond. Congratulatory resolutions were presented to him.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Boys' Suits at ½ Prices

PROBLEM:—

You don't want the boy to wear his banged-around clothes to school; it seems too late in the season to buy new Summer clothes, and it's too warm for heavy clothes. Here's the answer:—

MORE THAN A THOUSAND MEDIUM-WEIGHT SUITS AT HALF PRICES.

Small Boys' Suits WERE $3.50 to $8, NOW $1.75 to $4.

Bigger Boys' Suits, WERE $10 to $20, NOW $5 to $10.

You save enough for new shoes and a new hat, You will find these at all our three Great Stores.

Smith Gray & Co

Broadway at 31st Street, NEW YORK.
BROOKLYN: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

The New York Times Saturday Review

Newsdealers always sell out their supplies early. To be sure of a copy ORDER TO-DAY

WOULD ENJOIN PICKETS.

Cloak Manufacturers Say Their Workmen Are Intimidated.

An order was issued yesterday morning by Justice Dugro of the Supreme Court on behalf of A. Beller & Co., cloak manufacturers, 122-124 Fifth Avenue, requiring the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers and its officers to show cause why they should not be enjoined from posting strike pickets at the Beller factory. A strike has been in progress at the factory for several weeks, and the plaintiffs allege that through intimidation by the pickets competent persons are prevented from working. The plaintiffs also say that operatives were induced to go on strike by intimidation, force, fraud, and threats by the defendants.

Justice Dugro also issued an order to the same effect against the same defendants at the instance of Indig & Schwartz, cloak manufacturers, 720 Broadway. Both orders are returnable to-day.

A. Guyer, Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, said yesterday that the riot at A. Beller & Co.'s factory on Wednesday night was provoked by the police. A mass meeting of the union is to be held in a few days to protest against the proposed injunctions.

TERRORIZING TUNNEL WORKERS.

Non-Union Men Assailed by Union Workers an Engineer Charges.

The iron workers employed by Holbrook, Cabot & Daly on the section of the rapid transit tunnel from Great Jones to Thirty-third Street are suffering at the hands of union men, according to members of the firm. Henry B. Seaman, Chief Engineer for the firm, has decided, he says, to have some of the ringleaders arrested so that the men at work can have a reasonable assurance of safety. One man will be arraigned to-day in Jefferson Market Court.

"The trouble began last December," Mr. Seaman said yesterday. "At that time the delegates of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, which represents the union iron workers, wanted us to employ only union men. We told them we could not agree to that proposition, as the contract was a semi-public one, but we agreed to employ an equal number of union and non-union men, and to pay the then union wages of $3.20 a day, although we could have hired competent men at $2.50 a day. Shortly afterward two of our non-union men were badly beaten by union men in Fourth Avenue, near Nineteenth Street. Continuous attacks were made from that time forward on single men by gangs of five or ten, but it was impossible to make arrests, as the assailants always disappeared and were not identified. One man was arrested, and held in $300 bail for examination, but he jumped his bail and disappeared."

One man, Mr. Seaman said, was attacked by four union men, and while two held his arms another disfigured him for life with brass knuckles. Policemen were put on the watch, but the men were attacked when the police were not in sight. Half a dozen men, Mr. Seaman said, were brought here from Philadelphia for fighting purposes, and made matters as bad as they could. The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union is not in the Central Federated Union, and is not a party in the agreement between the unions and the rapid transit contractors.

SULPHURIC ACID IN HIS WELL.

Freehold Manufacturer Puzzled at Conditions Following Lightning's Stroke.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 5.—Thomas Hirst, a wealthy rug manufacturer, is wondering whether he has a freak of nature on his factory property, or whether some one has been playing a costly and decidedly dangerous joke on him. He would like to think it is the former, for, if it is, he has a well that flows sulphuric acid. The improbability of the thing, however, puzzles him.

Some days ago Hirst's factory was hit by a bolt of lightning. One end of the big building was badly damaged. Immediately after this the water in the well close to where the bolt struck was found to be of a sour and burning taste. It grew stronger, and Hirst had the water pumped out. The more the pumps were worked the worse the acid taste became. Yesterday, Dr. George Cunningham analyzed some of the water and found it strongly impregnated with sulphuric acid.

Dr. Lyman's Automobile Seized.

The customs officials have seized the automobile brought to this country recently by Dr. John Grant Lyman on the ground that the owner violated Section 9 of the Customs Administrative act by making an affidavit that the machine had been used by him for more than a year abroad, and was therefore exempt from duty, when, according to the advices from the Treasury officials abroad, the machine was comparatively new. No one representing Dr. Lyman has so far put in an appearance to defend him.

Partners Die Nearly Together.

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., Sept. 5.—After being playmates when boys, chums later on, and then business partners, two young men died yesterday within a few hours of each other. They were Samuel Culbert and Joseph H. Oliver of Millburn. They had both been sick some weeks. They were at one time baseball players. Culbert pitched and Oliver caught. They made the Millburn semi-professional team almost unbeatable. They opened a butcher shop in Millburn, and did well until their health began to fail them. Oliver died early yesterday morning, and twelve hours later Culbert followed.

Amusements.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS, 8:30. ONLY MAT. SATURDAY. WM. FAVER

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, with variable winds, mostly east to south.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,121. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. } TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT SHOT AT BUFFALO FAIR

Wounded in the Breast and Abdomen.

HE IS RESTING EASILY

One Bullet Extracted, Other Cannot Be Found.

Assassin Is Leon Czolgosz of Cleveland, Who Says He Is an Anarchist and Follower of Emma Goldman.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—President McKinley, while holding a reception in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition at 4 o'clock this afternoon, was shot and twice wounded by Leon Czolgosz, an Anarchist, who lives in Cleveland.

One bullet entered the President's breast, struck the breast bone, glanced and was later easily extracted. The other bullet entered the abdomen, penetrated the stomach, and has not been found, although the wounds have been closed.

The physicians in attendance upon the President at 10:40 o'clock to-night issued the following bulletin:

"The President is rallying satisfactorily and is resting comfortably. 10:15 P. M., temperature, 100.4 degrees; pulse, 124; respiration, 24.

"P. M. RIXEY,
"M. B. MANN,
"R. E. PARKE,
"H. MYNTER,
"EUGENE WANBIN.

"Signed by George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President."

This condition was maintained until 1 o'clock A. M., when the physicians issued the following bulletin:

"The President is free from pain and resting well. Temperature, 100.2; pulse, 120; respiration, 24."

The assassin was immediately overpowered and taken to a police station on the Exposition grounds, but not before a number of the throng had tried to lynch him. Later he was taken to Police Headquarters.

The exact nature of the President's injuries is described in the following bulletin issued by Secretary Cortelyou for the physicians who were called:

"The President was shot about 4 o'clock. One bullet struck him on the upper portion of the breast bone, glancing and not penetrating; the second bullet penetrated the abdomen five inches below the left nipple and one and one-half inches to the left of the median line. The abdomen was opened through the line of the bullet wound. It was found that the bullet had penetrated the stomach.

"The opening in the front wall of the stomach was carefully closed with silk sutures; after which a search was made for a hole in the back wall of the stomach. This was found and also closed in the same way. The further course of the bullet could not be discovered, although careful search was made. The abdominal wound was closed without drainage. No injury to the intestines or other abdominal organs was discovered.

"The patient stood the operation well, pulse of good quality, rate of 130, and his condition at the conclusion of operation was gratifying. The result cannot be foretold. His condition at present justifies hope of recovery."

Leon Csolgosz, the assassin, has signed a confession, covering six pages of foolscap, in which he states that he is an Anarchist and that he became an enthusiastic member of that body through the influence of Emma Goldman, whose writings he had read and whose lectures he had listened to. He denies having any confederate, and says he decided on the act three days ago and bought the revolver with which the act was committed in Buffalo.

He has seven brothers and sisters in Cleveland, and the Cleveland Directory has the names of about that number living in Hosmer Street and Ackland Avenue, which adjoin. Some of them are butchers and others are in other trades.

Csolgosz is now detained at Police Headquarters, pending the result of the President's injuries. He does not appear in the least degree uneasy or penitent for his action. He says he was induced by his attention to Emma Goldman's lectures and writings to decide that the present form of government in this country was all wrong, and he thought the best way to end it was by the killing of the President. He shows no sign of insanity, but is very reticent about much of his career.

While acknowledging himself an Anarchist, he does not state to what branch of the organization he belongs.

HOW THE DEED WAS DONE.

Assassin Came with the Crowd to Greet the President and Shot When Two Feet from Him.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—Czolgosz's attempt on the life of the President was made at about 4 o'clock in the Temple of Music, where Mr. McKinley had gone to hold a reception at that hour. He had spent the day at Niagara with about 100 invited guests, and arrived at the exposition grounds at 3:30. Mrs. McKinley proceeded to the Mission Building and the President went directly to the Temple of Music.

A vast crowd had assembled long before the arrival of Mr. McKinley. The daily organ recital was nearing its end as the President entered and went to the slightly raised dais at one end of the hall.

The President, though well guarded by United States Secret Service detectives, was fully exposed to such an attack as occurred. He stood at the edge of the raised dais, and throngs of people crowded in at the various entrances to see their Chief Executive, perchance to clasp his hand, and then fight their way out in the good-natured mob that every minute swelled and multiplied at the points of ingress and egress to the building.

The President was in a cheerful mood and was enjoying the hearty evidences of good-will which everywhere met his gaze. Upon his right stood John G. Milburn of Buffalo, President of the Pan-American Exposition, chatting with the President, and introducing to him persons of note who approached. Upon the President's left stood Mr. Cortelyou.

THE ASSASSIN APPEARS.

It was shortly after 4 o'clock when one of the throng which surrounded the Presidential party, a medium-sized man of ordinary appearance and plainly dressed in black, approached as if to greet the President. Both Secretary Cortelyou and President Milburn noticed that the man's hand was swathed in a bandage or handkerchief. Reports of bystanders differ as to which hand. He worked his way with the stream of people up to the edge of the dais, until he was within two feet of the President.

President McKinley smiled, bowed, and extended his hand in that spirit of geniality the American people so well know, when suddenly the man raised his hand and two sharp reports of a revolver rang out loud and clear above the hum of voices and the shuffling of myriad feet. The assassin had fired through the handkerchief which concealed the revolver.

There was an instant of almost complete silence, like the hush that follows a clap of thunder. The President stood stock still, a look of hesitancy, almost of bewilderment, on his face. Then he retreated a step while a pallor began to steal over his features. The multitude seemed only partially aware that something serious had happened.

Then came a commotion. With the leap of a tiger three men threw themselves forward as with one impulse and sprang toward the would-be assassin. Two of them were United States Secret Service men, who were on the lookout and whose duty it was to guard against just such a calamity as had here befallen the President and the Nation. The third was a bystander, a negro, who had only an instant before grasped the hand of the President. In a twinkling the assassin was borne to the ground, his weapon was wrested from his grasp, and strong arms pinioned him down.

Then the vast multitude which thronged the edifice began to come to a realizing sense of the awfulness of the scene of which they had been witnesses. A murmur arose, spread, and swelled to a hum of confusion, then grew to a babel of sounds, and later to a pandemonium of noises.

The crowds that a moment before had stood mute and motionless in bewildered ignorance of the enormity of the deed, now with a single impulse surged forward, while a hoarse cry welled up from a thousand throats, and a thousand men charged forward to lay hands upon the perpetrator of the dastardly crime.

CONFUSION REIGNS.

For a moment the confusion was terrible. The crowd surged forward regardless of consequences. Men shouted and fought, women screamed and children cried. Some of those nearest the doors fled from the edifice in fear of a stampede, while hundreds of others from the outside struggled blindly forward in the effort to enter the crowded building and solve the mystery of excitement and panic which every moment grew and swelled within the congested interior of the palatial edifice.

Inside on the slightly raised dais was enacted within those few feverish moments a tragedy, so dramatic in character, so thrilling in its intensity, that few who looked on will ever be able to give a succinct account of what really did transpire. Even the actors who were playing the principal roles came out of it with blanched faces, trembling limbs, and beating hearts, while their brains throbbed with a tumult of conflicting emotions which left behind only a chaotic jumble of impressions which could not be clarified into a lucid narrative of the events as they really transpired.

But of the multitude which witnessed or bore a part in the scene there was but one mind which seemed to retain it's equilibrium, one hand which remained steady, one eye which gazed with unflinching calmness, and one voice which retained its even tenor and faltered not at the most critical juncture.

They were the mind and the hand and the eye and the voice of President McKinley.

After the first shock of the assassin's shots, he retreated a step, then, as the detectives leaped upon his assailant, he turned, walked steadily to a chair and seated himself, at the same time removing his hat and bowing his head in his hands.

In an instant Secretary Cortelyou and President Milburn were at his side. His waistcoat was hurriedly opened, the President meanwhile admonishing those about him to remain calm and telling them not to be alarmed.

"But you are wounded," cried his secretary; "let me examine."

"No, I think not," answered the President. "I am not badly hurt, I assure you."

Nevertheless his outer garments were hastily loosened, and when a trickling stream of crimson was seen to wind its way down his breast spreading its stain over the white surface of the linen their worst fears were confirmed.

A force of Exposition guards were on the scene by this time, and an effort was made to clear the building. The crush was terrific. Spectators crowded down the stairways from the galleries, the crowd on the floor surged forward toward the rostrum, while despite the strenuous efforts of police and guards the throng without struggled madly to obtain admission.

IN THE HOSPITAL.

The President's assailant in the meantime had been hustled to the rear of the building by Exposition Guards McCauley and James, where he was held while the building was cleared, and later turned over to Superintendent Bull of the Buffalo Police Department, who took the prisoner to No. 13 Police Station, and later to Police Headquarters.

As soon as the crowd in the Temple of Music had been dispersed sufficiently the President was removed in the automobile ambulance and taken to the Exposition Hospital, where an examination was made.

The best medical skill was summoned and within a brief period several of Buffalo's best-known practitioners were at the patient's side. The President retained the full exercise of his faculties until placed on the operating table and subjected to an anaesthetic.

Upon the first examination it was ascertained that one bullet had taken effect in the right breast just below the nipple, causing a comparatively harmless wound. The other took effect in the abdomen, about five inches below the left nipple, two inches to the left of the navel, and about on a level with it.

Upon arriving at the Exposition Hospital the second bullet was probed for. The walls of the abdomen were opened, but the ball was not located. The incision was hastily closed and after a hasty consultation it was decided to the remove the patient to the home of President Milburn. This was done, the automobile-ambulance being used for the purpose.

Arrived at the Milburn residence, all persons outside the medical attendants, nurses, and the officials immediately concerned were excluded and the task of probing for the bullet, which had lodged in the abdomen, was begun by Dr. Roswell Park.

When it was decided to remove the President from the Exposition Hospital to the Milburn residence, the news was broken to Mrs. McKinley as gently as might be, by the members of the Milburn family. She bore the shock remarkably well, and displayed the utmost fortitude.

CROWD READY TO LYNCH.

While the wounded President was being borne from the Exposition to the Milburn residence between rows of onlookers with bared heads, a far different spectacle was being witnessed along the route of his assailant's journey from the scene of his crime to Police Headquarters. The trip was made so quickly that the prisoner was safely landed within the wide portals of the police station and the doors closed before any one was aware of his presence.

The news of the attempted assassination had in the meanwhile been spread broadcast by the newspapers. Like wildfire it spread from mouth to mouth. Then bulletins began to appear on the boards along "Newspaper Row," and when the announcement was made that the prisoner had been taken to Police Headquarters, only two blocks distant from the newspaper section, the crowds surged down toward the terrace, eager for a glimpse of the prisoner. At Police Headquarters they were met by a strong cordon of police, drawn up across the pavement on Pearl Street, who denied admittance to any but officials authorized to take part in the examination of the prisoner.

In a few minutes the crowd had grown from tens to hundreds, and these in turn quickly swelled to thousands, until the street was completely blocked by a surging mass of eager humanity. It was at this juncture that some one raised the cry of "Lynch him!" Like a flash the cry was taken up, and the whole crowd re-echoed the cry, "Lynch him!" "Hang him!" Closer the crowd surged forward.

Denser the throng became as new arrivals each moment swelled the swaying multitude. The situation was becoming critical when suddenly the big doors were flung open and a squad of reserves advanced with solid front, drove the crowd back from the curb, then across the street, and gradually succeeded in dispersing them from about the entrance to the station.

By this time there were probably 50,000 people assembled in the vicinity of Pearl, Seneca, Erie Streets, and the Terrace. The crowd was so great that it became necessary to rope off the entire street in front of Police Headquarters, and at a late hour to-night the police were still patrolling in the streets in the neighborhood, in squads of three or four. Inside the station house were assembled District Attorney Penny, Superintendent of Police Bull, Capt. Reagan of the First Precinct, and other officials.

The prisoner at first proved quite communicative, so much so in fact, that little dependence could be placed on what he said. He first gave his name as Fred Nieman, said his home was in Detroit, and that he had been in Buffalo about a week. He said he had been boarding at a place in Broadway. Later this place was located as John Nowak's saloon, a Raineslaw hotel, 1,075 Broadway. Here the prisoner occupied Room 3.

THE PRISONER'S STORY.

Nowak, the proprietor, said he knew very little about his guest. He came there, he declared, last Saturday, saying he had come to see the Pan-American, and that his home was in Toledo. He had been alone at all times about Nowak's place, and had had no visitors. In his room was found a small traveling bag of cheap make. It contained an empty cartridge box and a few articles of clothing.

With these facts in hand the police went at the prisoner with renewed vigor in the effort to obtain either a full confession or a straight account of his identity and movements prior to his arrival in Buffalo. He at first admitted that he was an Anarchist in sympathy at least, but denied strenuously that the attempt on the life of the President was a result of a preconcerted plot on the part of any Anarchist society.

At times he was defiant and again indifferent. But at no time did he betray the remotest sign of remorse. He declared the deed was not premeditated, but in the same breath refused to say why he perpetrated it. When charged by District Attorney Penny with being the instrument of an organized band of conspirators, he protested vehemently that he never even thought of perpetrating the crime until this morning.

After long and persistent questioning it was announced at Police Headquarters that the prisoner had made a confession, which he signed.

MRS. McKINLEY COURAGEOUS.

Bears Up Well When She Hears of the Attempt on Mr. McKinley's Life.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 6.—After the President was cared for at the Exposition grounds, Director General W. I. Buchanan started for the Milburn residence to forestall any information that might reach Mrs. McKinley there by telephone or otherwise. Very luckily, he was first to arrive with the information. The Niagara Falls trip had tired Mrs. McKinley, and on returning to the Milburn residence she went to her room to rest.

Mr. Buchanan broke the news as gently as possible to the nieces of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, and consulted with them and Mrs. Milburn as to the best course to pursue in breaking the news to Mrs. McKinley. It was finally decided that on her awaking, or shortly thereafter, Mr. Buchanan should break the news to her, if, in the meantime her physician, Dr. Rixey, had not yet arrived.

Mrs. McKinley awoke from her sleep at about 5:30 o'clock. She was feeling splendidly, she said, and at once took up her crocheting, which, as is well known, is one of her favorite diversions.

Immediately on Mr. Buchanan's arrival at the Milburn home he had telephonic communication therewith cut off, for already there had been several calls, and he decided on this as the wisest course to pursue lest Mrs. McKinley, hearing the continued ringing of the bells, might inquire what it meant.

While the light of day remained, Mrs. McKinley continued with her crocheting, keeping to her room. When the day began to wane and the President had not arrived, she began to feel anxious concerning him. "I wonder why he does not come?" she asked one of her nieces. There was no clock in Mrs. McKinley's room, and when it was 7 o'clock she had no idea it was so late, and this is when she began to feel anxious concerning the President, for he was due to return to Mr. Milburn's house about 6 o'clock.

At 7 o'clock Dr. Rixey arrived at the Milburn residence. He had been driven hurriedly down Delaware Avenue in an open carriage, and at once entered the house. At 7:20 o'clock Dr. Rixey came out of the house accompanied by Col. Webb Hayes, a son of the late ex-President Hayes, who is a friend of President McKinley. They entered a carriage and returned to the Exposition hospital.

After Dr. Rixey had gone, Mr. Buchanan said that the doctor had broken the news in a most gentle way to Mrs. McKinley. He said she stood it bravely, though considerably affected. If it was possible to bring him to her, she wanted it done. Dr. Rixey assured her that the President could be brought with safety from the Exposition grounds, and when he left the Milburn house it was to complete all arrangements for the removal of the President.

A big force of regular patrolmen were assigned to the Milburn residence.

"CAUGHT THE ASSASSIN."

Capt. Wiser of Coast Artillery Says His Men Did So.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The War Department to-night received the following telegram from Capt. John B. Wiser, commanding the Seventy-third Company of Coast Artillery at Buffalo:

"BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1901.—Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington: President shot at reception in Temple of Music about 4 P. M. Corporal Bertschey and detail of men of my company caught the assassin at once and held him down till the secret service men overpowered him and took the prisoner out of their hands, my men being unarmed. Condition of President not known. Revolver in my possession.

"WISER, Commanding."

OPINIONS OF SURGEONS.

Injury to Stomach Serious for a Man of the President's Age—Danger of Peritonitis.

According to well-known surgeons, there are in New York four or five persons each year who, through various causes, suffer from injuries similar to those received yesterday by President McKinley at Buffalo. Operations similar to those performed on the President have been successful and the patients have recovered. The prominent surgeons interviewed last evening said that the chances of recovery would be much greater if President McKinley were a younger man.

Dr. John B. Walker of 33 West Thirty-third Street said:

"Any injury to the stomach similar to that which has been inflicted on President McKinley is serious. There have been cases of stomach perforation where the patients have recovered. The diagnosis of any perforated wound of the stomach in an adult is very serious. The trouble is that inflammation following such an injury is more acute to an older person than to one more youthful. The fear is that the contents of the stomach will pass into the intestines and peritonitis set in."

"Do you recall any recent cases similar to that of President McKinley," was asked.

"Dr. Bull performed an operation on a young man a short time ago. The intestines were perforated and an operation similar to that performed on President McKinley resulted in complete recovery. If President McKinley were a man between thirty-five and forty years of age the chances would be more in his favor. I cannot recall at this time a case of a man of the age of the President recovering from similar wounds. There is one advantage the President had, and that is the prompt assistance of a surgeon. Dr. Roswell Park is one of the most eminent surgeons in the United States."

"What other cases do you recall?"

"The case of the football player in Princeton who was shot by a negro is one of the latest. In that case the young man was of powerful physique. He did not receive the attention of a surgeon for twelve hours, and the result was that peritonitis set in and death occurred in a few days."

MR. ROOSEVELT EN ROUTE.

One Receipt of News the Vice President Leaves for Buffalo.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 6.—The first news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley reached Vice President Roosevelt at Isle La Motte at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, when the Vice President was informed over the telephone that there was a rumor that the President had been shot. It was confirmed by another message a moment later.

The Vice President seemed stunned by the news, and put his hands to his head, then exclaimed, "My God!" Those around him were immediately informed of the tragedy, and it was decided to announce it to the company of a thousand persons who had gathered to hear Col. Roosevelt speak at the annual outing of the Vermont Fish and Game League. Senator Proctor made the announcement, and men, women, and children wept.

A later bulletin was received, stating that the President was resting quietly and that the chances were favorable for his recovery. "Good!" exclaimed the Vice President, and his face lighted up. He showed his pleasure by eagerly announcing the good news to the assembly.

The Vice President then left immediately on the yacht Elfrida, owned by W. Seward Webb, and came to this city as quickly as possible, having directed that all messages should be held for him here. The yacht was to have gone to Arrow Point, where a special train was waiting for the Vice President, but the train was sent on to Burlington, and was there when the yacht came into the harbor, at 8:15.

President Clement of the Rutland Railroad placed the train at the disposal of the Vice President, and made arrangements to take him on it to Buffalo. Col. Roosevelt was asked at the wharf for a statement for publication, and said:

"I am so inexpressibly grieved, shocked, and horrified that I can say nothing."

He boarded the train at once and left for Buffalo.

CABINET WILL ASSEMBLE.

Postmaster General Smith and Secretaries Root and Gage Off for Buffalo.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6. — Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith was greatly affected by the news of the shooting of President McKinley, and expressed himself as shocked beyond measure. He immediately telegraphed to Washington and Buffalo, asking for further particulars than the early news dispatches contained. Mr. Smith said he hoped the President's injuries might not prove so serious as was at first intimated.

Mr. Smith left here on a late train to-night for Buffalo. He expects to be at the President's bedside by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NEWBURY, N. H., Sept. 6.—A message containing information from Buffalo was received here early this evening and forwarded by messenger to the home of Secretary Hay. No reply came to it, and up to a late hour Secretary Hay could not be reached.

BUCKFIELD, Me., Sept. 6.—John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, who has been passing his vacation at the Long homestead, two miles from this place, learned to-night of the shooting of President McKinley. He was deeply affected, and proceeded to his home at once, declaring that he was undecided about future plans. The Secretary positively refused to say anything for publication.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—When informed of the shooting of President McKinley, Attorney General Knox said: "I cannot imagine how any living creature could harbor such a thought as to take the life of the President. I am so shocked at the awful news that I cannot talk further."

Mr. Knox left at 11 P. M. for Buffalo. Just before leaving he said:

"I can only express the common sentiment of horror at the cruelty of the dastardly blow inflicted upon the lovable and beloved man who has stood for all that is best for the people, who have so implicitly trusted him. His bodily wounds, grievous as they are, will cause him less pain than the thought that any human heart could have harbored against him the malice that inspired the deed."

DUBLIN, N. H., Sept. 6.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, who has been at Mount Monadnock, when informed to-night of the tragic incident at Buffalo, said:

"I am too horrified to make any expression whatever." He immediately prepared to leave for Buffalo.

Secretary of War Elihu Root left the Grand Central Station at 11:10 last night for Buffalo in a special train. He was accompanied by a Dr. Dixon, a specialist, with whom he is hastening to the bedside of the President. The train was made up of a single coach and locomotive, and all possible speed will be made to reach Buffalo on record-breaking time.

When Secretary Root was asked to express an opinion of the President's injury, he said:

"What is there to say? I do not know how seriously injured President McKinley is, but I hope his condition is not so serious as reported. I am almost overcome by the terrible news."

Secretary Root came up from Southampton, L. I., in a special train. With Dr. Dixon and a valet, he rode in a cab to the Grand Central Station. The special train had already been made up, and in less than three minutes after their arrival at the station they were speeding on their way to Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage, who was visiting his son, Eli Gage, in Evanston, seemed dazed by the news, and with bowed head walked slowly into the house. Preparations were made at once for the Secretary to go to Buffalo, accompanied by his son. Before he took the train for Buffalo, an hour later, Secretary Gage said:

"I am too shocked to speak. The news of such a happening is simply overwhelming to me. The President was always confident that no harm could ever come to him. He is a man who is honored by all. I received no official message that he had been assassinated. The first tidings were brought me by friends."

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor; try it, use it.—Adv.

WASHINGTON STUNNED BY THE TRAGEDY

No Member of Cabinet Is at the Capital City.

MILITARY GUARD DETAILED

Under the Law Vice President Roosevelt Will Discharge the Purely Routine Duties of the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—For the third time in thirty-seven years Washington has been stunned by the shooting of a President of the United States. Like lightning out of the fair September sky the report from Buffalo arrested attention here about 5 o'clock, and in a few moments anxious crowds were hurrying from all parts of the city to the offices of the newspapers seeking additional information. People stopped in their hurry to ask of every one met whether the President had been killed, and there was the utmost impatience because of the brevity and indefiniteness of the bulletins and the failure of assurance that the wounds inflicted upon Mr. McKinley were not fatal. To-night the street in front of the newspaper offices is crowded with women and men hungering with anxiety and waiting to catch the announcements that come at long intervals through a megaphone operated by a man in an upper window of a newspaper office.

Grief has not checked a torrent of indignation at the crime committed against humanity and a President who has always trusted himself implicitly to the protection of his fellows, venturing from day to day to walk the streets without guard. The rage against the assassin was immediate and outspoken with men of all parties, for Mr. McKinley has no personal enemies here or elsewhere.

The disability of the President occurred at a moment when the Administration was entirely unrepresented at Washington by a Cabinet officer. When the information of the shooting reached the White House by a telephone message from Buffalo, Col. Montgomery and a few clerks were the only members of the President's official family present, Col. Pruden getting the news while he was dining at home. From the moment he heard the news, Col. Montgomery began making efforts to reach the members of the Cabinet, except Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who is in Buffalo. There was a stream of visitors to the White House from the moment the news of the shooting was received until late to-night, but few of the visitors were persons high in official life.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

The force at the White House since the President's departure has been in constant communication with him, and while he has conducted most of the business of his office at his home, in Canton, Ohio, the majority of the papers with which he has had to deal have been prepared in Washington and forwarded through the White House clerical force. All reports received from him by officials here were cheerful and high-spirited.

The work of the official day was done when the news of the calamity arrived here and the executive departments had generally emptied themselves of their workmen, and very few of the officials were to be found at their desks.

Mr. Adee, the acting head of the State Department, was met at the station as he was leaving for his country home near Laurel, Md., and returned at once to the State Department. He waited for official confirmation of the news, and it was not until he received a copy of the bulletin issued by the physicians through Secretary Cortelyou that he undertook to acquaint officially the Governments of all the nations of the world with the facts of the shooting. He then drew up a message, which will be sent to every United States Embassy, Legation, and Consulate throughout the civilized world directing them to acquaint the Governments to which they are accredited of the facts. With these he embodied a condensation of the physicians' bulletin with Mr. Cortelyou's statement.

In the Navy Department Mr. Hackett, the acting Secretary, who had also quitted the building, was speedily recalled by Capt. Cowles, the acting head of the Navigation Bureau, and he immediately put himself in readiness to take any official action that might be necessary to meet the emergency. At Buffalo in the Exposition grounds the navy had a splendid representation in the shape of the marine battalion under Capt. Leonard, and this force will be immediately available if it is decided by the persons about the President that a guard is necessary near his person.

At the War Department Gen. Gillespie, Chief Engineer of the army, was acting Secretary in the absence of Secretary Root, and Assistant Secretary Sanger, who is away on leave. He also had quitted the building, but he had not been gone half an hour before word reached him and he hastily returned to his desk. He immediately sent messages to the Secretary of war and to Gen. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, giving such unofficial information as was available.

Gen. Gillespie finally got into communication with Secretary Root and Assistant Secretary Sanger, and as a result of the telephonic talk he proceeded to use some of the forces at his disposal. He telegraphed an order to Fort Foster, N. H., to have an officer, a physician, and a squad of men proceed immediately to the house where the President is lying to act as a guard.

PROVIDING FOR EMERGENCIES.

Steps were next to to provide for the future of the Executive branch of the Government. It was realised that even under the most favorable conditions the President's injuries are of such a character as to make it almost certain that he cannot undertake for a long time to discharge the duties of Chief Executive, even in the most formal way. Every member of the Cabinet able to travel is expected to at once go to Buffalo, and there a Cabinet council will be held to decide upon the course to be followed by the Executive branch. Vice President Roosevelt is in readiness to do whatever is necessary and to meet the obligations imposed upon the Vice President by the Constitution of the United States. These are contained in Paragraph 6, Section 1, Article II., in the following words:

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, &c.

Under the terms of this article, as soon as Mr. Roosevelt is assured by proper authority, probably in this case by the senior member of the Cabinet, Secretary Hay, who will doubtless be in Buffalo by to-morrow evening, he will undertake at once in a provisional way to discharge such duties as may devolve on him. Much will depend upon the report of the physicians on the character of the President's injuries as to the extent to which Mr. Roosevelt will discharge the Presidential duties, if he undertakes them at all, and it is almost certain that in the absence of great emergency in public affairs, even if called to assume these obligations, the Vice President will confine himself in the exercise of his powers to the discharge of the most routine and indispensable functions.

Such public men as were in the city called at the White House during the evening. They included Assistant Secretary Spaulding of the Treasury Department, Assistant Secretary Hackett of the Navy Department, ex-United States Senator H. W. Blair, Controller Dawes, and Register Lyons of the Treasury, and Capt. Towner, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. There were also calls from representatives of several foreign legations.

No official confirmation of the shooting came to the White House for three hours after its occurrence, when Col. Montgomery, the chief operator at the White House, was informed at 7:20 o'clock by Secretary Cortelyou at Buffalo that a surgical operation upon the President was in progress, and that "so far everything is favorable." Later he gave information of the completion of the operation, and followed that statement with other messages giving private information as to the President's condition and his removal to Mr. Milburn's residence.

STRONG MILITARY GUARD.

During the early evening a conference was held at the War Department of such of the prominent army officers as could be gathered at short notice by Gen. Gillespie. He informed them that he had communicated with Gen. Brooke at Governors Island and that the General had replied that he would start immediately for Buffalo, where he expected in the early morning to take personal charge of all arrangements made for the guarding of the President.

Meanwhile he had directed that the troops which had been placed as a guard around the hospital in the Exposition grounds be transferred to the Milburn home, where the President lies, to serve as a guard and keep back the public and preserve quiet. Gen. Brooke has at Buffalo at his disposal a company of coast artillery, stationed in the Exposition grounds; a company of the Fifteenth Infantry, also stationed at Fort Porter, within the limits of the Exposition preserves, and other troops at Fort Niagara.

The conference decided that there was little more that the War Department could undertake at this time. Surgeon General Van Reypen of the navy, who came down to the Navy Department, called at Gen. Gillespie's office, and, discussing the case from a medical point of view, took occasion to mention Dr. Nicholas Senn of Chicago as an expert of high grade in such cases of injury, and the suggestion was promptly telegraphed to Buffalo that his services be secured.

Assistant Secretary Allen of the Treasury Department received a message to-night from Secretary Gage at Chicago stating that he was about to leave at once for Buffalo, where he will arrive to-morrow morning.

Admiral Dewey arrived in Washington early in the afternoon. He proceeded at once to his suburban home and was occupied with the details of the approaching Schley court of inquiry when the news reached him by the telephone. He at once sought all the particulars and placed himself in readiness for any service that might be required of him, informing Acting Secretary Hackett of that fact.

The Admiral found himself unable to express his feelings at the news, and all that could be extracted from him was that he was plunged in grief too deep for utterance at this time. He said that he could not now express an opinion as to the effect that the calamity might have on the court of inquiry, or even whether it would result in the postponement of the approaching sitting.

DIPLOMATS' CONDOLENCES.

Owing to the absence of many of the Diplomatic Corps at Buffalo and of many others at the various Summer resorts there were only two representatives of this body of rank in Washington to-day. Minister Wu was one of these, and when seen to-night he was a picture of distress. He said he realised keenly the tremendous indebtedness of China to President McKinley's kindly impulses in her great trials in the past year, and was shocked at the great calamity that had befallen him. He said he could not conceive of any sort of motive for such an inexcusable deed as that of Nieman's, and he was severe in his denunciation of Anarchists. He asked why they were permitted to hatch such plots as this in a Republic where the people could readily change their President if they were in the slightest degree dissatisfied with his official conduct or his private personality. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the President would shortly recover.

Another diplomatic representative in Washington was Señor Herran, representing the Government of the United States of Colombia. He also was greatly distressed and he affirmed that his whole country would sympathize with the President in this moment of pain. He also could not understand, he said, why such a benevolent character as President McKinley should be thus assaulted by one of the people, and he declared it is time that the Anarchists should be suppressed.

It was somewhat gratifying to the officials here that the very first expression of official sympathy should come from the Island of Cuba, in the shape of the following telegram:

Sept. 6, 1901.
(Received at War Department, 7:45 P. M.
Havana.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Mayor and City Council of Havana have called, expressing sorrow and solicitude for the President, and desire that his family be advised of these expressions.

SCOTT, Adjutant General.

Mr. H. T. Scott of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, at whose house the President staid while visiting that city, telegraphed the Navy Department as follows:

"So shocked with news, words fail to express our feelings."

Messages of sympathy and of inquiry already have begun to arrive at the State Department.

Note the Following
of those places which serve the best—Evans' Ale.—Adv.

THE FIRST EXPERIENCE
on the Pennsylvania Limited is like the lover's first glance. It inspires another.—Adv.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cotton, middling, 8 15-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 13.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Religious.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 8.
Weather Report.—Page 6.

Antediluvian Rye.
Monongahela, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N.Y.

"Overland Limited."
the every day fast train to San Francisco via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Provides the best of everything. Drawing-room sleeping cars, dining and library car (with barber), and observation cars, without change from Chicago. Reservations at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

THE AUTUMNAL ALLEGHENIES.
The varied beauty of these mountains is best seen from the through trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

Hellmuth's Suits.
No. 149 West 23d Street, and 376 Hd to 160 West 125th Street. Fifty years of success and most hygienic dressing and tailoring shops in America. Open again.—Adv.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN NEW YORK

People Awed and Grieved by Attempt on the President's Life.

SYMPATHY FOR HIS WIFE

Great Crowds Surrounded the Bulletin Boards and Snatched Papers from the Newsboys—Scenes in the Hotels, Theatres and Clubs.

Not since that memorable July 2 twenty years ago, when the news was received here of the shooting of President Garfield in a railway station in Washington, has New York been the scene of so much suppressed excitement and heartfelt mourning as were displayed throughout the city yesterday afternoon, when it became known that President McKinley was the third of the Nation's Chief Executives to receive an assassin's bullet.

It was shortly after 4 o'clock when the telegram bearing the message of such tremendous import reached the city from Buffalo. It was the very briefest message, and yet it told the story with remarkable correctness, stating that the President had been shot twice in the stomach in the Temple of Music in the Exposition grounds at Buffalo by a man whose identity was not known.

Within less than three minutes after the arrival of the message, which was received by all the local newspapers, it was duplicated on the bulletin board of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and a few moments later on the boards of every journal on Newspaper Row. The casual passer-by glanced at it, stopped, rubbed his or her eyes, and read again. After that, like the shifting grains of sand in an eddying stream, the crowd gathered along Park Row and waited hungrily, but half incredulously, for more news. It came by piecemeal, but the added scraps for some time added little to the first announcement, and many hundreds of pedestrians hurried off to tell it to their fellows without waiting to equip themselves with details.

A little later and the great down-town buildings began to empty their hordes of workers for the day, and then City Hall Square became a great sea of upturned faces, shifting and eddying in a struggle to get nearer the bulletin boards, where employes with brushes and crayons were working with might and main to keep up with the scraps of information received from the scene of the great tragedy.

It was the hour when half New York was going home, and because of this fact the news traveled through the city with lightning rapidity. Within a short time after the receipt of the first news of the shooting the evening papers had extras on the street, and the newsboys, scenting prosperity from afar, were out in countless swarms, their united voices as they cried their wares blending into one continuous ear-splitting screech.

DEMEANOR OF THE CROWDS.

The crowds resembled in appearance the gatherings on the streets on election nights. There was the same swirling, pushing, and shoving of a great mass of eager humanity, and there was the same mixture of men and women crowding for points of vantage, but the disposition of the crowds last night was far different. They were not the cheering masses that the New Yorker expects to see at such times. They were philosophical —stoical in their interest.

At one of the boards, when a bulletin announcing that the physicians at the President's bedside had held a consultation and believed that the sufferer would live the news was received in dead silence by the onlookers.

"What a commentary on the American people and their common sense," exclaimed a man standing on the outskirts of the crowd. "If it were President Loubet of France who lay stricken Paris would be a seething whirlpool of excitement."

The feeling displayed everywhere was primarily one of awe and grief. The general run of people in the streets were palpably feeling more than they had the power readily to express. As a consequence there was a noticeable dearth of the demonstrations which accompanied the receipt of the news that Garfield had been shot or the terrible outbreak of wrath and deep sorrow which was a feature of the assassination of President Lincoln. While there was much anxiety to know how the President was progressing, the feeling seemed to be such as to call for a lowering of the voice, and in the cases of the more impressionable, the brushing away of a tear from the eye, rather than any more visible demonstration for the stricken Chief Magistrate, or wrath toward his assailant. This was the keynote of the situation all through the evening. It was a dogged waiting for the good or ill tidings, without spectacular outbreak.

Although the extra editions of the newspapers were sold in enormous numbers, it was not by this means that the news of the great tragedy spread over the city with lightning like rapidity. The papers were grabbed by purchasers almost before they left the offices, and it was a long time before the presses could print sufficient to supply their up-town depots. As one edition after another came out they were sold to men who in their eagerness did not wait for the change for their nickels, but bought one edition after another in the hope of finally getting the connected story of the shooting.

The thousands on their way to their homes from the down-town districts spread the news on the ferryboats and on the trains as they scattered. Conductors, motormen, and passengers on the trolley cars as they sped up town shouted it to passers-by on the street corners where the cars halted. Elevated guards shouted it to station men as they went northward.

Once started, the message conveyed here in the first telegram from Buffalo spread like a prairie fire, and it is unnecessary to say that it was added to by the thousands of narrators until by 6 o'clock it is safe to say that every man, woman, and child on Manhattan Island at least knew of the shooting, and then came the myriads of questions which were long unanswered. Was the President killed? Who did the shooting? Did he escape? How did it happen? And to these the answers were varied according to the information of those questioned.

MANY RUMORS FLOATED.

Owing to the meagre news obtainable the rumor mongers got in their work with telling effect. One story was that the President had been stabbed to death. Another had it that the assassin had been torn limb from limb by the populace before the Buffalo police had time to rescue him. Many thousands of persons left their homes after the evening meal and journeyed out into the city in search of information.

Business was almost closed for the day when the first news of the shooting was received, but from that moment it ceased almost altogether. In clubs, in saloons, on the streets, wherever men are accustomed to congregate, there were eager crowds, all discussing the same subject. Many saloonkeepers in the uptown districts sent emissaries all the way down town to Newspaper Row to copy the bulletins, and these scraps of information were given second-hand on bulletins in the remote districts, where thousands congregated to discuss the tragedy. If there was any grim humor displayed in any of these gatherings it related to the bearing the shooting of the President had on the prospects of Vice President Roosevelt. The Vice President was referred to as "a child of destiny" many times.

It was in the clubs and hotels that the keenest interest was displayed during the after-dinner hours. The interest in the bulletin boards at the big up-town hostelries was intense during the early part of the evening. When it was reported that the President would probably recover, and there were no contradictory reports, the onlookers seemed to take it for granted that the event would not become a historical tragedy, and the question "What will happen to the stock market to-morrow?" became the word on every tongue.

All sorts of rumors were abroad. It was said that J. P. Morgan had corralled the chief bankers and capitalists on board his yacht and was holding a ways and means conference. It was wildly stated that the Presidents of all the big banks were in session at the Metropolitan Club. Men were offering odds that certain stocks would break for so much, and the bets were taken, not singly, but by the score. Knots of men gathered in the up-town cafés and restaurants, and their talk was all of the dollars that would be lost on the morrow.

The attitude of the politicians was different. In the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the headquarters of the Republicans, genuine sorrow was depicted upon the faces of all. There were several men there who know William McKinley well, and some of these were deeply affected as they recited incidents in the career of the man which were not connected with the office of President of the United States.

In the Democratic Club and in the corridors of the Hoffman House, where were congregated the men whose political sympathies were not with the Chief Executive, politics were forgotten in the grief which was evident on purely personal grounds.

"I didn't believe," said an ex-Senator, "that the President had a private enemy in the world; at least, none so pronounced as to perpetrate such a dastardly deed. It is a terrible thing that has happened. I am overwhelmed at the enormity of it."

Men whose interests lay in politics were unanimous in their expressions in a similar vein, irrespective of party leanings.

SYMPATHY FOR MRS. McKINLEY.

In nearly every gathering place throughout the city many expressions of profound sympathy were expressed for Mrs. McKinley, together with the fear that the shock to her in her present delicate health will result disastrously. In fact, the conversations everywhere bore largely on the personal sorrow brought into the home of the President, and showed that the heart of the whole Nation has been touched by the devotion of the couple as displayed during the recent illness of Mrs. McKinley.

As has been said, there were fewer expressions of rage toward the would-be assassin than might have been expected. That the man is an Anarchist was accepted as a matter of course, and the attitude of the crowd toward him was pretty much that displayed toward a mad dog when it became known that he had been landed in jail. He was cast aside in the discussion as a blind, unreasonable animal that is sure to get his just deserts. One man from the South expressed himself in an up-town hotel to the effect that the fellow ought to be burned at the stake, but his opinion was not echoed.

As the hour grew late the crowds around the bulletin boards grew larger, and all the news of the President was eagerly read. All over the city it was noted that women were much in evidence. They seemed to take as much interest in the news as did the men, and many an earnest request for the latest word from Buffalo came from feminine lips, addressed to perfect strangers. It was not an uncommon sight to see women in tears as some scrap of information with a note of pathos in it was flashed on the bulletin boards or passed from lip to lip.

About the only class of people who were conspicuous by their absence last night were the few avowed anarchists of the city. Tere were grim inquiries made for them during the evening in a number of meeting places, but they were decidedly not in evidence. In fact, about the most violent utterances during the evening were heard in connection with the anarchists in general. This feeling seemed to be most violently expressed in Harlem. There were a number of impromptu mass meetings held in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where the sidewalk orators talked of burning out the anarchists of Paterson, N. J., like rats in a barn.

And thus the night wore on, the waiting crowds gradually thinning as the people concluded to wait until morning, hoping, yet dreading, to hear the full tidings from the bedside of the Nation's Chief.

AT THE THEATRES.

Bulletins Read Between the Acts and Preparations Made to Close—Crowds in the Tenderloin.

The news of the shooting of President McKinley caused much excitement in the Tenderloin. The newspapers, which deluged the district, were greedily bought at all sorts of prices and groups discussing the tragedy were to be seen far into the night. The gloom and expressions of sorrow which spread over the whole district were most marked. Everywhere was heard the exclamation, "It's terrible; it's horrible!"

The desks of the hotels and the different telegraph offices were besieged with crowds desiring accurate news. The early evening brought crowds, which filled Upper Broadway, hoping to hear favorable news of the President's condition. Last November the same crowd was in the Tenderloin shouting madly and rejoicing at the victory of President McKinley.

The effect on this part of the city where the amusement places abound was most apparent in the great falling off in the attendance of the theatres. Many of these places that had sold out their entire seating capacity were not half filled. This was notably the case at the Empire Theatre, the Criterion Theatre, and Wallack's, not to speak of nearly a score or more where the patronage was 50 per cent. below what it ordinarily would have been. At nearly every theatre in the bulletins containing the news of the President's condition were read between the acts. They were received as the various reports came with applause or exclamations of sorrow.

Charles Frohman, through Al Hayman, his representative, gave orders shortly after receiving the information of the crime to close all his theatres in town in the event of the President's death. Similar action was contemplated by Messrs. Weber & Field.

"We will not ring down the curtain if the President dies," said Mr. Weber last night, "but we will at once announce it, and we do not expect that an American audience will remain after being told of that sorrowing fact. We will not ask our actors to work under the circumstances."

All along Broadway these sentiments of Mr. Weber were echoed. Not a manager of a theatre could be found but who said that even in the event of the news of the President's death coming in the middle of a performance they would immediately notify the audience and ring down the curtain.

Brooklyn Democracy's Sympathy.

Prior to the transaction of any formal business at an executive meeting of the Brooklyn Democracy held in the Arbuckle Building on Fulton Street last night, Chairman Rufus L. Scott called attention to the attempted assassination of President McKinley. A resolution was presented by Otto Kempner, embodying the sentiment expressed by Mr. Scott, and extending the deepest sympathy to the President and his wife. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

DEEP REGRET IN ENGLAND

Indignation at Czolgosz's Deed Is Unbounded.

TRIBUTES OF LONDON PAPERS

The Times Says President McKinley Is Now in the Plenitude of His Popularity.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Times, referring editorially to-day to the attempt on the life of President McKinley, says it will be a relief to the feelings of the people of the United States that the criminal is not one of themselves. The editorial proceeds:

"At any rate they [the American people] may be assured of the complete and cordial sympathy of their British kinsfolk in their grief and anger. President McKinley's personal character is respected both in our own country and by foreign nations, and the fatuous wickedness of the attempt on his life will meet with universal reprobation.

"We will not contemplate the possibility of a fatal result, but in any case the Government of the United States will not be disturbed. Vice President Roosevelt is a man of ability and distinction, in whose hands there is no doubt the country's interests would be safe; but Mr. McKinley is stronger now than ever before, and it would be a cruel stroke of fortune were he to be cut off in the plenitude of his popularity, when his policy has been apparently vindicated by success at all points.

"The attempt on the President will awaken indignation and sympathy in every civilized country, and nowhere more than in these British Isles, where, despite occasional misunderstandings and jealousies, time strengthens the manifold ties of kinship which unite us to our American cousins."

The article goes on to refer to the President's speech at Buffalo on Thursday, which, it says, "gave indications of independence of thought and courageous initiative not previously apparent in Mr. McKinley's career." It concludes by asserting that it is unintelligible that the head of an Administration with such a record of prosperity, so personally popular, and so recently approved by the suffrages of his countrymen should be singled out for assassination except by a madman.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The news of the attempt upon the life of President McKinley spread slowly in London. The first ticker reports were discredited; then, with the confirmation and general dissemination of the news, arose a far-reaching feeling of sorrow and indignation, which, wherever Americans were gathered, almost gained the proportions of a panic, accompanied by feverish anxiety for further details. The thousands of Americans now in London were mostly at the theatres when the news arrived; and, returning to their hotels, found anxious groups of Englishmen and Americans discussing what, without distinction of race, is regarded as a national calamity.

London's telephones, usually silent at night, tingled with impatient inquiries addressed to newspapers and American correspondents in the hope of securing a denial of the report. The announcement of the attempted assassination was received too late for extra editions of the papers to announce the news to the mass of the English people, and they will not learn until they take up their morning papers of the attempt to kill the President.

The news was conveyed to J. W. Mackay, Col. Ochiltree, C. L. Pullman, and J. W. Gates, and many others, all of whom desired to express their unspeakable indignation at the cowardly act, the deepest sympathy with President McKinley, and hope for his recovery. Added to this personal patriotic sentiment was the dread that whatever the outcome of the outrage upon the President, it would perhaps fatally react upon Mrs. McKinley.

Comparatively few Englishmen heard the news last night, but all these expressed horror and sympathy as genuine as if it had been the King instead of the President. The latter's kindly personality, his friendship for England, and his kindly message of condolence upon the occasion of Queen Victoria's death were all called up in voices as low and awe-stricken as those of any purely American gathering.

The Lord Mayor of London, when informed of the attempt upon the President's life, last night expressed the greatest grief and emotion. He said:

"I shall call a meeting of the Aldermen to-morrow formally to express to Mrs. McKinley and the American people the horror and grief felt at the attempt. Personally the news comes to me with the greatest possible shock, and I am sure that every citizen of London will join me in expressing feelings of horror at the terrible calamity."

Ex-Gov. Brown of Georgia, Mr. and Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin, and other Americans who were to have dined at the Carlton, canceled their engagement on hearing the news, and all the orestras ceased playing. Crowds surrounded the bulletin boards.

All the newspapers this morning publish long accounts from Buffalo describing the attempt upon President McKinley's life; dispatches from abroad regarding the reception of the news, which excites renewed and anxious discussion of means to prevent Anarchist outrages, references to previous attempts, and the urgent need of the adoption of greater police precautions than ever in republics and the freest countries. The Daily Telegraph says editorially:

"It is with the profoundest regret that the world learns to-day that another distinguished name is added to the shamefully long list of rulers who have fallen victims to the insensate wickedness of the assassin.

"The most unfeigned and heartfelt sympathy will go forth from every family in Christendom to Mrs. McKinley in this hour of deepest sorrow and trial. Americans will acquit us of all suspicion of insincerity when we claim that the blow will be felt with almost equal severity in Great Britain as in the United States."

Referring to the sympathy displayed by America at the time of the death of Queen Victoria, The Daily Telegraph says:

"Sympathy can only be repaid by sympathy, though it is a consoling satisfaction that the debt we so gratefully discharged should have fallen due so soon."

The article concludes by dilating upon the inexplicability of the crime "committed in a free country at a time of its greatest well-being on a most popular ruler," and the need of still further protection against insensate Anarchists.

The Daily Mail thinks the motive underlying such crimes is notoriety, and that if such criminals could be dealt with on the spot one great inducement to the commission of such attempts would be removed. The Mail suggests that all rulers should be accompanied by armed men, instructed to shoot the assassins on the spot.

The Daily News says:

"This ghastly outrage, by which a brave, upright governor of men perishes as Lincoln and Garfield perished, in the execution of his duty, comes home to the hearts of Englishmen with inexpressible poignancy. We are wrong if we and all our kith and kin, which plunges the Republic into bitter grief, reminds us as nothing else can do that we are members of the same house, bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh. The death of no public man outside of this country could affect us like the death of the American President

CONFIDENCE IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES

Bankers and Brokers Take a Hopeful View of the Situation.

NO OCCASION FOR EXCITEMENT

They Point Out that Whatever the Outcome of the Buffalo Tragedy, the Nation's Prosperity and Stability Will Be Unaffected.

In Wall Street, as to security market values—the one question, the one test involved in consideration of the tragedy at Buffalo, is as to whether common sense shall rule. Such was the judgment universally rendered where financiers, bankers, and brokers alike, last night met. It was at the Waldorf-Astoria that the tension of financial sentiment was most disclosed. Corridors were crowded. Every important house upon the New York Stock Exchange had representatives there. Agitation was in various ways abundantly in sight. Yet in vast majority were those who were able to be reasonable.

Much was heard of what Wall Street experienced twenty years ago when Guiteau's bullet overcame Garfield, and reminiscents and theorists excitedly elbowed one another with what had been and what could be. Shown, though, with notable clearness was the fact that they whose interests are largest, they who are most in touch with what in the financial world is biggest, were least of all exercised, least of all pessimistic.

Of course, the speculating "bear" was present, and he was very woeful. An immediate panic, the tottering of everything to ruin, was among his milder prophecies. Here was evidence of anarchy rampant, he insisted, and European investors must forthwith abhor us. Much he had to say also of uncertainty in national policies, Roosevelt succeeding McKinley.

Scant grace was, however, commanded by sorry talk like this. For the most part—and largely so—the manner of mind that Wall Street men were in was of the utmost confidence in the lasting quality and influence of American prosperity, lamenting, earnestly though every confident man did, this third Presidential assassination atrocity.

It was a long time after business had ended on the Stock Exchange that the horror's news reached Wall Street; and in these days that conclude the Summer's outing time few men of consequence lag long down town after the official quotation tickers stop. Long Branch boats, suburban trains, and yacht fleets had yesterday virtually emptied every conspicuous office for well nigh an hour before Buffalo's benumbing dispatches arrived.

Yet the two men who are Wall Street's chief leaders were still there—J. Pierpont Morgan and James R. Keene. Mr. Morgan received the news on his way to his yacht; Mr. Keene heard it as he had started for his Cedarhurst home. Not long after the two were in conference.

Mr. Morgan showed much the force of the shock, and Mr. Keene made no endeavor to disguise what the tragedy signified to him. Yet to friends, Mr. Morgan's counsels reflected sturdy confidence that this is a time not at all to be nervous over the country's situation, even if the worst possible end should result for President McKinley, even if the Nation were to lose the President, whom it has learned not only to trust but to love, reliance still will be placed—more and more strongly placed—in the testimony that right to the end he has proclaimed of a National prosperity unexampled, clear, indisputable, all dominating, lasting.

VIEWS OF MR. KEENE.

And Mr. Keene's views, expressed to those whom he counseled, were these:

"The country suffers terrific shock. It is idle to try to ignore this fact. All humanity shudders in the shadow of the atrocity. But sane men will not for an instant forget that it is the country's leader, not the country itself, that is sacrificed.

"Even if the most woeful of results, the President's death, should follow, we have left to us still those extraordinary conditions of prosperity for which he has stood, and concerning which he has to the very last testified eloquently.

"In the address which but yesterday he made at Buffalo—warranting the enthusiasm of the whole country receiving it—is the pith and kernel, the dominating facts, that are telling and must continue to tell. What sensible men will especially realize is that, even apprehending the worst, the United States is committed irrevocably to sound policies. No matter who is first at Washington, our foreign policy is established, the wholesomeness of our financial policy cannot come into peril.

"It seems hardly befitting," further said Mr. Keene to friends with whom he conversed, "to enter into discussion of what may or may not be immediate stock market effects. What lasting results are sure to be sane men cannot doubt. No occasion for excitement, none for alarm, exists at all."

It was much past midnight before the Waldorf's agitated crowds dispersed, every possible suggestion of a bulletin from the sick room at Buffalo being sought devotedly. Much misinformation had currency; a vast deal of unwarranted sensationalism got circulation, exerting more or less effect upon excited sentiment. But where the views of Mr. Morgan and the views of Mr. Keene were discussed, there was popular agreement that it was best to be hopeful.

And as to what Wall Street experienced in 1881 as a sequel to the Garfield tragedy it was forcibly pointed out that this year and that year are not at all to be compared, but to be contrasted. A. A. Housman, Thomas A. McIntyre, Edwin Hawley, Charles A. Starbuck, Edward L. Norton, Frederick S. Flower, Clarence H. Mackay, representative men in Wall Street affairs generally, emphasized this important fact.

In 1881 everything was awry in financial conditions, a great speculative boom was collapsing, the National financial policy was unsatisfactory, railway earnings were decreasing, commercial and industrial records had become discouraging, and "the public" was loaded with stocks—loaded heavily. In 1901 are good times practically unexampled; the record of railway traffic returns alone sufficiently testifies to the rule of prosperity, expanding, continually, tremendously. And the stock market, considered technically, displays inspiriting contrast in that while twenty years ago stocks were "held" by everybody, brokers' offices jammed with speculative customers, margin accounts being in every quarter fashionable, there is to-day practically no floating supply of the older and best known shares. Brokers' offices are bare. Little folks are out on the market. Since the upsetting time of May margin traders have cut scant figure on the Stock Exchange.

On every side, indeed, is agreement that never before have stocks been so strongly held as now. They who were biggest, strongest, and best informed of values, and they who least of all can be scared, are now the chief owners of Stock Exchange securities. And, as Mr. Keene last night suggested, the public's holdings of stocks are now in the form of ownership rather than of speculation. Stocks are now more generally paid for than ever before was the rule. This, in the view of Mr. Keene, Mr. Morgan and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, is a safeguard.

EXCHANGE NOT TO CLOSE TO-DAY.

Much interest last night centred in widely circulated reports that the Governors of the Stock Exchange had been in conference and determined to suspend business to-day.

A variation of this statement was that such a conference to adjourn the Stock Exchange had been called for 9 o'clock this morning, but Stock Exchange authorities denied the two reports. It had never been Stock Exchange policy, it was pointed out, to avoid critical events, and the same authorities agreed that it would be to invite danger rather than to avoid it were the Exchange shut. On every side were hints of meetings conducted last night and arranged for this morning whereat important financiers are to adopt a safeguarding market policy. "Securities will be supported," so sentiment generally developed.

It happens that the London market is closed to-day, eliminating the possibility of disturbing declines from there, preceding the opening here. Stock Exchange houses with foreign connections were therefore idle last night—in contrast with what ordinarily is their stirring activity with cable orders when influential events can be discounted by transatlantic arbitrage transactions. And relatively there were few offers to trade upon the part of last night's multitude of brokers and customers, supplemental testimony to the fact that commission houses and their customers are not caught loaded.

On an election night it is usual for orders running into tens of thousands of shares to be cabled to buy or sell upon the London Stock Exchange on the morning following, and on such occasions scores of brokers are ordinarily alertly seeking opportunities to trade with one another at their night-time meeting places. Last night this element was almost wholly lacking. It fact, but one important transaction was reported—a purchase credited to Mr. Keene of 10,000 shares of a conspicuous Western railroad stock at a concession of a couple of points from yesterday's Stock Exchange high price—something different from panic suggestion.

LEADERS OF FINANCE AMAZED.

J. P. Morgan Couldn't Believe the News from Buffalo—Charles M. Schwab Denounced the Deed.

When the news of the attack upon the life of the President reached Wall Street, the financial district was almost deserted by the larger men of affairs.

J. Pierpont Morgan was on the point of leaving his offices for the day. With his hat on and his cane in his hand, he stood near the desk of one of his clerks, glancing at a ledger, while outside his carriage was waiting for him and his son-in-law, Herbert Lee Satterlee, was standing in the office corridor.

A reporter, bearing the first news of the attempted assassination, entered the offices hurriedly, and Mr. Morgan, attracted by the newspaper man's haste, turned and said brusquely: "Well?"

"We have a dispatch, Mr. Morgan, stating that an attempt has been made upon the life of the President at Buffalo," was the reporter's reply.

"What?" broke in Mr. Morgan, who grasped the reporter's arm and looked hard in the latter's face.

The statement was repeated and Mr. Morgan again exclaimed "What!" as if there must be some mistake. A second time the statement was repeated.

"When did this happen?" he asked. "Where and how? Are you sure the news is authentic?"

He was assured that this was the case. For a moment he seemed utterly overwhelmed by the news. Then, putting his cane down on a near-by desk, Mr. Morgan turned and with several strides went to his own desk, where he gave the information to those of his confidential representatives who were still there. He then whispered to one of them—Mr. Ord—who immediately went to the rear of the offices where the telephone is situated, and after about fifteen minutes time returned to Mr. Morgan with a confirmation of the press reports.

All the time that Mr. Ord was gone Mr. Morgan sat in his chair, his hat on, gazing steadily at the carpeted floor. After Mr. Ord assured him that the news was true Mr. Morgan told Mr. Satterlee the substance of the information from Buffalo. He was still sitting in his chair when a second reporter came in with a copy of an "extra" containing the first printed report of the attempted assassination. The account was very brief and could have been read almost at a glance, but Mr. Morgan gazed at the paper over a minute and then said, very slowly and with several pauses:

"This is sad, sad, very sad news. It is very sad news, very sad. No, I don't want to say anything. The news is very sad. There is nothing I can say at this time."

With this Mr. Morgan stopped talking, and, picking up his cane, he rose and walked slowly out to his carriage with Mr. Satterlee, who drove away with him.

James R. Keene was in his private room at the offices of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., at 30 Broad Street, when the news from Buffalo was carried to him.

Mr. Keene listened without the slightest show of emotion, but it was some moments when he found his voice. Gazing out of the window in an abstracted manner, he said slowly and in measured tones:

"This is, indeed, very, very sad news. It is impossible to say anything as to the effect upon the market and upon conditions in general."

Reports were in circulation immediately that Mr. Morgan would hold a conference with other financiers during the evening. The Union Club was named as the place, but throughout the evening every inquiry was met with the assertion that Mr. Morgan was not there. At the Metropolitan Club, where one report had it that Mr. Morgan would arrive at 9 o'clock, it was said that he did not go there at all. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at Delmonico's, at the New York Yacht Club, and at the Buckingham, the uniform response was that Mr. Morgan had not been seen. While his down-town offices were lighted up, it was stated that he did not return there.

While no formal conference of bankers was held, there were a number of informal exchanges of opinions and assurances of support, pointed toward the likelihood of concerted action by Clearing House banks, if necessary, to keep the money market easy.

President Stillman was one of the financial men who dined at Delmonico's and kept in touch with the bulletins from Buffalo as to the condition of the President.

Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, also dined at Delmonico's, where he went from his apartments, in the Hotel Lorraine. Before leaving the latter he said:

"I hardly know what to say of this awful deed. It is so entirely unjust, so utterly unexpected, so peculiarly without reason, so amazing. Knowing the President as I do, I cannot see how even an irresponsible person could have been moved to such an act.

"If there had been any agitation, any political crisis at this time, such as would distort men's judgments, this act might be less amazing, but there is none.

"Should the President die, it would certainly have a most depressing effect upon business and industry. The effect would be but temporary, however, for business is in such shape now and business men are in such a position that even the death of the President could cause only a temporary calamity.

"But the act itself is a calamity to the country. It seems almost incredible that Mr. McKinley should have been the mark of an assassin's bullet."

"NOTHING TO FEAR."

View of the Situation Taken by Men Prominent in the World of Commerce and Finance.

At the Waldorf-Astoria and elsewhere many men of consequence in the financial and commercial world, when asked as to the probable effect on the stock market and in the financial world of the attempted assassination, hesitated to express their views, seeming to be actually benumbed by the terrible news. Those who did express themselves were practically unanimous in the opinion that there is no warrant for any stock market disaster, for it was pointed out that the President had fallen almost on the spot where but the day before he had testified to the phenomenal prosperity of the Nation, and that the country would and did believe in that prosperity and in the likelihood of its continuance.

On this subject will be found herewith a number of opinions, as follows:

JAMES STILLMAN, President of the National City Bank—The news of the attack upon the President was a great shock, an exceedingly great shock, especially because Mr. McKinley has been such an exemplary President. That a man whose administration is deserving of the highest praise should be shot is very sad, indeed. It is a matter of the deepest hope that the President may recover. As for the effect of the news upon the business interests of the country, there are no conditions of panic and there will be none. The country is so prosperous and the present status of things so stable that there will be no panic on account of this news. Although no concerted action has been taken yet, the Clearing House banks will take care of the money market as they always have, and there is nothing to fear.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, President of the Fourth National Bank—The cowardly shooting down of the President of the United States is a calamity too dreadful to be thoroughly comprehended at this moment of the moment. Every good citizen, however, must feel comforted by the thought that there is a prospect that the assassin's bullets may not prove fatal. After a somewhat prolonged period of liquidation, the financial situation is one that should excite no alarm. The banks are strong and are in a position to meet the emergency that has arisen. A majority of the Clearing House Committee is in town and a consultation has taken place. The business of the country is on a substantial basis, and the Clearing House banks are amply able to cope with the situation and they will stand together in this emergency, as they have done in the past.

A. A. HOUSMAN—The shooting, deplorable as it is, is not going to have the effect of creating any panic in the stock market. The leading banking interests have united to prevent any such disaster, and they will prevent it. Their task will be the easier for the reason that few stocks are now held on margin; people who have securities are almost all prepared to hold them, and they will hold them. More, there will be a flood of buying orders should any low level be reached—orders that, because of the great richness of the country, will come from the North and the South, the East and the West. You will find the big interests ready at the market opening to take the stocks that weak holders may sell. And those stocks, so bought, will show handsome profits in very short order. I am still a great believer in the country and its prosperity.

R. H. THOMAS, Governor of the New York Stock Exchange and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements—Should Mr. McKinley die it would be one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall the Nation, because by his death the country would be robbed of one of its noblest figures. But such a misfortune does not signify a National calamity in the sense of the word that the Nation itself must suffer. Instead, the Nation will go on as ever, because it is greater than the individual. The country is wonderfully prosperous, and one of the reasons the people believe in that prosperity is because Mr. McKinley himself has so often pointed it out. It is no myth. Therefore, I think that there need be no fear of any bad break in the stock market, which but represents in one form this great prosperity. The people will stand by their guns, and you will find that the market will be well protected.

S. C. T. DODD, General Counsel of the Standard Oil Company—In my opinion, though I do not profess to be a judge in this matter, it will be found that the stock market will be protected against any senseless panic. I say "senseless" because I believe that any panic now would be such. Mr. McKinley, after all, but represents the Nation; he is not the Nation. Therefore whatever befal—and let us pray that the late reports holding out hope of the President's recovery are true—it should not be forgotten that the country still remains, and that its industrial prosperity and its commercial and financial greatness are in no wise checked. Hence any marked decline in market values would seem to be at once ridiculous and unwarranted.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE—I do not see why there should be any reason for a break in the stock market. The general public have few stocks; certainly commission houses are not carrying any considerable lines. Most of the securities are held by the biggest financial interests, and these will continue to hold them. It is not to be forgotten, in this connection, that the people have confidence in Mr. Roosevelt, who would succeed to the Presidency in the event, much to be deplored, of the President's death. Of course, if this had happened at the height of the bull movement, when everybody had stock, it might have been different. But the facts are as they are, and there will be no excuse for any panic.

F. M. DICK of Dick Brothers & Co.—The country will be most unfortunate if it should lose President McKinley, for it would lose one of its greatest figures. But though it is to be, and though the sorrow and grief over the sad affair be deep and lasting, nevertheless that should be no reason why there should be any stock market panic. As a matter of fact, there are none of the elements in the present situation that go to make a panic. The country is prosperous, and the big interests are behind the market. After the early trading the worst will be over. Common sense will assert itself.

EDWIN HAWLEY, President of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway—I do not look for any great decline on the stock market, for the reason that stocks are mainly held by the moneyed interests, who will not throw them overboard. It is realized that, in the event of the President's death, Roosevelt, though erratic, will make a good President, following closely the policy of Mr. McKinley. Not unnaturally, however, the affair is bound to have temporary unsettling effect, but in the end the prosperity of the country will tell.

CAPT. WHEELER of the Standard Oil Company—There should be no panic, and I believe there will be none. When President Garfield was assassinated the business of the country was bad, the railroads were showing poor earnings, and generally there was depression in the air. Now the Nation is remarkably, phenomenally prosperous—a fact fully attested by President McKinley himself in his speech at Buffalo only the other day. Beyond this, in the event of the President's death, he would be succeeded by Mr. Roosevelt, who practically stands for all that Mr. McKinley stands for, not the least of which is sound currency. I would not be a bit surprised if the stock market should show good strength. That certainly is the opinion of the representatives of important interests with whom I have talked to-night. It should not be forgotten that for the most part stocks are in strong hands, and they can and will be held.

NATHAN M. FLOWER, nephew of ex-Gov. Flower and member of the Stock Exchange house of Flower & Co.—I do not anticipate any serious break in the market; less, indeed, than at the time of the Governor's death. By the morning people will have had time to think the matter over, calmly and seriously, and they will come to a proper realization of the fact that the country remains as it is, its prosperity unaffected. Then, too, happening at the time it did, the larger interests in the Street have been able to come together, as I understand, and formulate a policy. Of course some weak or timid holders of securities may sell, but the big men will be buyers.

H. R. HEIDELBACH of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.—In previous panics or sudden disaster such as this—the assassination of President Garfield or the death of Gov. Flower—the news came so suddenly that there was no time for concerted action to prevent a panic. In the present instance, however, there has been time, and what is more, as I understand it, advantage has been taken of the opportunity. More, on the former occasions, stocks were in weak hands. Now they are strongly held. The big interests are prepared to support the market, and I do not look for any serious break.

J. H. FLAGLER—I do not believe that there will be any shrinkage in stock market values, for the reason that things are not as bad as many people seemed, immediately following the announcement of the dreadful news, to apprehend. Lamentable as the happening is, the fact remains that not a blade less grass will grow, the many wheels of industry will still move, the railroads will continue to rush us on to prosperity, the earth will yield as fully and as freely of its wealth, and nature will be as bountiful as of yore. The attempted assassination, even the death, of a country's President does not kill the country. We are too great a Nation for that. There ought to be no panic in the stock market, and I do not apprehend that there will be any.

CHARLES A. STARBUCK, President of the New York Air Brake Company—Among coolheaded, conservative people it is felt that the country is in the midst of a prosperity that Wall Street has been merely indexing. Whatever the result of this Anarchistic act, there certainly will be no interruption in the financial or the foreign policies of the country; the skill and ingenuity of our workingmen will be none the less; our lands will prove none the less fertile; our efforts will produce as much. Prosperity, in the long run, is not dependent on the fate of any one man. Therefore I believe that whatever recessions there may be in the stock market will induce to substantial buying by people who have faith in the country.

W. C. VAN ANTWERP of Payne & Van Antwerp—Stocks are held by the strongest men in the country, and they will be amply protected. I do not look for any break on the stock market to speak of. Why should there be any when the country is so prosperous when earnings in every branch of trade are so phenomenal, and when the future is so full of promise? To me it seems that after the first unsettling effects the stock market will "find itself," and that good stocks will remain good. This is a time for optimism not for pessimism; a time for common sense, not for unreason.

EDWARD NORTON of Street & Norton—The one fact to be borne in mind in connection with this foul deed—that is, in its bearing on the financial world—is that it does not signify that the growth of the country is suddenly arrested or its prosperity stopped. To the contrary, the Nation will keep on growing and expanding, just as it has been doing all these years. As to what the stock market may do in the morning, that of course will depend a good deal on how things look then. My own opinion is that stocks will not open two points down. You will find that there will be good support and protection to the market.

WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL—The very condition of the country which President McKinley created will survive any shock such as the present one. The Nation is greater than any man. The country is wonderfully prosperous, and this prosperity will not come to a sudden end even though its President should die. I see no reason for any alarm, no cause for any panic.

J. RHINELANDER DILLON—Inasmuch as stocks are well held, inasmuch as the country was never so prosperous, and for the reason that the larger interests have united to protect the market, I do not look for any break of consequence. The really bad effect, stock marketwise, is that people may be deterred from buying stocks unless at low levels. However, this is a great country, and the market already has shown wonderful strength, and, remembering the May panic, remarkable powers of recuperation. It still has all the elements of, all the reasons for, that strength.

CONFIDENCE OF MERCHANTS.

Deploring the President's Danger, They Do Not Fear the Effect on Business.

Among those interviewed by NEW YORK TIMES reporters on the attempt to assassinate the President were a number of business men from other cities now staying at hotels here. The views of some of them follow:

J. P. POWELL, wholesale dry goods merchant, Richmond, Va.—I know that the sad news will be received with universal grief throughout the South. In fact, I think that Southerners of both parties will unite with one voice in crying out their sympathy. As for the effect that the calamity will have on business, I hardly feel competent to express an opinion. There may be a slight tendency for a short time not to endeavor to rush goods into the market, or, rather, to hold back for a time until things have settled down. But as for turning the tide of the present business prosperity, I doubt if even the most timid of business men entertain any such fear. I know at least that I will go ahead with my enterprises just as if nothing had happened.

C. E. TACKETT, a Wholesale Dry Goods Merchant of Fredericksburg, Va.—In my opinion there is no necessity to anticipate a disastrous effect on business as a consequence of the attempt on the President's life. In Virginia, though the custodian of the Nation's affairs is held in the highest esteem by all in view of his splendid administration of the people's affairs, business has been established on so firm a basis that even an event so far reaching in its effects cannot disturb it to any appreciable extent. Of course, the people in the South have formed an opinion of the aggressive and warlike policy of Vice President Roosevelt, and they would undoubtedly feel a little shaky were he to succeed to the Chief Executive. Nevertheless they feel that the present policy of the Government is too firmly established to be shaken even by a change of Presidents under the present regime.

JAMES S. CRAVEN, a manufacturer of Philadelphia—There is altogether too much prosperity here now for business to flinch under even this terrible blow. The policy of President McKinley, to which we owe to a vast extent this prosperity, could not be changed by any possible successor. This business men all over the country feel, and while there is this confidence throughout the country there will be no logical reason to fear a falling off of business in any branch of commerce. In the past few years I have often discussed with my business associates the possibility of such an event as has taken place and its probable consequences, and we have always arrived at the same conclusion—that our industries would not even falter under the shock.

R. O. F. BUTZ, a manufacturer of Philadelphia.—As far as I can judge from my knowledge of the present state of my own business and from the experience during the past few years, there is not the slightest cause to fear that the assassination of the President will have a disastrous or even a disturbing effect on the various branches of home industries. We have settled down into a groove that is so smooth and so solid that nothing short of a foreign invasion could shake us in our advance. Of course there are always plenty of calamity howlers in such times, but their cries will not be heard above the general acclaim of confidence. In my opinion every species of business will go on with the same aggressiveness that has characterized it for the past few years.

W. J. THOMPSON, a wholesale dry goods merchant of Baltimore—To tell you the truth, I hadn't given the matter a thought since I heard the news. I mean the possible effect that the attempt on the President's life with the consequent apprehension of his dying might have on trade. When I come to think the matter over, I do not consider it worthy of thought. There is together too much prosperity for a matter of even this magnitude to have a damaging effect on business.

C. N. McFARREN, a merchant of Pen Yan, N. Y.—I entered into business before the Administration of President Lincoln, and have passed through the assassination of both him and President Garfield, and as far as I could judge, business was not materially affected by either occurrence.

H. M. STORY, a Retail Dry Goods Merchant of Potsdam, N. Y.—The first thought of a retailer in such a crisis is what will be the effect on the big merchants and manufacturers. If they become panic-stricken of course the panic will spread to the small dealer. You might think at first that it would be just the other way, but it is not so. The small dealer and the retailer watches closely the actions of the big ones, and if he notices a trembling in their ranks he immediately begins to feel shaky himself. Of course, primarily we depend upon the people and their wants for our prosperity, but then again the people depend upon the commercial attitude of the whole country for their prosperity. If they begin to feel that there is a panic coming, and that there is any necessity to prepare for a storm, they will immediately begin to retrench in their expenses of living, and in that case we would be affected directly, and in the course of a very short time the manufacturers would be affected by our failure to buy our usual large bills of goods.

I. E. BROADHEAD, an up-State dry goods merchant—I do not see how the trade, speaking of my trade or any other branch of trade, is going to be affected by McKinley's assassination. Business is altogether too brisk at the present time, and our home industries are going ahead at a rate that nothing can stop. I do not believe that even the assassination of the whole Cabinet could stem the tide of the country's present prosperity. Of course before McKinley's election we were buying and selling goods with the reservation that unless we succeded in electing him President the orders would stand revoked; but that was when we contemplated the possibility of Bryan and free silver. Now that we have the gold standard, and the whole country breathes its beneficent results, nothing short of a civil war would upset the universal business prosperity.

CHARLES L. CONBY, a dry goods merchant of 396 Broadway—In my opinion business will not be retarded one iota by the attempted murder of the President. Of course, the stock markets of the country will be panicky for many weeks to come and the pulse of the people will beat in response until it has been clearly demonstrated that we are altogether too prosperous to retrogress from a commercial standpoint and simply must go ahead in spite of all. Notwithstanding this calamity and the universal grief that will necessarily be expressed in every State in the Union should the President's injuries prove fatal, I look forward to one of the most prosperous years in the history of the trade that I am engaged in.

HERBERT M. BUSH, a dry goods merchant of Flint, Mich.—I see no reason to believe that the industries of the United States will be appreciably affected as a result of this most sad occurrence. In my State we are rushing along on the crest of a tidal wave of prosperity, and there is no single calamity that I can think of that can arrest its progress.

PROF. FINLAY'S VIEW.

Declares the President Is Endeared to All the People.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 6.—Prof. John H. Finlay, head of the Department of Politics in Princeton University, when interviewed to-night on the shooting of President McKinley, said:

"I cannot think of what it would mean to lose him as President. I can only think now of the possible and dreaded loss to us of the man whose personality made a friend of every one who came within his influence. His courage, thoughtfulness, and tenderness have endeared him to the entire people."

"Dastardly," Says Mr. Cullom.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—United States Senator Cullom was greatly affected when he heard the news. "I can hardly believe the announcement," he said. "That was a dastardly attack, and the man who committed the act should have been punished right there. It is the most horrible crime imaginable. The Nation could hardly afford to lose President McKinley, and it would be awful to see a man of so many admirable qualities cut down thus at the height of his career. He is a great man and a great President. He is nearer to the hearts of the great body of the people than any other ruler since Lincoln."

Senator Sewell Hopes for the Best.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 6.—The news of the shooting of the President reached here at 5 o'clock, and was followed a few moments later by a report that he was dead. Flags were lowered immediately to half mast, and all amusements shut down. The false report was not contradicted for some time. Senator Sewell was informed the President was dead. He was deeply affected, and said the death of the President was the greatest loss this country had sustained since Lincoln was killed. When informed later that the President still lived, Senator Sewell said: "That is well. I hope he will recover. The Nation can ill spare such an able pilot as she enters into an era of undreamed of greatness."

Mormon Leader's Sorrow.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 6.—When informed of the attempted assassination of President McKinley Lorenzo Snow, President of the Mormon Church, said: "I think it is the most serious and lamentable thing that has occurred since the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. It is awful, and especially so, considering the present state of affairs in this and other countries."

For Tired Brain

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Rests and strengthens the tired and confused brain, dispels nervous headache and induces refreshing sleep.

Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and a clear brain.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.

SYMPATHY IS UNIVERSAL

Messages of Condolence for the President.

The Country Horrified at the Attack on Mr. McKinley.—Expressions from Prominent Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—Gov. Heard of Louisiana said to-night:

"If President McKinley should die, the whole Nation must mourn the loss of so distinguished a man. The attempted assassination is one of the foulest crimes to blot the history of this country. He is a man of high personal integrity and much beloved by those who know him. Louisiana and the whole South deplores this awful tragedy that has befallen the Nation."

United States Senator McEnery said: "The nest of Anarchists at Paterson, N. J., should be broken up, and in future the life of the Chief Executive of the United States should be more closely and carefully guarded."

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 6.—At a meeting to-night of Camp Hampton, Gen. Wade Hampton's camp of Confederate Veterans, the following resolutions offered by Comrade Brooker, heartily seconded by others, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The appalling news of the attempted assassination of William McKinley, the President of the United States, this day at Buffalo, N. Y., has just been received in this city, and that our Nation is greatly apprehensive of serious results, therefore,

Resolved, That in view of this deplorable news, Champ Hampton expresses to the Nation, through the press, their sincere regrets that such a violent dispensation should befall our Chief Executive, and that we pray God in his infinite mercy, if He so will it, that such a calamity as the death of the faithful head of our Government, be averted, and that the President may yet be spared to fulfill the great mission in the Government for which he has been appointed by its people and which he has so far so faithfully performed.

Gov. McSweeny telegraphed the following to President McKinley:

"The people of South Carolina were shocked to-day to learn of the attempt to assassinate your Excellency. Our deepest sympathies go out to you and your family, and we sincerely hope and pray that the Giver of all good will spare your life to our Nation for years to come. I am sure in thus speaking that I voice the sentiment of the people not alone of South Carolina but of the entire South."

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 6.—Gov. J. Hoge Tyler of Virginia, who is at his home in East Radford, Va., when informed by wire of the shooting of President McKinley, telegraphed the following:

In President McKinley the South has the fairest and kindest President under Republican rule. He has done more to allay sectional feeling and restore commercial relations between North and South than any other. I recall the feeling he showed at Philadelphia when he expressed a desire to have Confederate veterans march beside those of the Union cause. I believe his earnest desire was to have sectional feeling obliterated.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 6.—A mass meeting has been called for to-morrow night to express indignation at the attempt to assassinate President McKinley, and sorrow pervades the entire community. Military companies have flags at half staff. In churches to-night, where services were held, prayers were offered for President and Mrs. McKinley.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 6.—When informed of the assassination of the President Gov. Candler was deeply affected. He said:

"I served with the President in Congress six years. He was one of God's noblemen. He is a clean man, an honest man, and a great man. A Federal soldier, all Confederate soldiers respected and honored him. The attempted assassination is appalling, and his death would be a worldwide calamity. He has done more to bridge the bloody chasm between the sections than any man since Lee and his veterans surrendered."

SORROW THROUGHOUT CANADA.

Secretary Mills Says Mr. McKinley Has Always Been Friendly to the British Empire.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 6.—There was deep sorrow throughout the country when the news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley became known. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was engaged in a conference with Gov. Ross of Yukon Territory when the bulletin was placed in his hands. He was greatly shocked, and expressed his sorrow.

Secretary Mills said:

"The people of Canada will feel profound sorrow at the attempted assassination of Mr. McKinley. He has been a very conscientious public man. He has endeavored to administer the Government of the United States honestly and on lines which he believed were best in the public interest. We have in this country every reason to believe that he has been actuated during the whole period of his Presidency with feelings of friendship toward the British Empire, and has endeavored to promote a friendly feeling between the two kindred peoples."

MR. CLEVELAND HORRIFIED.

Says the Attempt Must Have Been the Act of a Crazy Man.

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 6.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland was fishing at Darling Lake, Tyringham, Mass., when he received the news regarding the shooting of President McKinley. He at once started for the shore to hear more details, and anxiously asked for the latest advices from Mr. McKinley's bedside.

Mr. Cleveland was horrified at the intelligence, and said: "With all American citizens, I am greatly shocked at this news. I cannot conceive of a motive. It must have been the act of a crazy man."

MR. WOODRUFF'S VIEW.

If Mr. Roosevelt Is Called to Higher Post, the Country Will Prosper.

LAKE KORA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff received information of the murderous assault on President McKinley early this evening as he was coming down the mountain near his camp. Mrs. Woodruff, who had received the telegram, gave her husband the information. Upon receiving verification of the news the Lieutenant Governor made the following statement:

"Here in the perfect peace of our State forests the imminent death of our Nation's beloved Chief Executive comes as a terrible shock. I cannot reconcile myself to the possibility of such a misfortune, but if it be true, and we must lose him who has combined in his private life and public service more loveliness of disposition and grandeur of character than any other President of the United States, in Theodore Roosevelt, with whom it was my privilege to be closely associated for two years in the administration of the Government of our State, our country, a great world power largely through his loyal effort, will continue to prosper and to be guided as it always has been, by American character, courage, and exceptional civic virtue.

"I sincerely hope that the distressing news is untrue, or at least greatly exaggerated, not only for the Nation's sake but also for the sake of the wife to whom he has been so devoted and who is so dependent on him."

THE RIGHT KIND OF A HAT AND THE RIGHT TIME TO BUY IT

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

805 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
299 Broadway, near Duane St.
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Derbys - $3.00 and $4.00
Alpines - $3.00 and $3.50
Silk Hats $5.00 and $6.00

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opposite City Hall.

WE EXPECTED IT.

The steady increase in the demand for natural in place of doctored Whiskey is making our sales larger than ever before.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

OLDCROWRYE

For Quality, Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

ADLAI STEVENSON GRIEVED.

Mr. McKinley "Could Have No Personal Enemies," He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 6.—Ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson was shocked by the news of the shooting of President McKinley. Mr. Stevenson dictated the following statement:

"The attempt to assassinate President McKinley is indeed appalling. It is too horrible for belief. The tidings will bring grief unspeakable to the hearts of all his countrymen. I have known President McKinley many years; served with him in Congress twenty-five years ago. He is a gentleman of the kindest feeling, and could have no personal enemies. The assassin is probably a crank or madman. How forcibly we are reminded that three Presidents of the United States have been assailed by assassins within little more than a third of a century! In such an hour as this all hearts are touched; all deplore the terrible calamity that has befallen us."

MR. BRYAN'S SYMPATHY.

He Says There Is No Excuse for a Resort to Violence Here.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 6.—Following the receipt of the news of the attempt on the President's life, William J. Bryan sent a brief message to President McKinley, expressing his concern. Mr. Bryan to-night gave out the following statement:

"The attempted assassination of the President is a shock to the entire country and he and his wife are the recipients of universal sympathy. The dispatches say the shot was fired by an insane man, and it is hoped that this is true, for, while it is a terrible thing for a President to be the victim of the act of a maniac, it would be even worse for him to be fired upon by a sane person prompted by malice or revenge. In a Republic, where the people elect their officials and can remove them, there can be no excuse for a resort to violence. If our President were in constant fear of plots and conspiracies we would soon sink to the level of those nations in which force is the only weapon of the Government and the only weapon of the Government's enemies."

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S TRIBUTE.

Inexpressibly Sad that an "Insane Fanatic" Should Have Attempted the President's Life.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—The news of the attempted assassination of the President did not reach Cardinal Gibbons until nearly 7 o'clock this evening. When a reporter called, the Cardinal raised his hands in mute appeal, and in a voice which shook with emotion exclaimed:

"I hope from the bottom of my heart, Sir, that you bring me some better news than that which I have heard."

Upon being informed that the condition of the President was still very grave, the Cardinal sank into a chair and said: "It is sad, indeed, that an insane fanatic can have it in his power to endanger the life of the head of a great Nation like this, and a man possessing the many virtues of President McKinley. The man who did it must be a madman. The President has no personal enemies, and no one but a madman would have committed such a deed. If, however, he has a spark of reason left, and it can be shown that he is responsible no punishment would be too great for him."

The Cardinal resumed: "I am filled with sadness beyond expression at receiving this news. I not only honor President McKinley as the head of a great Nation, but I have the privilege of regarding him as a friend and am indebted to him for many favors. I repeat that this awful calamity must have been the work of an insane man, for while the President had hosts of political opponents, it seems incredible that he could have a personal enemy. But few Presidents who have occupied the chair have been better equipped for the Presidency than he. He was trained for the place by having served his country in minor capacities, as Representative in Congress and Governor, and the effect of this training has been repeatedly shown during his Presidential career.

"His characteristic virtues are patience and forbearance. He is always ready to receive any one and to give careful attention to any demands upon him whatever might be their character. The wound which has been inflicted upon him is not only a National calamity, but comes as a personal affliction to every house in the land. Every son and every daughter in the United States should feel it as they would feel a blow struck at the head of his or her family.

"I have always heard him most admired for his domestic virtues and for his tender affection and solicitude for his wife. No more beautiful example of domestic virtue and felicity has probably ever been seen in this or any other country than that of President and Mrs. McKinley.

"It is my earnest prayer that the Lord may spare him to fill out the term he has begun so well. But whatever be the outcome of this awful crime, of course, the Nation will remain unshaken upon the firm foundation our forefathers builded for it. Perhaps the best tribute to the stability of our institutions is the fact that while the blow at the President arouses universal sorrow and indignation, it does not in the least shake our faith in the correct

Store will close daily at 5 o'clock until September 16th.

To day's offerings at Wanamaker's

On that date usual hours of business will be resumed.

Leaving Money in the Pocket

This business seeks to leave money in the pockets of the people by raising the qualities of the merchandise it deals in and lowering the prices charged for the same. This is accomplished through intelligent selections of the ablest manufacturers, who receive from us large and profitable orders and immediate cash payment.

Fairly remunerating our people, we observe strict economy in administrating affairs that high expenses may not be added to the selling price of the goods.

Our prices are not fixed at as much as we can get, but at a small profit, which in the aggregate suffices because of the largeness of sales.

This store endeavors to the utmost to be a good servant to its patrons.

John Wanamaker

The Scope of This September Costume Showing

There's an unbroken succession of beautiful productions pouring into Wanamaker's on these September days, from the foremost Paris costumers. New York designers—the best of them—are on their mettle to evolve costumes and wraps that will equal, if not excel, the superb creations of their brethren across the seas.

The rivalry is a generous one, and productive of admirable results. Gowns that are elaborate, costly, fragile; wraps that seem almost too beautiful for actual wear; costumes and suits that are full of style, economy and usefulness are here—both extremes and all gradations between.

Of more immediate interest are the exhibits of Street Costumes for Early Fall, Tailor-made Gowns and Dress Skirts. On these price-ranges are about as follows:

Costumes of silk, satin and velvet, $40 to $175.
Tailor-made Suits of cheviot, serge, broadcloth and canvas-weave materials, including many imported styles, at $16.50 to $127.
Separate Skirts of black taffeta, at $12.50 to $70.
Separate Skirts of velvet, at $14 to $67.50.
Separate Skirts of cloth, canvas and cheviot, at $4.50 to $35.
Walking Skirts, from $5 to $15.

With the new Serpentine Skirt we illustrate how the Garter Skirt is to be worn.

Second floor, Broadway.

Saturday News of Hosiery

At prices such as we tell of below—it is the part of wisdom to anticipate your future needs of Hosiery after filling your present ones. You won't lay yourself open to the charge of extravagance in so doing. Notice, for instance, this group of women's stockings at 12½c; and the especially good and timely offerings of children's stockings for school wear:

Men's Half Hose—

12½c a pair, were 18c and 25c—Imported cotton half hose; strong and durable; fast black, fine gauge; fast tan, fine gauge, assorted shades.
25c a pair, were 38c and 50c—Various lines from our stock that we shall not carry again, consisting of striped or printed cotton and striped lisle thread half hose, in various color combinations.

Women's Stockings—

12½c a pair, worth 18c—Fast black lisle thread stockings, in a pretty allover open-work design. Seamless, narrowed at ankles, elastic tops.
25c a pair, value 38c—Full fashioned cotton stockings; regular made; two weights, in fast black, split soles, unbleached feet.

Children's Stockings—

20c and 25c a pair—Two styles of ribbed cotton stockings for boys and girls; of fine firm yarn fast black; extra strong heels and toes; elastic and durable; sizes 6 6½ and 7, 20c; 7½ to 10, 25c.

Broadway.

Neck-Ruffs The New Fall Styles

They are going to be highly favored of fashionable women this Fall—of that there's no doubt. And what more captivating finishing touch to the modish costume can be imagined than one of these dainty, filmy Neck Ruffs of chiffon, net or Liberty silk?

New conceits, from home and abroad, are coming to us daily. Most of them are in black, or white and black. The ruffs in half-cape effect, formed by a series of gracefully falling ruffles, are among the most striking.

A suggestion or two:

Ruffs of white Brussels net, with edge of black net, and black velvet ribbon ends, are $8.75 each.
Ruffs of black mousseline de soie, black chenille-dotted, with black satin ribbon ends, $11.50 each.
Ring-dotted Net Ruffs, edged with narrow satin ribbon; extra full, long streamers edged with same; in black, white and black-and-white; $7 each.
Ruffs of Esprit net black or white; with contrasting chenille dottings, and black satin ribbon ends, $6.50 each.
Back Liberty Silk Ruffs; full fluffy boas with long or medium ends; finished in a great diversity of styles; at $2.50, $2.75, up to $5.
Other Ruffs, $6.50 to $25.

Broadway.

Reductions in Lillian Corsets

This is unusual news—we don't have frequent occasion to tell of reductions such as these on Lillian Corsets of late models. But various causes—chief among them the coming in of new stock—combine to make it possible today.

At $8, from $14—Lillian Corsets, straight front, of white coutil, all whalebone; modeled expressly for stout figures.
At $5, from $15—Lillian Corsets, of fancy batiste; sizes 18 to 24; all whalebone; straight front.
At $2, from $2.50—Lillian Corsets, of coutil and batiste; short hips; medium bust; for slender figures.

Second floor.

A Reversion to Fans

Summer is upon us again—September's usual way. People mopped their brows yesterday, and fanned themselves—if they had a fan. Had you? Perhaps not—hence this word of the little comforters:

Small Fans of white silk; to be worn on a chain, 50c and 75c.
Japanese Fans, in various pretty designs and colorings, 10c and 25c.

Broadway.

A New 20c Candy Maple Puffs

Case of "linked sweetness, long drawn out." As to structure the links are of cream candy, delicately flavored with maple, and covered with a shell of hard candy. They are persistent in their nature—a box of them lasts a good while, but scarcely long enough.

Basement. 20 Cents a Pound

Dinner Sets in the China Sale

It would be unfair to the general average of excellence of the various classes of China and Cut Glass which help to make this September Sale a record-breaker in every sense, to pick out a single group as especially meritorious.

But, to illustrate the trend of the sale, and the values we offer in it, we select the three following patterns from among the collection of Dinner Sets for especial mention:

$10, regularly $16.50—A fine porcelain Dinner Set, in three beautiful flower decorations; with soup tureen and three platters; 100 pieces.
$16.50, regularly $25—A fine Theodore Haviland Dinner Set, in border decoration; all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters; 100 pieces.
$22.50, regularly $37.50—A Theodore Haviland Dinner Set; border decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters. 113 pieces.

Clearing Out the Shirt Waists and Dressing Sacques

They have stayed here long enough—these stragglers from the main army of Shirt Waists and Dressing Sacques. Today they are given short shrift—they bear new prices that should hurry them away with the mere telling. You won't regret coming early for them.

Shirt Waists—

About 600 of them, of white lawn and colored madras. Sizes are mostly the smaller ones; some of the Shirt Waists are mussed.
Former prices were 50c to $1. Now choose among them for

Basement. Twenty-five Cents Each

Dressing Sacques—

Mostly of white lawn, a few in colors. Some are of plain lawn, with hemstitched ruffle; others trimmed with embroidery or lace. Some of them are slightly mussed—but that's a detail. Two groups:

50c. from $1 and $1.25. $1, from $1.50 and $3

Second floor.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs Much Under-Price

This is news of a group of under-priced Handkerchief offerings that will prove interesting to both men and women. The handkerchiefs affected by these sharp price-reductions are pure linen, of course; and, besides, they are fresh and perfect—many of them taken out of our regular stock and newly priced for this occasion.

Such excellent handkerchief values as these will doubtless tempt many prudent people to lay in an extra supply.

Here are the groups:

For Women—

Dainty lace-edged Handkerchiefs in a number of choice patterns; regularly 25c each; 12½c each.
Plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs of fine quality; our regular $3 kind; $2 dozen.
Hemstitched Irish Handkerchiefs of good quality, with pretty embroidery; 12½c each.

For Men—

A special lot of extra size fine quality Irish linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs; made to sell at $9 in our regular stock, are $5 dozen.

Broadway.

New Flannels For Autumn

With the beginning of September, each year, the Fall sewing campaign begins to gather momentum. Materials are bought and plans are made for the home manufacture of the many articles of dress that the cooler weather makes necessary:

Flannel plays an important part in these preparations. Dressing sacques, wrappers, bath robes, waists, children's dresses—these are some of the garments that call for its use.

We are ready to meet your requirements, from a splendidly broad stock of Plain and Embroidered Flannels, of which some slight indication follows:

At $1.50 a yard—
Silk-embroidered Waist Flannels, with embroidered borders, in self and Ombre shaded colorings.

At $1.75 a yard—
Allover embroidered Waist Flannels, in Ombre silk combinations.

At $3, $5, $6 and $6.50 a yard—
Waist patterns of Twilled Flannel, handsomely and elaborately embroidered.

At $1 a yard—
Orlwoola Fancy Flannels, for house gowns and sacques.

At 75c a yard—
French Printed Flannels, in the new Persian designs.

Fourth avenue.

At $1 a yard—
Silk-embroidered Polka-dot Waist Flannels.

At 37½c to $1.50 a yard—
White Silk-embroidered Flannels, for waists and skirts, in scalloped and hemstitched embroideries.

At 75c a yard—
Plaid Tartan Chudda Flannels, in attractive designs.

At 50c and 55c a yard—
Plain Twilled Waist Flannels.

At 25c, 28c and 35c a yard—
Wash Flannels, in attractive color combinations of stripes and checks.

At 15c a yard—
Fancy Printed Flannelettes, in newly attractive rich printings.

Still Some Continental Bicycles At $16.50

There are still a few of the famous 1901 "Continental" Bicycles, at

$16.50 Each

That we told you of yesterday. This is one of the greatest bicycle bargains of the year. Two months of the best sort of riding still ahead of you, and a wheel, that would be fairly priced at $40, for $16.50. What a combination!

Both men's and women's wheels are here; men's wheels only fitted with Coaster Brake, at $18.

Sundries, too, at materially low prices. Note especially these "Regal" Tires at $3.75 a pair:

Bicycle Sundries

Regal Tires, $3.75, regularly $5.
Brilliant Gas Lamps, 75c.
Jim Dandy Oil Lamps, 50c.
Foot Pumps, 20c.
"Trump" Cyclometers, 25c.
Bardic Cyclometers, 35c.
Sak's Continuous Ringing Bells, 25c.
"3-in-1" Oil, 10c.

Our Repair Shop is splendidly equipped for prompt and expert repairing of every sort. If you live within range of our regular delivery, we will call for your wheel, make the necessary repairs at fair prices and return it promptly.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Prince Albert Coats For Well Dressed Men

A word about our Prince Albert Coats and Vests is of interest to the many men who are passing through New York on their way homeward, and who wish to take with them clothing that is correct in every detail.

It also interests the city man, who will, in a few weeks, have many occasions to wear a frock coat.

We are gradually educating well-dressed men up to a realization that it is foolish to pay the price that custom tailors ask for a frock coat when it is possible to get a ready-made coat that is faultless in fit, style and workmanship for much less. That is the kind we tell of here:

Black Thibet, serge-lined and silk faced to button-holes, at $20. Same goods, silk-lined throughout, at $25.
Oxford cheviot mixtures, silk-lined, at $25.
Very fine dark Oxford Vicuna, lined throughout with silk merveilleux, at $30.
Of imported black Vicuna; lined throughout with extra quality silk, at $35.

Second floor. Fourth avenue.

Suits for 300 Boys

Parents of three hundred boys will find this announcement extremely interesting reading. That is, the three hundred mothers or fathers who are wise enough to profit by it.

It concerns two splendid offerings of School Suits for Boys; suits that even the most restless, active youngsters will have a hard time wearing out. Here they are:

200 All-wool Blue Cheviot Sailor Suits, trimmed with 7 rows silk soutache braid in black, white or red, and silk cord lanyards; sizes 3 to 12. These suits would be rightly priced at $3.50, instead they are $2.85.
100 Double-breasted Jacket Suits, of all-wool cheviot, silk sewed throughout; for boys of 8 to 16 years. Regular value, $5; today, $3.85.

Second floor, Ninth street.

School Dresses for Girls

It is always somewhat of a problem to strike the happy mean in Children's School Dresses. The extremes are simplicity and durability on one hand, prettiness at the expense of wearing qualities on the other.

In this assortment of Girls' School Dresses the desired average has been obtained. They are stylish, well made, serviceable, and in a wide variety of styles, colorings and materials. Prices are uniformly moderate throughout. A general saving:

At $3—One-piece dresses of cashmere, in red, navy blue and brown; plaited yoke with deep collar and revers; trimmed with braid. Sizes 6 to 12 years.
At $4.50—Long-waist dress of flannel, with round yoke, trimmed with braid. Sizes 6 to 12 years.
Sailor suits, always popular, of serge in red and navy blue, with collar, shields and sleeves, trimmed with braid; 6 years, $5.75; 8 years, $6.25; 10 years, $6.75; 12 years, $7.25; 14 years, $7.50.
Sailor suits of serge, in navy blue and brown; with plain red shields; collar and cuffs trimmed with narrow braid; 6 years, $3.75; 8 years, $4.25; 10 years, $4.75; 12 years, $5.25; 14 years, $5.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Shoes for Boys and Girls

The Main Shoe Store has its innings today—with offerings of stylish, substantial shoes for boys and girls that, you'll agree, place a good score to its credit.

This is a magnificent stock of shoes, for children of all ages; unbelievably broad, until you come to investigate its possibilities closely.

Be a little curious and find out for yourself before you fit your children out with their shoes for Fall and Winter. A few timely hints:

For Girls and Small Boys

Black kidskin spring heel shoes with patent tips, full round toe; sizes 5 to 8, $1; 8½ to 10½, $1.20; 11 to 2, $1.40.
Black box calfskin with tips; top of dull kid; stout oak leather soles welted and stitched—finely made and designed; sizes 8½ to 10½, $2; 11 to 2, $2.50.

For Small Boys—

Black box calf with dull top, heavy sole, full toe lasts, spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½, $1.50.
Black kid lace with heavy welted sole of oak leather, broad toe lasts; sizes 9 to 13½, $2.

For Larger Boys—

Casco calf lace shoes with heels, welted soles of oak leather; good-looking and durable; sizes 12 to 2, $1.75; 2½ to 5½, $2.
Box calf and kidskin lace shoes with full extension soles, welted and stitched—replicas of men's fashionable footgear—sizes 12 to 2, $2.25; 2½ to 5½, $2.50.

For Young Women—

Black kid button or lace shoes with medium heels, welted soles and tips of kid or patent leather, at $2.
Black kid or calf button and lace shoes in the celebrated "Reliable" line. Ideal school shoes for young women. Choice of toes and leathers in all sizes and widths, at $3. Twelve sorts suitable for school wear.

Main Shoe Store.

The Sale of Dress Silks

This is not an ordinary sale of Silks. Our preparations for it were broad and far-reaching. Every possible silk need, for dresses, for waists, for linings or trimmings, was anticipated and provided for.

And the silks are all fresh, new, handsome—the kinds for which you would readily and gladly pay full prices.

Instead, buy them as liberally as you please, at

A Quarter to a Half Below Value

Take, for example, this group of rich colored silks and fancy taffetas:

At 55c, values $1.25 to $1.50—Striped and Fancy Silks of many kinds and colors, including a variety of clan plaids on fine quality poplin grounds.
At 60c, value 75c—Colored Taffetas, in a complete line of street and evening shades, including white.
At 60c, value 75c—Glace Taffetas, in twenty-seven combinations of color, for waists or petticoats as well as for linings.
At 65c, value $1.50—Figured Lustreuse, in self-color designs, for entire dresses; street shades only.
At 80c, value $1.35—White Ground Warp-printed Taffetas, for evening waists, with neat raised dots in light colors forming stripes about ¾ in. apart. Five colorings.
At 70c, value $1—Colored Surahs, mostly in light shades, 24 in. wide.
At 75c, value $1.25 and $1.50—A splendid variety of fine quality Plaid Taffetas; some have satin cross stripes; others have neat canalae and hemstitched cross bars on white grounds. Among the former are reds, greens, blues and black and white; excellent for waists or children's dresses.
At 85c, value $1.35 and $1.50—Rich Fancy Taffetas; a ground work of raised satin dots, shading from light to dark; separated by quarter-inch stripes, edged with black and white canalae stripe. Also Rich Brocaded Gros de Londres, with narrow braided stripes of black and white.

Rotunda.

Good Novels At Unusually Low Prices

There's lots of excellent reading stowed away in the books mentioned in this list of novels. And all of them are priced much lower than they ever have been before. Three groups:

Novels by St. George Rathbone. 8 volumes; bound in cloth; published to sell at $1.25 a volume. Our price, 25c each.

Saved by the Sword.
The Girl from Hong-Kong.
Masked in Mystery.
Squire John.
Her Rescue from the Turks.
A Son of Mars.
A Bar Sinister.
A Goddess of Africa.

Novels by Captain Charles King, whose fascinating stories of army life are well known and widely read. All 12mo, cloth-bound, good type and paper; published to sell at $1.25 and $1.50 a volume. Our price, 35c a volume.

A Garrison Tangle.
An Army Wife.
Noble Blood.
A Wounded Name.
Found in the Philippines.
Fort Frayne.
Trumpeter Fred.
Warrior Gap.

Then these two groups of entertaining fiction, at remarkably little prices:

At 15c, from 90c and $1.10—

The Metropolitans. Jeanie Drake.
The Island. Richard Whiteing.
Sybil. Benjamin Disraeli.
Cyril Grange. Thos. L. Peacock.
Headlong Hall. Thos L. Peacock.
Mr. Milo Bush and Others. Hayden Carruth.
Two Men O' Mendip. Walter Raymond.
Lapsed But Not Lost.
Lesser Destinies. Samuel Gordon.
Lyndell Sherburne. Amanda Douglas.
Pearls of Faith. Sir Edwin Arnold.

At 10c, worth 40c to 75c. Handsomely printed and neatly bound—

Prudence, a novel. Lucy C. Lillie.
An Agitator. Clementine Black.
Kela Bai. Charles Johnston.
Bennie Beri Cree. Arthur Colton.
How To Be Pretty Though Plain. Mrs. Humphrey.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S ILLUSTRIOUS CAREER

Entered Army When a Mere Boy and Made a Brilliant Record.

HIS SUCCESSES IN CONGRESS

Nominated for the Presidency After Twice Refusing the Honor from Republican Conventions.

William McKinley, the twenty-fifth President of the United States, was born in Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, on Jan. 29, 1843. His father, William McKinley, Sr., came to Ohio from Pennsylvania. The family was Scotch-Irish, and the President's forefathers came to America 150 years ago.

Authentic records trace the McKinlays in Scotland back to 1547, and it has been claimed by those who have made a study of the President's lineage that James McKinlay, "the trooper," was one of his ancestors. Major McKinley, at a gathering of the McKinlay Clan, an association embracing fully 300 people, at the Columbian World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, explained to one who claimed a common lineage with him, despite the difference in the spelling of their names, how the "a" in the name of his ancestors became an "e" in his.

"Your ancestors of the McKinlay Clan," said he, "came to this country directly from Scotland, while mine came from the North of Ireland; but we are probably of the same original Covenanter stock."

The crest of the McKinlay Clan was a mailed hand holding an olive branch, and its motto "Not too much." The President's career seems to have been modeled on this motto. A gallant soldier, himself, his disposition has always been toward peace. He was the last man to hold out against the war with Spain, yet, when it was forced upon him, he quickly demonstrated, as Senator Foraker once remarked in a public speech, that "he understood the business."

YOUTH AND WAR.

William was the seventh child in the family of nine. His first education was received in the public schools of Niles, but when he was nine years of age his parents removed to Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, a town which was at that time well known for its educational facilities.

There he was admitted into Union Seminary and pursued his studies until he was seventeen. Excelling in most of his studies, he was especially noted for his brilliancy in debate. He evinced a lively interest in all the great public questions of the day, and his speeches upon them were worthy of a much more matured mind. His application was intense, and soon his health was so undermined that he was obliged to return home for rest and recuperation, but even then he did not escape a severe illness. When his health was restored he did not return to school, but sought and obtained a place as a teacher in the public schools of the Kerr district, near Poland.

It was at this period that he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. He became a diligent student of the Bible and was a frequent participant in the discussions in the Bible class of the Poland Methodist Church, to which he belonged.

His career really began at the outbreak of the Civil War. At that time he was a clerk in the Poland Post Office. A war meeting was held in the Sparrow tavern. At the close of a patriotic speech by an eloquent speaker a call was made for volunteers. William McKinley was among those who stepped forward. He went with the recruits to Columbus and was there enlisted as a private in Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment numbered among its field and staff officers William S. Rosecrans, afterward Major General, and Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States.

The life of a soldier was beneficial to young McKinley's health. During the fourteen months he served as a private he developed from a slip of a boy to a robust young man. He participated in all the early engagements in West Virginia, the first of these being at Carnifex Ferry. In the Winter's camp at Flatwoods he earned and received his first promotion—Commissary Sergeant. It was while he was acting in this capacity that the "coffee incident," of which an attempt was made to create ridicule in his first campaign for the Presidency, occurred. Far from being a subject of ridicule, it was an incident which reflected the highest credit upon the young officer.

THE "COFFEE INCIDENT."

At the battle of Antietam, while his regiment was in the thick of the fray, Sergt. McKinley was in charge of the commissary department of his brigade, and, necessarily, his post of duty was with the supplies, about two miles from where his famished comrades were battling with the enemy. Enlisting stragglers to help him, Sergt. McKinley filled two wagons with cans containing hot coffee and other supplies, and hurried them to the front. The mules of one wagon became frightened under the terrific fire, but the plucky young officer, undaunted, continued his efforts, and finally reached his regiment with the supplies, being received with tremendous cheers.

Col. Hayes was badly wounded at South Mountain, and when he went home he told the story to Gov. Tod. The Governor was so impressed with it that he at once requested that a Lieutenant's commission be made out for McKinley. This was done, the commission dating from Sept. 24, 1862. Gen. Hayes in describing this incident in a speech at the Lakeside, Chautauqua, in 1897, said:

"From Sergt. McKinley's hand every man in the regiment was served with hot coffee and warm meats, a thing which had never occurred under similar circumstances in any other army in the world. He passed under fire and delivered with his own hands those things so essential to the men for whom he was laboring."

While he was a Second Lieutenant McKinley's regiment participated in a number of minor engagements, in all of which he showed great gallantry. On Feb. 7, 1863, he received his commission as First Lieutenant. It was under his leadership that his company was the first to scramble over the fortifications at Camp Piatt and silence the enemy's guns. It was at the battle of Kernstown, near Winchester, that he gained his greatest military distinction.

Crook's army was attacked by Early's. Crook had but 8,000 men, while Early had 20,000. Gen. Hayes had charge of the first brigade. He was on the extreme right, and was soon attacked with such fury that he was obliged to fall back toward Winchester. The movement was successfully executed, except that the Thirteenth West Virginia Regiment failed to retire, and was in imminent danger of capture. Lieut. McKinley was ordered to go and bring the regiment away, if it had not already fallen into the hands of the enemy. It was a mission fraught with the gravest peril. As he urged his horse through the open fields, over fences and across ditches, the fire of the enemy was poured out upon him.

Once he was completely enveloped in the smoke of an exploding shell, and his comrades, who were watching his gallant ride with the gravest anxiety, thought he had surely gone down. But when the smoke had cleared away they saw him sitting erect in his saddle and pressing on. He delivered his orders, and the regiment was rescued after a desperate conflict with overwhelmingly superior forces.

As McKinley came back with the regiment he was cheered by the whole brigade. Col. Hayes was filled with emotion on seeing him. He loved McKinley as a father, and when he sent him on his perilous mission he truly believed, as he said to the Lieutenant on greeting him, and as he afterward said in many public addresses, that he would never see him alive again. That very same night Lieut. McKinley led a party of volunteers to rescue four guns and some caissons, which were in imminent danger of falling into the hands of the enemy. It was a most dangerous piece of work, gallantly accomplished. The next day, July 25, 1864, at the age of twenty-one, McKinley was promoted to be a Captain.

In a fierce engagement at Berryville on Sept. 3, 1864, Capt. McKinley's horse was shot under him. At Opequan and Fisher's Hill he again distinguished himself. Soon after the battle of Fisher's Hill his regiment was detailed as a train guard to Martinsburg. On the march the men voted. Capt. McKinley's first ballot was cast for Lincoln, whose career his own was to parallel so closely, even to assassination.

McKinley was with Sheridan at the battle of Winchester. For a time he was on the staff of Gen. Hancock. Later he was assigned as Acting Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Samuel S. Carroll, commanding the veteran reserve corps at Washington, where he remained through that exciting period which included the surrender of Lee to Grant at Appamattox and the assassination of President Lincoln. It was just a month before Mr. Lincoln fell a victim to an assassin's bullet that McKinley received from him a document which he has always considered one of his most precious possessions. It is a commission as a Major by brevet in the volunteer army of the United States, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek, and Fisher's Hill," signed, "A Lincoln."

Major McKinley participated in the final act of the great war drama, the Grand Review in Washington. At the close of the war, although a military career was open to him, he decided to leave the army. On his return to Poland a complimentary dinner was tendered to him by the citizens, who took a pride in his military achievements. He at once began the study of the law, entering the office of Judge Charles E. Glidden, at Youngstown, Ohio. After one year's study under the preceptorship of Judge Glidden, he went to law school in Albany, N. Y., and in March, 1867, was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio.

PRACTICE OF LAW BEGUN.

On the advice of his sister Anna he decided to settle at Canton, which has since been his home. He always manifested a keen interest in politics, and in the same year that he located in Canton his first political speeches were made. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Stark County in 1869, overcoming a large Democratic majority. He was renominated, but missed re-election by 45 votes. Resuming his private practice, he soon built up a profitable business. But in all campaigns he was in constant demand as a speaker.

Mr. McKinley was married to Miss Ida Saxton on Jan. 25, 1871. Miss Saxton's grandparents were among the founders of Canton nearly a century ago. Her father was one of the prominent bankers of the city. Her father's means enabled her to have every advantage of education and travel, and she had grown into a young woman of many accomplishments.

Mr. Saxton was a man of practical ideas. While educating his daughter for the social position which his wealth and standing in the community opened up to her, he at the same time desired to guard her against possible adversity by giving her a business training. Accordingly he took her into his bank as cashier, a position which she filled for some years with ability. It was while she was cashier in her father's bank that William McKinley made her acquaintance. Her beauty and her position in society naturally attracted many admirers, but her preference for the rising young lawyer was soon marked.

She was a teacher in the Presbyterian Sunday school, while young McKinley was teaching in the Methodist Sunday school. During their courtship he always accompanied her to her church before going to his own. Miss Saxton's parents made no objection to the man of her choice, and after a brief courtship they were married. Through all their married life they have remained happy, and their devotion to each other has proved an example to the whole American people.

Two children were born to them—Katie, on Christmas Day, 1871, and Ida, in 1873. Both died in early childhood. Since their death Mrs. McKinley has been an invalid. Her dependence upon her husband has been a matter of tender pathos to all who know them, and his tenderness and devotion to her has greatly added to the admiration of the American people for him.

It was in 1876 that Mr. McKinley was first nominated for Congress. He was elected by 3,300 majority. During the progress of this canvass he visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and was introduced by James G. Blaine to a great audience, which he completely captivated by his eloquence.

He entered Congress at an auspicious time. His old Colonel, Hayes, was then President, and the friendship between them gave him at the start an influence which it might have taken him time to win under other circumstances. But he soon commanded attention for himself. His power as a speaker gave him distinction, and his ability as a worker in committees was soon recognized. He was re-elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses.

In 1877 Ohio went strongly Democratic, and the Legislature gerrymandered the State so that McKinley found himself confronted by an adverse majority of 2,580 in a new district. His opponent was Gen. Aquila Wiley, who had lost a leg in the Federal service, and who was a worthy man. In ability, however, he was far inferior to McKinley. After a brilliant canvass the latter was re-elected by a majority of 1,294. In 1880 his old district was restored, and he was unanimously renominated and elected by a majority of 3,571.

During his whole career in Congress Mr. McKinley was a consistent advocate of a protective tariff. Even when the country had repudiated temporarily the doctrine which he so warmly espoused he did not waver in his advocacy of it. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee in 1887 he presented the report of the minority in opposition to the Mills bill, and his speech was by far the most notable made on his side.

At the Ohio Republican Convention of 1888 he was elected a delegate to the National Convention. When it was found that Blaine would not accept the nomination there was a movement started for McKinley, but he had gone to the convention committed to John Sherman, and felt in honor bound to do all in his power to bring about Sherman's nomination. When it developed in the balloting that sentiment was rapidly centring upon him, he leaped upon his chair at the head of the Ohio delegation and made a passionate appeal to the delegates not to continue voting for him.

"I do not request, I demand," he said, "that no delegate who would not cast reflection upon me shall cast a ballot for me."

Afterward, to one who suggested to him that he had done a noble thing, he replied: "Is it such an honorable thing not to do a dishonorable act?"

It was in the Fifty-first Congress that McKinley's great political opportunity came, and, strange to say, it came to him in the guise of defeat. He was a leading candidate for the Speakership with Thomas B. Reed. Reed was elected. Naturally, the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee then fell to McKinley. On April 6, 1890, he introduced the general tariff measure which has since borne his name. His speech in favor of the bill added to his already high reputation.

THE McKINLEY BILL'S PASSAGE.

After one of the most memorable debates in the history of Congress the bill was passed on May 21. It was debated in the Senate for four months, and numerous changes were made in it, none of which, however, was very material. The bill was passed by the Senate and became a law on Oct. 6, 1890. During all of the great struggle while the bill was pending McKinley displayed qualities of leadership of the highest order. It was owing to his tact as well as to his remarkable ability as a debater that the fight was won.

Before the next election came around his district had again been gerrymandered against him, the adverse majority being fully 3,000. Undismayed by these odds, he entered the contest with determination and fought it with vigor. His opponent was John G. Warwick. The fight, of course, was on the tariff, and the contest, on account of McKinley's reputation, attracted National attention. McKinley was defeated by 300 votes. His defeat really made him Governor of Ohio. His victory over Gov. Campbell, the Democratic candidate for re-election, was decisive, and he polled the largest vote so far cast for Governor in the history of Ohio. Campbell had been elected in 1889 by 11,000 plurality; McKinley defeated him by 21,500.

Soon after his election as Governor the Presidential campaign began. Gov. McKinley was elected a delegate at large to the convention. When the delegates gathered at Minneapolis the contest was apparently between Harrison and Blaine. McKinley came out for Harrison. The opponents of the President, when they found Blaine's chances were not all they had hoped, started a boom for McKinley, whose position was then one unexampled in the history of politics in this country.

He was the presiding officer of the convention when the attempt was made to stampede the delegates for him. It was a most trying situation, but he bore himself with coolness and decision. When Ohio recorded two votes for him he challenged the vote so as to put himself on record for Harrison. When the roll call was complete, Harrison received 535 votes, Blaine 182, McKinley 182, and Reed 4. Leaving the chair, Mr. McKinley mounted a seat in the Ohio delegation and moved to make the nomination of Harrison unanimous.

Gov. McKinley's campaign tour through the West for Harrison was one of the marvels of the time. He made 325 speeches in 300 different towns. For over eight weeks he averaged more than seven speeches a day. He traveled over 16,000 miles and addressed more than 2,000,000 people.

On the expiration of his term as Governor he returned to his old home in Canton, where he lived quietly for six months. Then the campaign for the Presidency was begun, and all over the country Republican enthusiasm sprung up for McKinley. It was soon evident that the honor which twice before might have been his but for his high sense of loyalty, was now to be thrust upon him. In the Republican National convention, held in St. Louis in 1896, he was nominated on the first ballot, and in the ensuing election he received a popular vote of 7,104,779, a plurality of 601,854 over his principal opponent, William Jennings Bryan. In the Electoral College he received 271 votes against 176 for Bryan.

THE FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

Two facts of highest historical importance marked Mr. McKinley's first four years as President. Spain withdrew its flag from this hemisphere, and gold was declared by statute to be the sole legal standard of value.

The acquisition of Hawaii as a territory and of the transpacific islands as possessions, almost deserve to be bracketed, and would have distinguished other administrations, but in his case they were logical and subsidiary.

Upon both of the important developments he took his positions by a process of growth. In June, 1897, he was subject to Democratic criticism for the slowness of his action regarding Cuba. In December came his proclamation, through Secretary Sherman, regarding the distress and destitution prevailing under the Spanish administration, with the appeal for charitable relief. This was done only after consultation with the Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome. It was not until after the Maine was sunk that a hostile tone marked his official utterance. On March 28 he transmitted to Congress the report of the court of inquiry, concluding: "I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish Nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two Governments."

On April 7 he received the joint representations of the diplomats of Europe, appealing to the "humanity and moderation" of the United States in its dealings with Spain. If England had not participated in the representation harm might have been done, but the participation of England robbed the innovation of all hostile significance, and a most tactful reply was made. He "appreciated the disinterested character" of the communication and relied upon a similar appreciation of the motives of the United States. On April 11 followed his message to Congress advising armed intervention, after a description of Weyler's policy of extermination, for the reasons of general humanity, protection of American citizens, and property, and the general National welfare. Congress promptly responded, giving the authority requested. By a unanimous vote $50,000,000 was placed in his sole control for purposes of National defense. This was done quite casually. Sundry appropriations were made for printing and binding in amounts of five figures, then followed three lines providing for the beginning of the war from funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Events marched rapidly. On April 22 the blockade of Cuba was proclaimed by him, and on June 27 he sent his message, advising the reward of Hobson and his almost forgotten companions, Newcomb, Powell, and Hodgson, for their bravery at Santiago. The first week of the following January came his message communicating the Treaty of Paris and peace. His hastily sketched official connection with the Cuban war may be said to end with his order for the burial of the soldier dead on April 4.

HIS CURRENCY RECORD.

On July 24, 1897, President McKinley sent to Congress a message recommending the appointment of a non-partisan Monetary Commission. He repeated the words of his inaugural, and in due course followed the appointment of the resultless Wolcott commission. He was far from escaping reproach for his sincerity and consistency, but looking backward in perspective it seems as though his influence upon those more heretical and weak-hearted than himself was quite as great as though he had been so far in advance of them as to have lost his influence through lack of touch with those whose support was essential to action. He recurred to the subject with renewed vigor in his message to the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, making it the leading topic, and the bill which became law was introduced in the House on Dec. 4, 1899. The Senate proposed a substitute, and there was a legislative wrangle, which is no part of his personal record. He cast his unofficial as well as his official influence into the scale, as for example, by his interviews with Senator Lodge and H. H. Hanna, who gave publicity to his words in an influential manner.

Mr. McKinley's utterances upon the attitude of the United States toward its dependencies, or "territorial possessions," are scattered all through his public documents since the peace with Spain, and also in a notable series of addresses at Boston, Ocean Grove, Chicago, and Minneapolis. Here, also, as in financial questions, he felt his taking no step unnecessarily, and each in logical succession to its predecessor.

Upon tariff matters it is almost unnecessary to indicate—so fresh is the memory of his speech the day before he was shot—how he changed with the times. McKinleyism and a high tariff are familiar synonyms. He was said to have worn a suit of American weave upon inauguration day by way of proof how the tariff develops home industries. Yet under him no less than ten reciprocity treaties have been negotiated and unanimously checked in the Senate. The contrast is eloquent.

Mr. McKinley's speeches which are not of public record are among the most notable of Presidential utterances. Upon a Southern tour in 1897 there was comment and controversy over his alleged wearing of a Confederate badge. This spirit of tolerance was further displayed in his speech at Atlanta in December, 1897, when he pronounced the very last words over the grave of sectionalism.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.

Mr. McKinley's first inaugural gave first place to finance, as became his first official utterance after Mr. Bryan's campaign, and second place and larger space to the tariff, as became the session of Congress which was to enact the Dingley law. National arbitration was also recommended.

In his message to the second session of the same (Fifty-fifth) Congress in December, 1897, he dismissed the tariff with a reference to the enactment of the Dingley law, and gave the place of honor to Secretary Gage's financial plan. The Cuban passages, destined to have an importance then unknown, followed. Already the Nicaragua Canal loomed large in his plans, and was given next prominence, followed by the announcement of the Wolcott commission upon bimetallism and the appointment of Mr. Kasson to negotiate the treaties of reciprocity, the fate of which still lies in the future. This session of Congress was marked by the war revenue law, imposing the stamp taxes, which were removed on July 1 last.

His message to the third and last session of the Fifty-fifth Congress began with the Cuban war. Said he: "I do not discuss at this time the Government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us." This was imputed to him for evasion. The passages relating to the Nicaragua Canal Commission elicited marked attention in England. The beginning of the Chinese question was denoted in the succeeding passages, the fear being then of annexation by the civilized powers rather than of outrage by the Boxers.

As a sequel to the expanding interests of the United States throughout the world came the initial recommendation, which was expected to bear fruit this Winter—"There should be established regular and frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States, under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands; Spain furnished to its colonies, at an annual cost of about $2,000,000, steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's markets, as well as with trade centers of the home Government. The United States will not undertake to do less." But as yet the plan hangs fire. Army reorganization largely occupied the attention of the Congress to which this message was addressed, and the navy personnel law was passed. He also sent a special message upon the Pacific cable.

To the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, which opened with December, 1899, he sent a message beginning with an account of the financial prosperity which had marked his administration. He naturally followed with a recommendation of the gold standard, which was duly enacted, and then took up the regulation of trusts. The subsequent sentences advanced a stage the negotiations with Canada. He had referred to the subject earlier, and he now announced a general agreement upon minor topics which was made ineffective by disagreement over the Alaska boundary. At this stage the business has remained, being on the programme for the coming Winter. His reference to the Boer war was: "Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered." Discussing the dissolution of the Samoan tridominium followed.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

President McKinley had to endure an unusual number of changes among his official family. These changes may be epitomized for the respective departments as follows:

State—John Sherman, William R. Day, John Hay.
Treasury—Lyman J. Gage.
War—Russell A. Alger, Elihu Root.
Attorney General—Joseph McKenna, J. W. Griggs, P. C. Knox.
Post Office—A. Gary, C. E. Smith.
Navy—J. D. Long.
Interior—C. N. Bliss, E. A. Hitchcock.
Agriculture—James Wilson.

FEELING IN JERSEY CITY.

Republican and Democratic Leaders Pay Tribute to the President's Merit —Sorrow and Indignation at the Shooting.

The report of the attempt to assassinate President McKinley caused great excitement and indignation in Jersey City. This was particularly marked among politicians. Some expressed the wish that Czolgosz would be taken from the police and lynched, but the majority hoped that the people of Buffalo would prevent any extra legal measures and allow the law to take its course. The following expressions of opinion were gathered in that city:

ROBERT DAVIS—I can conceive of no reason why any one should seek the death of President McKinley. He has proved himself an excellent administrative officer, and I do not think any one could have performed the duties of his office better than he has done. I suppose Czolgosz must be insane, but, as in the case of Guiteau, I think that if he is sane enough to assassinate the President he is sane enough to hang for his crime. But the President is not dead yet, and I sincerely hope he may recover.

E. F. C. YOUNG, President of the First National Bank—The whole country must be shocked at the news of the attempt to assassinate President McKinley. President McKinley has proved a wise executive officer, and has the confidence of the people. I can conceive of no reason for Nieman's attempt except that he is insane, but even that should not shield him from punishment.

P. F. WANSER, Postmaster of Jersey City—There was absolutely no provocation for the deed. President McKinley is a man who should have been without enemies. He has faithfully discharged his duties and has endeavored to administer his office for the best interests of the country without regard to party. I trust the reports of President McKinley's condition may be exaggerated. As to Czolgosz, it is only charitable to suppose that he is insane.

SAMUEL D. DICKINSON, Republican leader—I could hardly credit the report when I first heard it. President McKinley's conduct since he has been in office has entitled him to the admiration of all, even of his political opponents. That he had their confidence I am convinced, for I have heard nothing but denunciation of the would-be assassin and horror at the deed among Democrats. In common with every one I have talked to on the subject, I hope President McKinley will recover.

MR. GRIGGS WARNED MR. M'KINLEY.

Says He Begged Him to Have a Body Guard and the President Laughed.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 6.—The first news of the shooting of the President that reached this city said President McKinley was dead. This was the information which ex-Attorney General Griggs first received. When a reporter reached him a few minutes later he was seated with his head bowed upon his desk, and his eyes showed signs of tears. When told the President, although badly wounded, was not dead, he exclaimed:

"Thank God for that, and God grant he may not die!"

The former Attorney General was affected greatly. He has always been an admirer of Mr. McKinley and during his term in the Cabinet stood close to him. In discussing the shooting Mr. Griggs said:

"I warned him against this very thing time and time again. I asked him for the country's sake, if not for his own, to have a bodyguard when he went out. He refused. He laughed at me. He insisted on going about almost as freely as if he was not liable to attack. He insisted the American people were too intelligent and too loyal to their country to do any harm to their Chief Executive. He had supreme confidence in the people. He was right, perhaps, but the irresponsible individual has done what I feared would be done.

"Mr. McKinley is the grandest man of the present day, and I hope the injuries prove less severe than even now reported. Should he die he will die as Lincoln did, on the eve of a great future, a great immediate future which his death will delay, but not for long. His wise statesmanship this country owes much, more than this generation will realize. I pray God he may live to serve out his term and see the realization of the result of his work in his first term."

PENALTY FOR THE CRIME.

Should the President Recover, Nieman's Maximum Sentence Would Be Ten Years' Imprisonment.

President McKinley's recovery would mean that his would-be assassin could be confined in prison for ten years, the maximum penalty under the Penal Code of New York State. Two methods of procedure could be adopted. The prisoner could be arraigned before a Justice of Erie County, and he could demand an examination, and would have the right to counsel and time to prepare his defense. The prisoner could waive these formalities, and elect to go before the Grand Jury of Erie County. The Grand Jury could then find an indictment for assault in the first degree under Section 217 of the Penal Code. This section states that:

"A person who, with intent to kill a human being, or to commit a felony upon the person or the property of the one assaulted, or of another, * * * assaults another with a loaded firearm, or any other deadly weapon, or by any other means or force likely to produce death, * * * is guilty of assault in the first degree."

Section 220 of the Penal Code describes the penalty as follows:

Assault in the first degree is punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

The assassination of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield occurred in the District of Columbia. For their crimes the assassins were punishable under the laws of the District of Columbia or the United States laws.

An act of Congress prescribing a penalty for offenses against the person of the President or other United States officials would, according to legal authorities, take precedence over the Penal Code of the State of New York in the case of the man who made the attempt on President McKinley's life. A search of the United States statutes since 1873 does not show that any such enactment has been made by Congress.

It would not be possible to inflict any greater punishment on the Anarchist Nieman by any act of the Legislature fixing a more severe penalty for an attempt on the life of the President.

The death of President McKinley would result in the trial of Nieman for homicide, and his conviction would mean death in the electric chair.

THE NEWS IN NEW HAVEN.

Was Not Believed at First—Congressman Sperry's Tribute to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 6.—When the news of the attack on President McKinley was received here people were unwilling to credit it, hardly believing it possible. Soon, however, detailed accounts began to come into the newspaper offices, and the streets filled with silent crowds, who scanned the bulletin boards for the latest news.

Congressman N. D. Sperry of this city, an intimate friend of President McKinley, spent the evening following the news as it came from Buffalo. Mr. Sperry said:

"I have known President McKinley for twenty years, and a nobler, truer, fairer man I never knew. I have always regarded him as a man of decided ability, and, while some think he has not shown himself a firm leader, that opinion has never been mine, and I have seen him behind the curtain of official life. He has a great heart, a loving disposition, and a trustful one. He believes in the love of his fellow-citizens, and the worst shock of this terrible calamity to him will be the thought that at least one citizen of this country did not deserve that trust. If we are to lose McKinley, we will lose one of the best men in our public life, and one of the greatest statesmen of our age."

President Hadley of Yale University said: "I don't know what I can say at this terrible moment. No words are adequate to express one's sympathy or one's feelings. I will not try to do so."

Mayor John O. Studley would not at first believe the news. When he made sure of its authenticity, he said:

"It does not seem possible that there would be an American so dastardly as to attempt the life of a man like McKinley."

PATERSON ANARCHISTS REJOICE AT THE SHOOTING

Celebrate at a Meeting---Some Leaders Frightened.

Nieman Not Known to Them, but Say President McKinley's Life Was Not Sought by Them.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 6.—While the rest of the city has been plunged into sorrow by the news from Buffalo, there is a scene of rejoicing and happiness at Bartholdi Hall, where the members of the Right of Existence Group are gathered and are celebrating. They are in a fair way to get very drunk before the night is over, for their spirits are high and every few minutes every one present toasts Czolgosz and wishes him long life and more power. All of the talkative members of the group say he is unknown to them. One of them said:

"We do not know him, but he is one of us. He did what it was his duty to do, and we honor him while personally thinking his effort might better have been employed across the ocean upon some crowned head."

They all deny there is any truth to the report that at any time President McKinley was included in the plots to assassinate the heads of nations, which all admit have been considered here. They claim that President McKinley's life was never declared forfeited by them, and that the work of to-day is of another branch of their order. The Italians are greatly excited over the occurrence and seem frightened. Pearo Esteve, who in the past has gloried in each killing of a head of a nation or in any attempt, is very loud to-night in his denials of any participation by the Paterson Reds in the affair at Buffalo this afternoon. Esteve even goes so far as to deny that Czolgosz is an Anarchist.

"I never heard of him," Esteve said. "He is probably some German lunatic and fool."

This is the keynote of the voicings of the other well-known leaders in the Anarchist settlement here. While their lips utter these words they are believed to be really anxious to join in the celebration and the drinking in the saloon at Bartholdi Hall, but they are afraid. They fear that the vengeance of the Nation will be turned against them. Esteve seems to be really deeply grieved that the attempt was made to kill the President, but this is perhaps because he fears that this city will be driven to take measures similar to other cities and to hound him and his friends out of it or land them in jail.

Through the city the first question asked when the news of the shooting came was if the assassin was from this city. The feeling of indignation is very strong. The Group of Existence has brought such abuse upon the city that the shooting of the President may lead to an upheaval that will drive the members of this gang from the city if they suffer no worse fate. The respectable citizens are tired of the supineness of the authorities and will demand that this blot upon Paterson be wiped out. If the present authorities cannot do it, there will be a change. The general verdict seems to be that the Anarchists must go.

At the rooms of the Questione Sociale a meeting was held at 11 o'clock, at which about thirty Italians were present. Editor Esteve was not present. This was the regular Friday night session of the Anarchists, and was simply a musical affair, no speeches were made, nor was there any reference to the shooting of the President. The meeting only lasted a short time before it adjourned. About ten of those who had been present then went to the Bartholdi Saloon, around the corner.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES followed them to the Bartholdi and asked those present for an expression of opinion on the attempted assassination. Several admitted that they were Anarchists, but denied that they knew anything about what had happened at Buffalo. When asked if they regretted to hear the news, several spoke up, some to say they did, while three or four stated that they did not care one way or the other, as the persecutions, as they termed it, of the strikers in different portions of this country lately, proved that America was not any freer than Russia or any other country.

They all refused to give their names when asked. This was at the suggestion of one of the number who said that it was rather risky to trust New York newspaper men, as they were all liars.

ANARCHISTS DON'T KNOW HIM.

Herr Most and Justus H. Schwab Say Nieman Is Not a Member of the Reds.

At the various Anarchist headquarters in this city it was denied last night that any of the Red Brotherhood here had ever heard of Leon Czolgosz. The members of the International Club Freiheit said also that Czolgosz was an unknown name in any of the Anarchist groups in this country. Anarchist John Most, when interviewed late last night in one of his east side headquarters, said:

"I don't know this man Leon Czolgosz, never heard of him before, and I don't believe that any of the Anarchists know him. He is likely a crank or perhaps downright crazy. If he is an Anarchist he couldn't have come from Poland, for there are no Anarchists there. All the people there are Roman Catholics and go to church. Besides, Czolgosz is not a Polish name. The Anarchists had nothing to do with the matter, and know nothing of it. Every man who kills a President or a King is not an Anarchist. Guiteau, who killed President Garfield, was not one. I may say something more when I have time to think the matter over."

At Justus H. Schwab's saloon, 50 First Street, it was also said that Czolgosz was not known to the Anarchists. Justus H. Schwab, son of the late Anarchist, Justus H. Schwab, said:

"Anarchists don't believe now in killing Kings or Presidents. They do not believe in the present order of things, but acts like that of Czolgosz do not do any good and would not change the order of things. Czolgosz was likely a fanatic."

Emma Goldman, the queen of Anarchy, is now on a lecturing tour in the West.

WANTED TO KILL ANARCHISTS.

Young Man Called for Volunteers to Follow Him to Paterson to Wipe Them Out.

A young man, well dressed, and apparently a student or professional man, created a sensation on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last night by making a series of speeches in which he urged volunteers to follow him over to Paterson and exterminate the Anarchists quartered there.

It was shortly before 10 o'clock that the man made his appearance. He was quietly dressed, and did not appear to have been drinking. He walked quietly along until he reached a point midway between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Then he turned and began addressing passersby.

"I will lead a party of men over to Paterson," shouted the man, "for the purpose of burning up the whole —— place. The South Carolina method is the only way Anarchists should be treated."

This startling announcement, made in a loud tone, had the effect of gathering a great crowd about the speaker. He then turned, and, facing the crowd, related the details of the attempted assassination of the country's Chief Executive by an Anarchist.

"If President McKinley dies," shouted the speaker, "there will be 10,000 Anarchists killed in Paterson to avenge his death. I am ready now to go and begin the slaughter. How many of you men will go with me?"

The young man continued to harangue the crowd until the street was almost blockaded. A number of policemen were near at the time, but they made no effort to stop the man in his petition for volunteers.

Finally the man faced toward Eighth Avenue and shouted:

"All those who will go with me to Paterson come on."

With this he started down the street and went up the elevated steps with a crowd of more than 100 men and boys in his wake. He announced that he was going down town to take the first train to Paterson.

PART OF ANARCHIST SCHEME.

"A Crime Not to Protect Our Chief Magistrate."

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—Henry C. Payne, National Republican Committeeman from Wisconsin, and an intimate friend of President McKinley, said of the attempted assassination of the President:

"The news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley, whether the wounds prove fatal or not, fills me with unspeakable horror and grief. I have known the President more than a quarter of a century intimately, as no one could who had not daily and hourly associated with him. There never lived a man of more kindly disposition, with a more loving and affectionate heart, more tender and sweet in his sympathy, and in his private life more devoted to his family and his friends. In these regards he is the most remarkable man I ever have met in public life.

"The attempt upon his life was not because he was William McKinley, but because he was President of the United States, and I believe is only the carrying out in one detail of a general plan upon the part of the Anarchists to kill the rulers of the leading nations of the earth, and I feel that it is almost a crime that our Government does not take precautions to protect our Chief Magistrate from assassination.

"If the President dies, it can only be a great calamity to the country. Our people almost unanimously have come to have the greatest respect for and confidence in him. God grant that his life may be spared."

PLOT HATCHED IN CHICAGO?

Police Think Czolgosz Attended Anarchist Meetings There—Dynamite Bombs Found.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Though nothing directing affecting Leon Czolgosz has been discovered in Chicago, the police believe to-night that they are on the point of unearthing the nest of Anarchists which hatched the plot against the President.

At 11 P. M., Abraham Isaak, editor of The Free Society, an Anarchist paper, was arrested by Central Station detectives at Johnston Street and Carroll Avenue. With Isaak five other men were arrested, and the six were taken in a patrol wagon to the Central Station. Capt. Colleran followed the wagon to headquarters. Isaak was kept in the Captain's office, and the five other men, most of whom are said to be employed by him, were taken to the cells below.

"The Free Society," said the Captain, "is a rabid Anarchist paper, and from what I understand the man who shot President McKinley was closely associated with this publication."

Anarchists are said to have met in a hall at 517 Carroll Avenue, and Isaak is understood by the police to have taken a leading part in the meetings. The President's assailant is supposed to have attended the meetings.

Buried close to where the Haymraket Monument stood, a city laborer to-day found two large dynamite bombs. Word of the discovery spread quickly, and a crowd soon gathered around the excavation and gazed curiously at the explosives. The bombs were taken to Inspector Shea's office in the Desplaines Street Station. The Inspector ordered them destroyed. A superficial examination convinced him that they were loaded with dynamite and capable of causing serious damage.

The police are at a loss to explain how the bombs were buried in the street.

ASSASSINATION PLEASED THEM.

Four Men Who Express Joy at the Assault Are Nearly Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Sept. 6.—Mayor Charles Richardson, a leading Democratic politician and son of the late Gen. Richardson of the Confederate Army, was choked into insensibility in the saloon of George Vandeusen this evening.

S. A. Seiple, a Republican leader, entered the saloon and announced the assassination of President McKinley. Richardson is reported to have said, "I am glad he is dead, the — — ought to have been dead long ago." Seiple thereupon plunged for him and choked him until life was almost extinct. But for the timely interference of bystanders it would have been extinct.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Shouting his joy over the attempted assassination of President McKinley, Fred Gardner precipitated a riot in front of the newspaper offices in Washington Street to-night. Gardner, who narrowly escaped being killed by the infuriated mob of sorrow-stricken citizens, owes his preservation to Policeman Michael Mulcahy.

Mulcahy rescued him after he had been knocked down, kicked, and beaten, and chased into a basement saloon, where he fought like a maniac at a score of men, who were enraged sufficiently to want his life. After the policeman arrived Gardner was led down the street to the Central Police Station still followed by an angry crowd, who begged the policeman to allow them to vent their vengeance on the prisoner.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 6.—When George Warren, employed at the Jareki Chemical Works, heard this afternoon of the attempt to kill President McKinley, he began to exult. Warren was instantly surrounded by an angry crowd of fellow-workmen and was roughly used. Threats of killing him were made, but the foreman managed to get him into the office. Warren was at once discharged and hustled out of a back door to avert further trouble.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—In front of one of the bulletin boards to-night a man yelled: "Hurrah for the man who shot McKinley!" In an instant he was knocked down and with a hundred men trying to kick him, he was in a fair way to be killed. He managed to get through the crowd and ran up Diamond Alley, with a mob at his heels. In desperation he made a rush for a passing trolley car and fortunately for him hung on until the conductor dragged him inside.

NEWPORT GAYETY CEASES.

Dinners and Other Society Entertainments Are Canceled.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—Many dinners had been arranged

THIRD ATTACK ON AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

Lincoln and Garfield Were Victims of Assassins' Bullets.

Many Cases of Assassination Under Both Democratic and Monarchical Forms of Government.

Political assassinations have darkened the pages of the world's history from the earliest times, and under no form of government have they been more frequent than under the democratic. In this respect popular liberty and free institutions have been no guarantee of immunity for the head of the Nation. Three attempted murders of this Nation's Chief Executive, two of which resulted fatally, have marked the last thirty-six years of the century and a quarter's National existence of the United States.

President Lincoln was the first victim of the assassin's bullet. He was murdered during the waning days of the civil war, when sectional bitterness was at its height. The assassination of President Garfield occurred under altogether different circumstances. A reunited country had settled down to forget the dissensions of the past, and the President, just elected, was not known to have an enemy, political or personal, in the entire country.

Mr. Lincoln was shot on April 14, 1865, as he sat with his family and friends in a Washington theatre. He had for the second time been inaugurated President of the United States but a short while before. To Americans Lincoln's assassination came as a new experience in the National history. Until then no attempt had ever been made upon the life of any of the fifteen Chief Magistrates who preceded him.

President Lincoln was murdered by John Wilkes Booth, an actor, who crept stealthily upon him from behind. When within a distance of a few feet he took careful aim at the unsuspecting President and fired. The bullet entered Lincoln's brain and in a few hours he expired. This assassination served to prolong and keep alive the smoldering embers of sectionalism which two succeeding generations failed to eradicate entirely.

The assassination was part of a conspiracy intended to cripple the Government by the simultaneous destruction of its principal executive officers, and it involved, either as principals or associates, a large number of persons. Nine of the more immediate actors suffered condign punishment, Booth being shot while being arrested, four others hanged, three imprisoned for life and one for six years.

KILLING OF GARFIELD.

Sixteen years after Lincoln's death and within a few months of the assassination of the Czar of Russia the Nation was again startled by the news that President Garfield had been shot in Washington. President Garfield was shot July 2, 1881, while in the railway station at the National capital, where he had gone to join several members of the Cabinet for a trip to New York and New England.

The President, arm in arm with Secretary of State Blaine, was passing through the ladies' waiting room, when two pistol shots were heard in quick succession. One took effect in the President's back. He sank to the floor, half supported by Mr. Blaine, bleeding profusely. For a moment he was unconscious, and was then affected with vomiting. He was quickly carried to the offices of the railway company on the second floor, and several physicians were summoned. The President was then taken back to the Executive Mansion.

Meanwhile the assassin had been taken into custody. He proved to be Charles J. Guiteau, who had been a persistent but unsuccessful applicant for appointment, first as Minister to Austria and then as Consul General to Paris. A letter was found on his person in which the death of the President was spoken of as a "sad necessity" that would "unite the Republican Party and save the Republic."

The greatest excitement was caused throughout the country by the news of the attempted assassination, and by many it was considered an indirect result of the political system which encouraged unregulated office seeking. It was also attributed to the quarrel between the so-called "Stalwarts" and the Administration Republicans, which parties had originated in the controversy over appointments in the State of New York.

The long struggle between life and death of the wounded President is familiar to everybody. There were many days when there seemed to be every hope of ultimate recovery, but a final relapse occurred on Sept. 19, with marked symptoms of blood poisoning, and the victim of Guiteau's bullet finally passed away in the presence of members of the family and the distinguished physicians who had been in attendance.

The attempt to end the existence of President McKinley marks the third attack upon the Nation's head since the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

PLOTTING AGAINST MR. McKINLEY.

While the present is the first actual attempt made upon the life of President McKinley, there have twice been rumors of plots of which he was to be the victim. On March 14, 1899, Henry Muller, who had served as a private in a New York regiment during the civil war, was arrested at Montreal, Canada, because of threats which he had made to kill the President. Muller declared that Mr. McKinley was an enemy of the Germans and said he intended to go to Washington and assassinate him. Muller, it appeared, had been wounded in the head during the war, and since that time had been subject to periodical fits of insanity. His threats against the President were not taken seriously.

On July 31, 1900, there was published a report of an alleged plot which had been discovered among Spanish and Cuban conspirators to assassinate President McKinley. According to the story, the conspirators had their headquarters in a cigar store in lower Broadway. An investigation by the authorities was said to have established the groundlessness of the rumors.

In monarchical countries attempts on the life of the ruler have been equally but no more frequent. The assassination of Emperor Alexander I. of Russia, of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, and of King Humbert of Italy, and the attempt on the life of King Edward at Brussels, when he was yet the Prince of Wales, are the most conspicuous of recent instances.

The assassination of President Carnot of France occurred on June 24, 1894. Like the attempted killing of President McKinley, it occurred at an exposition. The assassin was a young baker who had been working in Cette, an Italian not very familiar with the French language. The tragedy occurred as M. Carnot was driving in state through the streets of Lyons as the guest of that city, which was holding an exhibition of arts, sciences, and industries.

The President had ordered away the special guard provided by the Prefect of Police for his safety, and the assassin had no difficulty in pushing from the front rank of the spectators to the step of the landau in which President Carnot sat. With a poniard, held concealed in a newspaper, the assassin struck the Chief Executive a vicious blow that drove the poniard's point through the President's liver. M. Carnot died that night.

The assassin shouted "Vive l'Anarchie!" and started to flee, but was struck and seized by some persons standing by and taken to prison under a strong escort of police, which had a struggle to save the prisoner from being lynched. He was guillotined at Lyons on Aug. 16.

KILLING KING HUMBERT.

Of assassinations of rulers in monarchial countries the most recent was that of King Humbert of Italy, which occurred on July 29, 1900. The King was shot at Monza, where he was in attendance upon a distribution of prizes in connection with a gymnastic competition. His murderer was the Anarchist Bresci, who at one time was a resident of Paterson, N. J.

King Humbert had just entered his carriage with his aide-de-camp when he was struck by three revolver shots, fired in quick succession. One pierced the King's heart. He fell back and expired in a few minutes. The assassin was immediately arrested, and with some difficulty was saved from the fury of the populace. Capital punishment having been abolished in Italy, Bresci was sentenced to solitary imprisonment for life. Some time ago he was reported to have committed suicide in the dungeon in which he was confined. Other reports were that he was killed by the guards in whose custody he was.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria was assassinated by an Italian Anarchist on a quay at Geneva, Switzerland, on the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 10, 1898. The Empress, who had been at the Hotel Beaurivage for several days, left a few ladies of her suite, and was walking from the hotel to the pier of the lake steamers. She had almost reached the pier when a man ran up behind her and plunged a sharp file into her back.

The Empress was hurriedly carried back to the hotel and doctors were summoned, but all efforts to save her life were unavailing, and she expired without regaining consciousness. The assassin made little effort to escape, and was immediately placed under arrest. He declared that he had gone to Geneva with the purpose of killing the Duc d'Orleans, but as the latter had already left he killed the Empress instead. The assassin's name was Luigini.

The assassination of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia in the streets of St. Petersburg on March 13, 1881—the same year as the assassination of Garfield—is of sufficiently recent date to be still vividly remembered. The event was unexpected and startling. It had been more than a year since the last and most desperate attempt on his life—the explosion at the Winter palace—had occurred. Before the explosion and before the Moscow Railway plot the Nihilists had announced that the Czar had been doomed to death by their secret tribunal, but immediately before the murder none of the customary threats and proclamations had been issued.

The Emperor had driven in a carriage to view the parade of the Marine Corps. He was attended as usual by his military staff, his adjutant riding with him, and the rest following the carriage. The numerous bodyguard of mounted Cossacks preceded and surrounded the carriage. Suddenly, as the cortège reached the Catherine Canal, where some laborers were at work removing snow near the bridge, the Anarchist Ryssakoff, who had pressed to the front among the working mujiks, threw the first bomb.

It fell behind the carriage, wounding two Cossacks. The Emperor stepped down from the carriage, and at that moment a second bomb was thrown, which exploded at his feet, the fragments breaking both his legs and penetrating the abdomen. The Czar breathed his last two hours afterward. Grenevitsky, the man who threw the fatal bomb, perished himself from the explosion. There have been many other attempts at the life of the Russian Czar, both before and since the assassination of Alexander II.

SOME OTHER ATTACKS.

In Germany there have been several attempts to assassinate the head of the nation. During 1878 two attempts were made on the life of the Emperor William II. The first took place on the afternoon of May 11, while he was returning from a drive. The would-be assassin, a youth named Heinrich Max Hodel, fired two shots at the Emperor and two more at the bystanders. None took effect. Hodel confessed to being a member of an Anarchist society.

The second attempt was made on June 2, and was attended by more serious results. As the Emperor was passing through the street Unter den Linden two shots were fired from a house, wounding the Emperor in several places. The assailant was Karl Edouard Nobeling, a doctor of philology. He refused to tell the motive of his act. Hodel was executed and Nobeling died by his own hand in a lunatic asylum to which he had been committed.

Queen Victoria was the object of no fewer than seven attempts, or feints, to assassinate her. The first and most determined one was made by a man named Edward Oxford, in 1840. In 1842 one John Francis fired a pistol at her, and later in the same year a man named Bean took aim at her with a pistol, but did not succeed in discharging the weapon. In 1849 an Irish bricklayer named Hamilton fired a pistol at her, but it was charged with powder only.

In 1850 an ex-Lieutenant of Hussars struck the Queen with a cane, and in 1872 a boy thrust before her, with one hand, a petition for the release of Fenian prisoners, and with the other hand presented an unloaded pistol. The last attempt on the Queen was made in 1882, when as she was passing from a railway train to her carriage, at Windsor, a demented person named Roderick Maclean, made an attack upon her. Maclean was pronounced insane by the jury before whom he was tried.

DISCUSSION OF "DISABILITY."

During Garfield's Illness He Continued as Chief Executive.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—While President Garfield lingered between life and death after being shot by Guiteau an important question arose as to the Constitutional provision relating to the "disability" of the President. On the part of the Vice President, Gen. Arthur, there was no move toward assuming the responsibilities of the Executive Office. To the Vice President the situation was exceedingly trying, but he so demeaned himself as to win universal respect. His whole bearing from the day of the crisis to the close of the scene was such as to indicate the profoundest sorrow and anxiety. But in other quarters the President's "disability" was eagerly discussed.

The question arose was President Garfield disabled in the sense contemplated by the framers of the Constitution? Does that kind of prostration of the bodily powers in which there is still a prospect of recovery, which leaves the will free to act, and the mental powers unimpaired, really involve disability? While these questions were much discussed it was the universal public judgment that President Garfield was not in fact "disabled" in the sense of the Constitution. He continued to be the Chief Executive of the Nation in fact as well as in name; his Cabinet met from time to time, and not until the fatal turn of affairs on Sept. 19, when the President breathed his last at Elberon, was there an actual change in the Administration.

Gen. Arthur was at New York when the news reached him late at night that the President had passed away. Among those who joined Gen. Arthur that solemn time was Elihu Root, now a member of the McKinley Cabinet. Mr. Blaine and his associates of the Garfield Cabinet had telegraphed Gen. Arthur to take the oath of office. Long after midnight—at 2 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 20—Gen. Arthur took the oath of office, which was administered by a local official of the City of New York.

The course pursued during the lingering illness of President Garfield appears to be a precedent directly applicable to the present condition of affairs. President Garfield without doubt was utterly incapacitated to perform any executive duty, although he was himself in a certain sense. There was no acting President at this period; and, in fact, the people did not desire one during such a critical emergency.

Some leading papers advocated the assumption of certain of the duties of the President by members of the Cabinet; but this untried and unconstitutional measure was not attempted, and so all Executive function remained in abeyance. The acts usually performed by the President were simply omitted until he should recover or die, and President Garfield continued to be the Constitutional President of the United States up to the moment of his death.

The lessons of Garfield's death led to the enactment of a law on Jan. 19, 1886, providing a mode of succession to the Presidency. This established that in case of death or disability of both the President and Vice President, the succession should devolve on members of the Cabinet in the following order: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior.

The new law made no construction of "disability." An important proviso of this law is that whenever the powers and duties of the Presidency shall devolve upon any of the persons named, that is, the Vice President or members of the Cabinet, if Congress shall not be in session, or if it would not meet within twenty days, then it shall be the duty of the new President to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

THE PRESIDENT'S PHYSICIANS.

The physicians attending the President are all men of eminence in their profession. Dr. Rixey is the personal medical adviser of President and Mrs. McKinley. His charges are seldom out of his sight. He has always accompanied the President and his wife on their trips throughout the country, since he succeeded Brig. Gen. Wood as the President's physician. He was with the Presidential party when Mrs. McKinley was recently taken seriously ill while on the trip through the West.

Dr. Roswell Park is one of the best known surgeons in the country. He is a native of Pomfret, Conn., where he was born May 4, 1852. He received his medical education at Racine College, Harvard University, and Northwestern University. After several years as interne in various hospitals he became Instructor in Anatomy in the Woman's Medical College in Chicago.

He was Adjunct Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the Northwestern University for three years, and since 1883 Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo and Surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital. He is also a Director of the New York State Pathological Laboratory in Buffalo.

Dr. Matthew D. Mann is a gynecologist of wide repute. He is known in this country and abroad for his great work "An American System of Obstetrics and Gynecology." He is a consulting surgeon of renown, and has a great reputation as an abdominal surgeon.

He is professor of gynecology in the Buffalo Medical College and attending gynecologist to the Buffalo General Hospital. Eight years ago Dr. Paul F. Munde of this city introduced Dr. Mann to the physicians of New York at a reception at which all the notable physicians of the city were present.

Dr. Mann was born in 1845 in Utica, N. Y., was graduated from Yale in 1867, and took the degree of A. M. at that college in 1870. The following year he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city, and then studied under Dr. T. G. Thomas. Then he went for a course of study abroad and started in the practice of medicine in this city in 1873, and in 1880 removed to Buffalo.

Dr. Mynter is well known in the profession as the author of an excellent treatise on appendicitis. He received his medical education in Copenhagen.

THE MILBURN HOME.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—The Milburn home is on the west side of Delaware Avenue, the second house north of Ferry Street. It is a three-story dark-green brick structure of wide dimensions. It is about sixty feet from the street line, a well-kept lawn sloping to the sidewalk. A strip of lawn, a hedge, and then a driveway separate the house on the south. There is another lawn in the rear separating it from the barn. To the north is the lawn of the adjoining house.

The President is occupying one of a suite of rooms on the second floor of the house. The suite is in the northwest corner of the building. The President's room is in the extreme northwestern corner overlooking the rear lawn of the Milburn house on the west and lawn of the house next north. The room is the one on the second floor furthest removed from either Delaware Avenue or Ferry Street.

Many notable persons called at the house. The first of them came long before the President was brought to the home. These early ones included members of the Diplomatic Corps. Later, some time after the President had been brought into the house, Gov. Odell and his private secretary, who were in Lockport when they heard the news, called. Among other callers were Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago, son of the late President Lincoln, and H. B. F. McFarland, one of the Commissioners from the District of Columbia.

Secretary Cortelyou said that a telegraph office would be established at once in the Milburn residence and bulletins giving the public the fullest information possible would be issued at short intervals. Telegrams poured in by the hundreds, and Secretary Cortelyou was kept busy replying to them.

EFFECT ON YACHT RACES.

Commodore Kane Will Not Speak Definitely of a Postponement—Sir Thomas Lipton's Sympathy.

Commodore Kane of the New York Yacht Club was asked last night what the effect of the possible death of President McKinley would be on the international yacht races:

"We do not care to think of such an ending," he said. "We cannot think of such conditions. I do not know that his possible death would mean a postponement of the international yacht races, nor can I say what would be done. The club would, however, take suitable action in the event of such an appalling catastrophe as the President's death."

Sir Thomas Lipton last night, on board his steam yacht Erin, said, referring to the shooting of the President:

"I was stunned on receiving the news. I could feel no worse if it had been King Edward himself who had been shot. I am sure that every Britisher extends the hand of sympathy to all Americans in this sad affair. I should very deeply regret that any serious results should follow this sad calamity."

Asked if the President should die would it have any effect on the international races, Sir Thomas said:

"He is not dead yet; I do not care to speak of that."

Sir Thomas will not sail the Shamrock to-day.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S WITNESSES.

Civilians Requested to be Present When Court Convenes—Admiral Barker in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Navy Department received a letter from Admiral Schley to-day containing a list of witnesses he desires to have brought here at once and adding a request that they be summoned. Acting Secretary Hackett has expressed a willingness to have the witnesses brought here at once, and efforts will be made to arrange technical details so that they may get here promptly.

Admiral Schley and his counsel to-day began holding sessions with the witnesses they will call. Those heard to-day were Admirals Watson and Barker. The sittings were private, and the character of the evidence was not disclosed. Admiral Watson was at Guantanamo on the day of the battle off Santiago.

Judge Advocate General Lemly has decided that so far as the civilian witnesses whose names appear on the list are concerned he has no power under the law to summon them in advance of the meeting of the court, that body alone being competent to issue a formal summons having legal force. Capt. Lemly to-day issued "notices" to each of the civilians named requesting them to be present in Washington at the opening day of the court next Thursday.

The name of Nunez, the pilot, is on Admiral Schley's list. He was put aboard the Brooklyn by Capt. Sigsbee to serve as a pilot, and it was he who reported to Admiral Schley that it was impossible for the Spanish squadron to enter Santiago harbor without tugs on account of the crookedness of the channel. Among the civilians to be called are several newspaper men who served as correspondents during the West Indian campaign.

WAVE SWEEPS OVER STEAMBOAT.

Grand Republic's Rail Stove in and Several Passengers Injured.

The excursion boat Grand Republic was struck by a huge wave just after she left her pier at Rockaway Beach last evening on her last return trip to Manhattan. Her starboard side was swept by the wave, the railing smashed in, and a child and a man hurt.

Engineer William McLaine of the Grand Republic said that the boat left Rockaway Beach at 5:30 o'clock and when she was at the extreme end of the bar that forms the inlet to Rockaway Beach she was struck by the wave. It swept against the starboard bow of the vessel, clearing the main deck.

There were about fifty men, women, and children on that portion of the vessel when the wave struck. Nearly all of them were swept from their feet. Engineer McLaine says the child was struck, knocked down, and its head cut. A man was also knocked down and cut on the head and bruised about the body.

These persons were attended by a physician on board the boat. The vessel did not stop, and the engineer says that there was no panic, although there was considerable excitement.

PERILOUS VOYAGE IN A BARREL.

Martha E. Wagenfuhrer Whirled Through the Rapids of Niagara.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 6.—It was nearly 6 o'clock this afternoon when the barrel containing Martha E. Wagenfluhrer was set adrift on the lower river, to be carried by the current into the rapids and vortex of the Whirlpool. The trip through the rapids was quickly made, but the rescue from the Whirlpool was delayed.

Night fell before the barrel was recovered, and the woman's friends had availed themselves of the help of a powerful searchlight to illuminate the rushing, tossing waters of the pool.

She started at 5:56 o'clock, and it was 7 o'clock when the barrel was landed. The head had to be broken in in order to get the woman out. She was in a semiconscious condition. Before entering the barrel she had indulged freely in liquor, but when she got out she called for water.

PENSION TAX PER CAPITA IS $1.80 FOR EACH CITIZEN

1,000,000 Pensioners Draw This Year More than $138,000,000.

Inequalities in Distribution of Bounty Appears from a Table Showing How the Pensions Average in States and Territories.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—In round numbers the population of the United States, as found by the census made last year, was 76,000,000. According to the advance copy of the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, the pension list has almost reached a round million.

The expense of meeting the requirements of the general and special legislation for pensions was, in the year ending June 30, about $138,500,000, exclusive of the outlay for administration and for medical examinations. There has been some gossip, by politicians who have not stopped to think about the political importance of not vexing the pensioner and his friends, by suggesting a slow pace on pension legislation. They have hinted that the 1,000,000 may rise up in their wrath and inflict upon the other 75,000,000 a President who will take down all doors to the Treasury, upon the approach of the hungry pension attorneys, and permit the taxes to be appropriated to anybody who claims to be a disabled patriot.

Those offering this suggestion fail to consider what a heavy burden the pension list puts upon the taxpayers of the country. The millions paid to pensioners in 1900-1901 if paid for per capita, would make it necessary for each man, woman, and child to hand over to the collector of taxes something like $1.80 each year.

SOME STATES FARE BETTER THAN OTHERS.

All the States contribute to this great pension fund, and all recover part of what they contribute. But the share obtained by some States is very much larger than that of others. While forty-five States and six Territories contribute of their taxes to swell the Treasury, and to pay nearly 1,000,000 pensioners, pretty nearly 700,000 of the 1,000,000 pensioners live in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The other 300,000 pensioners are distributed in the remaining States and Territories. Not a little money on pension account goes into the States that seceded in 1861, but the pensioners there are either negroes who served in the army or immigrants from Northern States.

With a system in operation that treated everybody fairly, the average pension in each State would be very nearly the average rate of all pensions paid. Last year—1899-1900—the average value of the pension was stated as $132.89. Approximately, from the advance announcements made in July, the average pension for the year 1900-1901 was $138. If there were quite a million pensioners, the average would be fully $138, as the amount expended in payment of pensioners was $138,500,000, and the number of pensioners slightly less than 1,000,000.

To show how the money is distributed, how much greater the average rate is in some parts of the country than that obtained in other parts, a table has been prepared. While persons in the Pension Bureau have known about this variation of average rate, the advantage derived by some States over others has never been worked out in the reports of the bureau. The figures upon which the averages were worked are those of last year, but they are sufficiently near to those of this year, which are not yet available, to be valuable for illustration:

	Number of Pensioners.	Payments in 1900.	Av'ge Rate of Pension.
1. Dist. of Columbia	8,649	$1,401,226	$162
2. Vermont	9,386	1,510,848	160
3. Wisconsin	27,698	4,265,587	154
4. Indiana	67,282	10,338,584	153
5. Kansas	41,376	6,176,390	149
6. Michigan	44,298	6,642,878	149
7. Kentucky	27,429	4,066,274	148
8. Maine	20,061	2,950,105	147
9. New Hampshire	9,098	1,331,476	147
10. Illinois	70,461	10,272,303	145
11. Nebraska	17,777	2,585,727	144
12. Minnesota	16,641	2,340,643	143
13. Ohio	105,157	15,171,113	143
14. West Virginia	12,894	1,853,471	143
15. Virginia	9,467	1,341,002	141
16. Tennessee	18,241	2,550,226	140
17. Arizona	711	99,471	139
18. Louisiana	5,559	765,782	137
19. Iowa	28,034	5,289,134	136
20. New York	88,754	12,020,943	135
21. Delaware	2,728	388,935	135
22. Missouri	53,775	7,245,470	134
23. Massachusetts	39,109	5,112,380	133
24. North Carolina	3,976	517,322	132
25. California	18,479	2,435,436	131
26. Florida	3,074	398,412	129
27. Montana	1,561	191,428	129
28. New Mexico	1,792	231,461	129
29. Indian Territory	2,906	374,087	128
30. Maryland	13,016	1,663,033	127
31. Pennsylvania	103,799	13,235,012	127
32. Georgia	5,661	464,987	127
33. Mississippi	4,195	536,459	127
34. Oregon	5,297	678,817	126
35. North Dakota	1,816	229,909	126
36. South Carolina	1,794	226,272	126
37. Nevada	281	34,879	124
38. Arkansas	10,732	1,325,256	123
39. New Jersey	20,099	2,457,349	122
40. Texas	8,091	988,704	122
41. Washington	6,361	791,840	122
42. Wyoming	798	97,946	122
43. Idaho	1,496	185,753	121
44. Oklahoma	7,582	913,782	120
45. Alabama	3,649	456,717	119
46. Rhode Island	4,717	558,310	118
47. Connecticut	11,731	1,372,069	116
48. Colorado	7,975	913,500	114
49. South Dakota	5,044	546,845	108
50. Utah	836	138,251	106
51. Alaska	84	7,420	88

The suggestion has been made that the high averages found for Wisconsin, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, and Kentucky may be accounted for by cultivated pension greed and political exigencies that have inspired distressed leaders to bear with unusual earnestness and persistency upon the Pension Bureau to keep the old soldier in good humor with the party in power.

There is a line of demarkation when Iowa is reached. Iowa has been so safely Republican for so many years that it has not seemed important to keep the State Republican by giving the pensioners more than the average rate. New York has been doubtful sometimes, but there has been no necessity during the last eight years to devote much concern to holding on to the soldier vote by running up the average pension, so that New York's average to her 88,000 pensioners was only $135.

As the eye runs down the list it is seen that Massachusetts, safely Republican, enjoys about the same average rate as hopelessly Democratic North Carolina. Maryland, with the advantage of nearness to Washington, has an average pension rate of but $127, while Virginia, where Republican hope springs eternal in the breasts of a few politicians who want the offices, has achieved an average rate of $141, standing next to hotly contested West Virginia. New Jersey seems, with her average rate of only $122, to have been modesty itself. Rhode Island and Connecticut should have pride in being still lower, almost at the very end of the list in the order of averages.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, with variable winds, mostly east to south.

The weather will continue fair to-day and to-morrow in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, except near the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, where there will be showers. It will also continue fair in the central valleys and lake region. There will be rain to-day in the slope region, the middle and northern plateau, extending Sunday into Texas and the southern plateau.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be light southeast to south, on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts light to fresh easterly, on the upper lake fresh to brisk, shifting to northwesterly, and on the lower lakes variable, becoming fresh westerly.

Steamers which depart Saturday for European ports will have light southeast to south winds, with some fog to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	73	72	74
6 A. M.	73	73	75
9 A. M.	77	78	80
12 M.	86	84	86
4 P. M.	80	84	83
6 P. M.	88	81	80
9 P. M.	84	78	78
12 P. M.	73	77	76

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79
Weather Bureau	78
Corresponding date 1900	80
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	79

EUROPEAN MARKET FOR AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES

Report of Vice Consul General Mason at Berlin.

Best Opportunities for Sales in Countries Which Have Not Facilities for Building at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Dean B. Mason, Vice and Deputy United States Consul General at Berlin, has sent to the State Department the following report on "American Locomotives in Europe":

"Up to the present, in spite of the large and continued importation of American machinery, the American locomotive, which has for many years been largely and successfully used in Russia, can hardly be said to have made more than an appearance in Germany.

"The Bavarian State railway authorities have during the past two years ordered and used a small number of American locomotives for experimental purposes, and the Prussian Government is also operating a couple of our engines. Up to the present no official report has been made as to the results of these experiments, and although the Bavarian authorities promised the Society of German Engineers at Berlin full information, it may still be a long time before any definite official report will be made. It has been ascertained, however, through reliable private sources, that the results obtained in Bavaria have been highly satisfactory, and have dissipated the belief which has hitherto prevailed in official circles that American engines were not adapted for use on German railroads. It is therefore considered extremely probable that the American type of engine will be built by the German locomotive builders within a short time. The Prussian railroad authorities are at present experimenting with the so-called superheated steam engines made by Schmidt, in Cassel. Should these tests not prove satisfactory, it is thought likely that the American type of locomotive will be adopted in Prussia.

"Both cars and trains are uniformly much smaller and lighter in this country than in the United States, with the result that the percentage of dead weight hauled is greater and freight rates—especially for long distances—very much higher. The ten-ton freight car is still the universal car in Germany. Serious complaints are made by shippers of heavy freights, such as the iron and steel manufacturers of Westphalia, over high freight rates on their raw materials and products, and considerable pressure has been exercised to secure reductions.

"Since 1893, the year of the Chicago Exposition, no important fact of American railway development has escaped the attention of German railway managers. Expert commissions and individual engineers have gone to the United States and spent months in studying every detail of construction and management. The vestibule express train and the sleeping and dining car have been copied almost literally. More recently, the enormous freight trains of forty-ton cars, drawn by powerful locomotives worked up to their full capacity, have taught the German engineers the secret of cheap and effective freight traffic, and there is a demand for a new policy of larger and heavier rolling stock, in which both cars and engines shall be enlarged to the limit of safety with the present weight of rails and efficacy of tracks, bridges, switches, &c. This increase in weight will unquestionably bring a nearer conformity with the American type of freight engines.

"The somewhat unfavorable report of the Midland Railway of England as to the results of its practical use of American locomotives has been explained by an American engineer to have been largely due to the fact that the heavy, powerful American engines were used to perform the same kind and quantity of work as the smaller English ones. According to the Superintendent of the railroad, 'the American locomotives which have been employed since the middle of 1899 are £500 ($2,433.25) cheaper in first cost, and are satisfactory as to power, but consume from 20 to 25 per cent more coal than those of English make. As good engines can be built in America as in England, but owing to the different methods of railroading in the two countries the British locomotives are better adapted for use in England.'

"The German State railways buy their fuel from the coal and coke syndicates, and pay what would be considered in America exorbitant prices. Economy in fuel consumption is therefore, and must remain, a point of prime importance, and no type of locomotive will be adopted by the Bavarian or Prussian railway administration which does not conform closely to the German standard of efficiency in this respect. The American engines which have been thus far ordered and used in this country have been bought for purposes of study and experiment, and however efficient they may prove to be, it is, for obvious reasons, not to be expected that the German State Governments will place any large contract for locomotives or other railway material with other than German manufacturers.

"Aside from the railways owned and managed by the several State Governments there are a number of small lines, generally of a secondary nature, which are owned and operated by private companies independent of any political obligation and ready to buy their rolling stock where it can be obtained to the best advantage. Of the 18,291 locomotives in service in Germany in 1899, 17,401 belonged to the State railroads and 800 to private railway corporations.

"The average weight of engines on German State railways is 42.67 tons, while those in use on private roads average 37.68 tons. During the year 1899, 446 engines were purchased by the State railways and 56 by private companies. In the year 1898, $556,000 was spent for the purchase of new and the repair of old engines on private lines. These figures show the limited nature of the opportunity in Germany which is open to American competition. There are in Germany five or six leading locomotive builders who have grown up, so to speak, with the railway development of this country. The present equipment of both State and private lines is substantially their work. They are careful, conscientious builders, but slow, and one of the chief advantages which an American competitor would have is in the rapidity with which delivery could be made under urgent circumstances. In Germany, it is necessary to wait from four to eight months, and often for much longer periods, from the date of an order before the locomotive can be delivered, and, in case of injury to a part, it generally requires some weeks before it can be replaced. It is also customary in this country to order locomotives from drawings or catalogues, so that the purchaser has not the advantage of actual inspection of the machine which he needs for a certain service. The American system of building locomotives of certain uniform types, with interchangeable parts, is recognized as an advantage, and this, added to their lower cost and earlier delivery, constitute their chief merits for the European trade.

"It goes without saying, however, that the principal opportunity for American railway engines is in countries which, unlike Germany, France, and England, have no adequate facilities for building them at home. Such opportunities exist most notably in Russia, Turkey, and the Balkan States, where considerable railway construction is now in progress and still more projected. No locomotives are manufactured in Turkey or the Balkan States, where German capital is being invested and where important development is to be expected within the next ten or twenty years.

"In order to sell American locomotives in Europe, it would seem desirable that our leading American locomotive builders should establish an agency at some central location, such as Berlin or Paris, where close track could be kept of the needs of the European market and whence representatives with good technical education could be sent to confer with representatives of foreign railroads. The importance of having representatives of sufficient technical knowledge to answer all possible questions and versed in foreign languages was strongly insisted upon by a very successful seller of American machinery, with whom the matter was discussed.

"Recent sales to France and Russia and the satisfactory results of the experiments in Bavaria tend to show that there exists an opportunity for the sale of American locomotives in Europe. In order to make the most of this opportunity, all possible facilities should be given to the foreign buyer to judge of the nature of the American locomotive without the necessity of sending or going to the United States."

Battleship Indiana in Port.

The battleship Indiana arrived here yesterday from the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and will go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to remain about a month undergoing a general overhauling, after which she will be used as a landsmen's training ship. During the Summer months the Indiana has been doing duty as a practice ship for the Annapolis cadets.

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AMERICA'S ALLEGED AMBITIONS.

More Foreign Comment on Mr. McKinley's Speech of Thursday.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The alleged "vast ambitions of the United States," as deduced from what The St. James's Gazette calls President McKinley's "sensational speech" at Buffalo, continue to be the theme of the editorial writers.

"As military power and commercial enterprise must go hand in hand," says The St. James's Gazette, "the importance of the statements upon the world of politics, as revealing the new epoch upon which America is entering, must be immense."

The Evening Standard inquires if the reference to the Isthmian Canal is "a hint to England that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty will have to go," and adds, "It looks like it." The paper considers that the "determination of the United States to be uppermost in Central and South America, both commercially and politically, is one of the hardest facts of our times."

The Globe thinks President McKinley's programme forecasts the severe rivalry which Great Britain must expect from the United States. It believes the programme amounts to a definite abandonment of extreme protection.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—President McKinley's speech at Buffalo attracts general attention here. The Post says:

"It is striking that President McKinley expresses himself decisively for the extension of American markets, and, correspondingly, will no longer exclude the products of other nations from the United States by a high tariff wall. The Dingley tariff period appears to be approaching its end, particularly since the people of the United States are gradually reaching the conclusion that it is by no means advantageous for commercial development if a country insists upon producing everything at home. Mr. McKinley knows very well why the United States has hitherto been behind in the competition with other countries. He also knows the means for preventing the same conditions in the future, and insists upon applying the remedy."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Lieut. A. R. Palmer, R. N., London; Col. Penrose, R. E., London; N. R. Best, R. N., London.

GRAND—Dr. M. P. Sinne, Philadelphia; A. F. Lippincott, Philadelphia; Dr. R. P. Cooke, United States Army.

NORMANDIE—Judge J. R. Singerman, Seattle.

HOFFMAN—J. M. Stoddard, Philadelphia.

VICTORIA—T. E. Clark, General Manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, Scranton; ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, Minnesota; Judge O. B. Chisholm, Montana; Judge August B. d'Ancona, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Dr. S. M. Hammond, New Haven; L. von Hagen, Germany.

NAVARRE—Capt. W. J. Stanton, United States Army.

SAVOY—Major R. Hasselgren, Chicago.

ASTOR—The Rev. Edward Moyenham, Villanova College, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. Moffatt, hosiery; 57 White Street.
Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; 649 Broadway; Broadway Central

SHAMROCK II.'S NEW SAIL

Irish Yacht in Sail Stretching Spin Off Sandy Hook.

BIG BREAKERS MENACE BOAT

In Eighth Trial in American Waters the New Challenger Shows Her Usual Speed.

The Shamrock II. had her eighth trial spin off Sandy Hook yesterday, and while it was a brief one (only an hour and a half) it served its purpose well—that of stretching a brand-new mainsail, the third one used since the yacht arrived in these waters.

There was a fine breeze from the southeast of about ten knots' strength, sufficient, at any rate, to smooth the wrinkles out of the new sail and to send the green yacht along at her usual steamboat speed, faster, in fact, than the average harbor steamboat can go.

The sail is a very handsome one, apparently a trifle larger than the others, for its foot takes up every inch of space on the boom and it seems to have a greater hoist than its predecessors. It does not set as well, however, there being considerable slackness in the canvas between the foot-rope and the reef band, and the leach is a little slack where the battens are inserted. These are minor faults, however, and easily remedied. The yacht seemed to travel just as fast as with the other sail, and when closehauled by the wind all her canvas did its duty.

Not a move was made on board the challenger yesterday until after 2 o'clock, when the fog had all been cleared away by a fresh breeze from the southeast. The sail cover was taken off the mainsail at 2:15, and by 2:30 the big sail was hoisted and the headsails were in stops on the stays, ready to break out.

The club topsail reached the masthead just before Sir Thomas Lipton, with Mr. and Mrs. Jamison and Mr. Ratsey, boarded the yacht from the Erin's steam launch. At 2:48 Capt. Sycamore cast her to starboard, and under staysail, jib, and baby jib topsail she filled away for her eighth trial spin.

Standing north, almost to the Southwest Spit buoy, he then jibed her, and let her go out the main ship channel to the eastward.

Just as the yacht was approaching the bell buoy off the point of Sandy Hook three enormous swells rolling in from the eastward broke on the shoal inside the buoy. The third breaker, it was estimated by Capt. Slater of the press tug Unity, was more than eight feet high. It extended fully 200 feet out toward the Shamrock. Of course it never would have reached her. "But if it did," said the skipper, "there would be no international race this fall. That breaker would have swept every soul off the yacht's deck in a moment besides wrecking her probably beyond repair."

It is said to be a rare thing to see such an angry breaker at this point, except in a gale, and it is generally a sign of bad weather close at hand.

At 3:13 Capt. Sycamore gave the Shamrock a sharp luff at the entrance to Gedney's Channel, while the crew trimmed sheets down flat. The yacht had been making over twelve knots since she started, and now taking on additional speed and traveling at something over thirteen, she fairly flew through the narrow channel. When just clear of it the skipper brought her about, and then, without easing sheets, kept her broad off, letting the full force of the breeze strike her abeam. She responded nobly, and in thirty seconds was dashing back over the same course she had just covered.

At 3:37 o'clock around came the green yacht again, and headed seaward as the Hamburg-American liner Augusta Victoria, bound in, was entering Gedney's Channel. In three minutes the Shamrock was again put about, and this time she was headed for home, but the big liner, her port side thronged with passengers, and going at least fifteen knots, did not catch the yacht until she was out of the narrow channel and almost abreast of the Hook Bell Buoy.

The Shamrock trimmed sheets after passing the point of the Hook at 4:02 o'clock, and made a couple of tacks into the bay to her mooring buoy, to which she made fast at 4:30 o'clock. The steam yacht Erin, which had been following her, anchored a few minutes later. Sir Thomas Lipton and his party were transferred to the launch, and all was made snug for the night. Designer Watson went to New York early in the day. He was not on board the Shamrock during her trial.

The yacht will not go out to-day.

BOSTON PROTESTS COLUMBIA.

N. Y. Y. C. Not Disturbed by Alleged Threat of Legal Proceedings.

A telegram from Boston yesterday announced that a committee of citizens of that place had petitioned the New York Yacht Club, protesting against the selection of the yacht Columbia to defend the America's Cup and asking that the Boston yacht Indepéndence, built by Thomas W. Lawson, be considered in the selection of a yacht to sail against Shamrock II., the yacht sent to the United States by Sir Thomas W. Lipton to race for the trophy in question. From the house of the New York Yacht Club it was learned last night that no letter of the kind had been received, and that the officials of that club knew nothing officially about of the alleged protest. Secretary J. S. Oddie stated he had no notice of such a protest, and Commodore S. Nicholson Kane stated that if such a letter had been sent it had not yet been received.

None of the officials cared to talk about the possibilities of the protest alleged to have been made, but members of the club stated that the protest from Boston could have no possible influence on the question as the America's Cup, as the trophy in question was the property of the New York Yacht Club under the deed of gift from the last living member of the original donors and was placed in the hands of the club to be raced for as its committees saw fit. These yachtsmen explained that while the America's Cup commonly is regarded as an international trophy, it really is simply a cup that, after having been won by the America, was placed in competition by the club, to be raced for so long as suited the convenience of the club members, and that no decree of the Supreme Court could alter the conditions made for the race, though the partisans of the Boston yacht had threatened an injunction suit in the United States courts should the trophy be awarded to the Shamrock without the Independence having a chance to race for it.

A great effort is being made in Boston to arrange a race between the Shamrock II. and the Independence in Massachusetts waters after the Cup races. To this end Sir Thomas Lipton received a message yesterday asking if he would give the Independence a race. A copy of this message with a query if he would race the Independence against the Shamrock II. was sent to Mr. Lawson at Bar Harbor, who replied that he would postpone breaking up the Independence, and if the races could be arranged he would put up the Tiffany cup which is just being completed. Mr. Lawson wired Capt. Haff to delay work on the Independence until Sir Thomas has replied. If the reply is favorable the yacht is to be put into racing trim.

CONSTITUTION TO DOCK.

The Future of the Latest Herreshoff Yacht Undetermined.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—The yacht Constitution will be taken to New London in tow to-morrow to be hauled out on the ways of the Thames Towboat Company, there to remain till her future is decided upon.

The mainsail of Constitution was taken off to-day, and there was a rumor that the boat is to be stripped and laid up, but this could not be verified.

The Columbia remained at anchor in the bay.

The tender Mount Morris left for Bristol this afternoon, having on board all the sails of the Constitution, with the exception of a few light ones, which will be left here for the present. Those taken to Bristol will be stored.

On board the tender was Commodore Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club and W. B. Duncan, Jr., and family.

It is understood that one of the Constitution's mainsails may be recut and used on the Columbia.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Races Off.

The Autumn races of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which were to have been held to-day at Oyster Bay, have been called off, owing to the condition of President McKinley.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

Nine Events Chosen for the American-English University Meet—Only First Places Will Count.

Evert Jansen Wendell, Chairman of the Harvard-Yale joint committee in charge of the coming international games between the athletes of Oxford and Cambridge, gave out yesterday the preliminary programme of the meeting. The games will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at Berkley Oval, Morris Heights, beginning at 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon. The number of events has been fixed at nine and only firsts will be counted, the usual point system for first, second, and third being abandoned. The competitions will be one hundred yards dash, quarter-mile run, half-mile run, one-mile run, two-mile run, 120-yard hurdle on a cinder track, running high jump, running broad jump, throwing sixteen-pound hammer. The events will begin with the one-hundred-yard dash and probably end with the two-mile run.

There will be only four men in each event, two from each of the opposing teams, except in the one and two mile runs, when three men from a side will be allowed. This limited number of competitors will narrow the contest down to the very best athletes and a keen competition is practically assured in each event.

"I feel sure that it will be the tightest kind of a contest," said Mr. Wendell, "and I am not making any predictions yet as to the winner. The two men to be picked for the different events from the Yale-Harvard team will be definitely selected about a week before the meeting. The committee will pick the men, but if there is any reasonable doubt as to what the selection should be a competition of those training for that event will be held. The selection of two men from the Yale-Harvard team does not mean that one man must come from each university. If either Yale or Harvard has the two best men for any event they will both be chosen. The English team is practically selected, as they have arrived here and are now training in Montreal. They comprise the best athletes in Oxford and Cambridge. As to the merits of the Harvard and Yale men who are now in training, I think the Yale athletes possess the better material."

Harvard has seventeen men in training at the farm of H. M. Whitney at Cohasset, Mass., near Boston, and Yale has thirteen men in training. Some of them have been at Travers Island during the last week, but Trainer Murphy intends to have them all on the Yale field next week. The joint Harvard-Yale committee, besides Mr. Wendell, consists of John W. Hallowell, Captain of the Harvard team, George B. Morrison, Joseph G. Wills, and Thornton Gerrish of Harvard, while the Yale representatives are Richard Sheldon, Captain of the Yale team; Walter Camp, Henry S. Brooks, Jr., and Charles Gould. The committee has taken headquarters in this city for the sale of tickets and arrangement of other details at 520 Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fourth Street.

Vice President Roosevelt, it was announced, has accepted the committee's invitation to be present and a number of other notables will be invited to attend.

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL PLANS.

New Candidates for the 'Varsity Eleven to Go Into Training Quarters at Branford Point.

All arrangements for the training season of the football team of Columbia University have been made, and it now is ordered that the members of the old team and the new students who are candidates for places on the eleven shall assemble at the college grounds within the next few days, when a roll call of the eligibles will be held.

Those old men on the team who from form in the past and from the proficiency they have proved are sure of going on the team, will meet even earlier, but not for practice. The members of the squad who are sure of their old places have been instructed to be on hand only when specially called. The old men of the football players' organization have been notified, on the other hand, that the training place for the coming season shall be at Branford Point, a place about four miles out from New Haven, Conn., where the actual training will begin on Monday. The coach this year as last will be George Foster Sanford, at whose father's place the training quarters for the new season have been chosen, Coach Sanford, at the request of a number of the undergraduates having asked that the same place used for training last season be adopted.

Coach Sanford said yesterday that he would not take any but the green men to Branford Point this coming week, the veterans to join the force on Sept. 16. Sanford said that the new players will meet at the Murry Hill Hotel in New York Monday morning at 10 o'clock and would go directly to New Haven and then go by trolley to Branford Point. Some sixteen men will go Monday, and the remainder will be added in the succeeding two weeks. Before the team leaves there will be upwards of forty men quartered there.

Columbia will this season bend every energy toward defeating the big teams that she will meet this season. If there is one trophy that Columbia desires to add to her list it is Harvard, and the team will work hard in the preliminary practice to work up a game that will defeat the crimson players on Oct. 12.

The team this year starts out with good promise for success. The financial burden is now removed, and nearly all of last year's eleven will be back in college. Eight or nine of the old players will again wear Columbia colors, and of the new men who were tried out last Spring several are of varsity calibre. Theback field will be nearly intact with Morlock and Berrien and possibly Sykes at quarter. The latter has stated that he does not expect to play this year, but strong pressure is being brought to bear on him. Niezer, right guard, will resume his old place in the line. Austin will play tackle, and it is hoped that Knapp will step into his old place on the other side of centre. Van Hoevenberg will certainly play one end, and it is hoped that Wolff will be induced to take the other end of the line. To fill Wright's place at guard and Bruce's at centre will be a problem, but Sanford is hopeful that he will find the men.

The Columbia boys will remain at Branford Point until Sept. 17, when they will leave for Buffalo to open the season in the Stadium of the Exposition with the Buffalo College eleven.

NEW YORK ATHLETES WIN.

They Capture Eight of Nine Events at Pan-American Championship Games.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The athletic games for the world's championship being held in the Stadium of the Pan-American Exposition were marred by the shooting of the President, though all of the afternoon's principal events had been contested when the dreadful affair occurred. A fair-sized crowd filled the seats on the shady side of the arena and witnessed some excellent sport while the games lasted. Athletes of New York city were particularly successful, eight of the nine events being won by representatives of New York city clubs. Summary:

60-Yard Dash.—W. D. Eaton, Luindonian A. C., Somerville, Mass., won; H. H. Hargrave, Yale A. A., second; J. S. Westney, University of Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Dixon Boardman, New York A. C., New York, won; J. S. Westney, University of Pennsylvania, second; U. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, third. Time—0:51.

One-Mile Run.—Alex. Grant, New York A. C., won; John H. Wright, Olympia A. C., New York, second; Dick Grant, Cambridgeport Gymnasium, third. Time—4:29 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—H. Arnold, Union Settlement, New York, won; R. L. Bingham, C. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, second; C. H. Cohen, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:25 2-5.

Running Long Jump.—Peter O'Connor, Greater New York Institute A. A., 22 feet 5½ inches, won; Harry P. McDonald, N. Y. A. C., second; U. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., New York, third.

Triple Jump.—Ray Ewry, N. Y. A. C., 35 feet 7¼ inches, won; Otto Sauer, St. Bartholomew A. C., N. Y., second; H. Arnold, Union Settlement A. C., New York, third.

Standing Broad Jump.—Ray Ewry, New York A. C., 11 feet 2 inches, won; Otto Sauer, St. Bartholomew's A. C., New York City, second; S. B. Schall, Johns Hopkins University, third.

Throwing Discus.—John Flanagan, New York City, 117 feet 6 inches, won; Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., second; Timothy O'Rourke, Toronto, third.

Putting 56-Pound Weight.—John Flanagan, New York City, 34 feet 7 inches, won; Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., second; John Dewitt, third.

Sculling Race Again Postponed.

RAT PORTAGE, Ontario, Sept. 6.—At 6:30 o'clock to-night the Gaudaur-Towne boat race for the sculling championship of the world was declared off until to-morrow by the referee on account of the high wind and rough water.

WATERCOLOR CUT RECORD

Black Colt, with Top Weight, Won the Reapers in Fast Time.

TRIGGER DEFEATED OLD IMP

Racing at Sheepshead Bay Track Was Close and Interesting, and Four Choices Were First.

With comparatively light fields in the races straight through, and a single stake event as the attraction, the inducements offered by the racing at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday were strong enough to attract a big crowd and to make betting of a character that caused the layers of odds to grieve when all was over, for it proved to be a day for favorites, three of whom were of the variety known to betting men as "cinches." The one circumstance that favored the bookmakers was that in none of the six races did "good things" get home first, the winning favorites without exception being favorites on public form, which fact forewarned the layers, though nevertheless, they lost heavily to the business of the day.

The surest winner on the card was selected early by the betting crowd as Water Color, in the Reapers Stakes, at one mile and three-sixteenths. Water Color won in fact, but not until Nones, who closed on the last turn, compelled Spencer to hustle the favorite a bit and forced him to run the distance in time that made a new track record for a mile and three-sixteenths, Water Color finishing in a fraction less than two minutes, or, to be exact, in 1:59 4-5, which was three-fifths of a second better than the time of David Garrick for the same stake last year. As a matter of fact the winner had the stakes won all the way, and that, too, in spite of the fact that he carried 131 pounds, but Nones ran well enough to make a fair showing, and was a good second before Autolight and Black Dick.

The popular old mare Imp ran in the last place, and going to the front in her usual style, was greeted with a cheer when she led past the stand the first time in the mile and a half journey. Before another half mile was covered Imp was done. Trigger took the lead as the last turn was made and won cleverly by a length and a half from Baron Pepper, who was the second choice. Cryptogram made most of the running in the opening race and won rather easily from Coast Defender, with two nearly equal favorites, Bradstreet and Illuminate, unplaced. Monarka, favorite in the second race, was well up all the way and romped home before Satire, who beat the popular old horse Wax Taper a head for the place. Endurance by Right had a good exercise gallop to win the third event, and the two-year-old Schwalbe, Woe, Hunter of the Fifth ever was in front all the journey and was first by a neck from Ascension, who closed a lot of ground at the finish. The weather was pleasant and the attendance large. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, selling, at special weights; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. E. R. Hitchcock's Cryptogram, blk. c., Charade-Spaldeleare, 115 pounds, (J. Slack,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won handily by a length and a half; F. Brindle's Cast Iron, ch. c., 115, (L. Smith,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a neck from A. Featherstone's Goldaga, br. c., 115, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Sir Lewis, Broadstreet, Hot, Batyah, Illuminate, Nissequogue, Matterhorn, Thoth, Emma A. M., Bessie McCarthy, Dunwell, and Mint Bed also ran. Value to the winner, $680. Illuminate the favorite at 6 to 2 and 6 to 5. Winner trained by W. J. Burch.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000, with allowances; one mile. T. C. McDowell's Monarka, br. f., 8 years, by Prince of Monaco-Narka, 114 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 10 and out, won easily by a length and a half; J. Taber's Satire, b. c., 3, 107, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from R. R. Rice's Wax Taper, br. c., 4, 126, (J. Woods,) 6 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:39 1-5. Tom Kenny also ran. Value to the winner, $740. Monarka always favorite. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. J. W. Schorr's Endurance by Right, b. f., by Inspector B.-Early Morn, 126 pounds, (J. Wood,) 1 to 3 and out, won easily by a length and a half; Thomas Monahan's Jim Tully, b. c., 112, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a neck from W. C. Whitney's Pretorius, b. c., 112, (T. Burns,) 40 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Gibson Light, Peninsula, Bruff, and Glenwater also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Endurance by Right always favorite. Winner trained by J. F. Schorr.

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers' Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile and three-sixteenths. J. B. Haggin's Water Color, blk. c., by Watercress-Sobrina, 131 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 3 and out, won easily by a length and a half; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Nones, b. g., by Sir Dixon-Amy Davenport, 113, (McGinn,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 2, second by two lengths from A. Featherstone's Autolight, br. c., by Autocrat-Silverlight, 106, (O'Connor,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:59 4-5. Black Dick also ran. Value to the winner, $1,770. Water Color always favorite. Winner trained by Charles Littlefield, Jr.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies and mares of all ages, selling allowances; six furlongs on the main track. B. Schreiber's Schwalbe, br. f., 2 years, by Sain-Gratitude, 88 pounds, (J. Martin,) 12 to 5 and 4 to 5, won handily by a neck; Charles Cox's Ascension, b. f., 2, 90, (H. Michaels,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from W. C. Daly's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 2, 85, (Creamer,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:14. Templeton, Irene Lindsay, Double Six, Scotch Bush, Barbara Frietchie, Ante Up, Guesswork, Cherries, Prival, and Mintage also ran. Value to the winner, $740. Schwalbe the favorite. Winner trained by R. Williams.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf. Clarence H. Mackay's Trigger, ch. f., 3 years, by Meddler-Royal Gun, 101 pounds, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and out, won easily by two lengths; the Pepper Stable's Baron Pepper, ch. c., 3, 102, (Beauchamp,) 8 to 5 and out, second by two lengths from the Osceola Stable's Maid of Harlem, b. m., 5, 92, (H. Michaels,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—2:33 2-5. Imp also ran. Value to the winner, $1,050. Trigger the post favorite. Winner trained by C. F. Hill.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Kaloma, 115 pounds; Francesco and Glenwater, 112 pounds each; Eddie Busch, 109; Bridge and J. P. Keating, 107 each; Carroll D., 105; Montana Pioneer, O'Hagen, and Pluto, 104 each; Cassville, Rocky, The Referee, and Last Knight, 102 each; Honolulu, 101; Ziri and Shepard, 99 each; Oclawaha, Fired Krupp, and Playlike, 97 each; Prophetic, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. Canandaga, 120 pounds; Unmasked, 114; Ben McDhui and King Pepper, 110 each; Janice, 109; Kilogram and Duellist, 108 each; Otis, 105; Isla, 104; Malster and Musette, 102 each; Francesco, 100; Cervera, 97; His Royal Highness, 95; Kid, 90; Lady Uncas, 86.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Filly Stakes, for fillies two years old; last six furlongs of the new Futurity course. Blue Girl, 124 pounds; Flora Pomona, Josepha, Hatasoo, Lux Casta, and Hanover Queen, 119 each; Par Excellence and Leonora Loring, 116 each; Early Eve, Rose of May, Gun Fire, and Sun Shower, 114 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Century Stakes of $10,000 guaranteed, weight for age; one mile and a half, Rockton, 126 pounds; Blues, Watercolor, Terminus, and Bellario, 115 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, over the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles. Bullingdon, 148 pounds; Sir Hubert, 147; Orinon, 146; Jim Megibben, 145; Charawind, 139; Decameron, 137; Zinzibar, 135; Bellamy, 133; Governor Budd, 130.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Intrusive, 118 pounds; The Amazon, 117; Demurrer, 114; Bedeck, 109; Astor, 108; Bowen, 104; Malster, Thoroughbred, and Annie Thompson, 99 each; Annie Darling, 91.

CIRCUIT HARNESS RACES.

Eleata, the Favorite, Won the Charter Oak Stakes in a Field of Twelve.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 6.—There was a large attendance at Charter Oak Park this afternoon to witness the contest in the Charter Oak Stakes for $10,000, for the 2:13 class. There were twelve starters in the race. Eleata was the favorite, bringing $1,000 in the auction pools to $1,080 for the field. The first heat went to Dolly Bidwell. The next three and the race were taken by Eleata. The 2:13 pace was taken by Matin Bells in straight heats. Leola won the 2:25 trot and Frazier the 2:27 pace. The summaries:

The Charter Oak Stakes, purse $10,000, for the 2:13 class.

Eleata, blk. m., by Dexter Prince-Eldeen, by Nephew, (Marsh)	7	1	1	1
Dolly Bidwell, b. m., (Carpenter)	1	2	6	4
Alan, b. g., (Turner)	3	3	2	2
Volo, b. g., (McClary)	2	7	3	7
Belle Kuser, b. m., (Frites)	5	5	4	3
Consuels, br. m., (Pierce)	4	4	7	5
May Allen, ch. m., (Wilson)	8	6	5	6
Beldia, b. m., (Macfield)	6	dr.		
James Shevlin, br. g., (Dickerson)	dis.			
Confessor, ch. g., (Geers)	dis.			
Metallas, b. h., (McHenry)	dis.			
Janice, b. m., (Sanders)	dis.			

Time—2:11; 2:09; 2:10; 2:09¾.

The 2:27 class, pacing; purse $1,500; mile heats, best three in five.

Frazier, ch. g., by Sphinx, (McHenry)	5	1	1	1
Terrace Queen, b. m., (Shaffer)	1	2	2	5
Knox's Gelatine, br. g., (Earing)	2	4	5	3
Tommy Mac, b. g., (McCarthy)	6	5	3	2
Cousin Madge, blk. m., (Benedict)	3	3	4	4
Miss Irma, ch. m., (Birch)	4	dis.		
St. Patrick, b. g., (McDowell)	7	dis.		

Time—2:09¼; 2:09¾; 2:13¼; 2:14.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500. Mile heats, best three in five.

Matin Bells, b. m., by Bow Bells-Rosy Morn, (Shank)	1	1	1
Daphne Dallas, b. m., (Kenney)	2	2	3
Don Ryley, b. g., (Hudson)	9	7	2
Dandy C., gr. g., (Garrison)	3	3	7
Dick Sees, b. h., (Lyman)	7	4	5
Deveras, blk. h., (Allen)	8	6	4
Onoto, b. m., (Curry)	5	5	6
Hal McEwen, ch. g., (Garth)	4	dis.	
Early Bird, blk. h., (Payne)	6	dis.	
Special Boy, ch. g., (Sterling)	dis.		
Dan. H., b. g., (Dickerson)	dis.		

Time—2:07¼; 2:06½; 2:08¾.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500. Mile heats, best three in five.

Lola, b. m., by C. F. Clay-Lady Pepper, by Onward, (Hutchinson)	7	1	1
El Milagro, b. m., (Dickerson)	1	6	2
Lauretta, ch. m., (Middleton)	2	3	3
Vilque, b. g., (Burch)	3	2	6
Hilabird, b. g., (Knapp)	4	4	4
Betsey, blk. m., (McDowell)	6	8	5
Red Princess, b. m., (Snow)	5	7	7
Gusuro, b. m., (Titer)	8	5	8

Time—2:17¼; 2:13¾; 2:15¼; 2:14¼.

Notes of the Turf.

William C. Whitney announced yesterday that, through an arrangement on private terms, he had acquiredu full possession of the Futurity winner Yankee and the two-year-old Gun Fire, both of which have raced in John E. Madden's name through the earlier part of the Summer season. The horses, with Blue Girl, have been transferred to the stable trained for Mr. Whitney by John W. Rogers, and will race under the Whitney colors in future. The change in the quarters of the horses lends strength to the belief that Mr. Whitney always owned the horses and that Madden's interest was only in their racing.

R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, stout colt, The Parader, is reported to be on the sick list, and there is doubt about his being ready to start for the annual Champion Stakes at Sheepshead Bay next Saturday. This, following the announcement that Commando has gone wrong, gives a chance for a much larger field, though the class of the competitors will be low.

The weights for the Ocean Handicap, at one mile, to be run Monday, were announced yesterday. Voter is the top weight with 133 pounds, the next horses following the top weight being Ogden, 126; Alcedo, 128; Rockton, 127; Herbert, 123; Ten Candles, 122; Wax Taper, 121; Conroy, 120; Blues, 120; Coburg, 119, and Advance Guard and Prince Pepper, 115 each.

The popular handicap horse Wax Taper has been turned over to the care of Trainer Richard Williams, who handles the horses of B. Schreiber, and for the remainder of the Eastern season Williams will have the management of Wax Taper.

ROAD COACH FOR MRS. GERKEN.

She Will Enter It and Drive in the Coming Horse Show.

Automobiles have no charms for Mrs. John Gerken, the well-known horse woman whose exhibits are always among the prize winners in the Madison Square Garden shows and elsewhere. She has just given an additional impetus to the growing popularity for road coaching by having a private road coach built for her, and she drove it last Saturday for the first time from her country place at Gravesend, well known as the Gerkendale Farm, to the Sheepshead Bay race track. Mrs. Gerken is the first woman in this country to own and drive her own coach. The vehicle is a thorough-going road coach, with all of the heavier appurtenances pertaining to it as contrasted with the somewhat lighter build of the customary four-horse drag.

Mrs. Gerken's coach is called the Nomad. Its running gear is red, with green panels and black body. Her guests on its maiden trip were Dr. and Mrs. John L. Wentz, William L. Beadleston, George B. Hulme, Miss Lucille Keim, Miss Fisher, and Aurel Batonyi. Mrs. Gerken is one of the latter's pupils, and she is probably the most skillful four-in-hand driver among women in the country. The horses used were four golden chestnuts. The leaders were Lady Kildare and Lady Wauban, the latter being a winner of seventeen prizes in saddle and harness classes.

The wheelhorses were Vinco, winner of a reserve championship in the Madison Square Garden last year, and Grey Ward, a winner in the recent Atlantic City show. Mrs. Gerken intends to drive her coach frequently in the vicinity, and it is understood that it is her intention to enter it in the coaching class in the coming show in the Garden and do her own driving. That would be a feature of unusual interest. The recently organized American Coaching Club hopes to encourage others to enter this class and make the coaching class more prominent than has been the case for several years.

George B. Hulme left for Denver this week, where he is to judge in the horse show now being held there, but he will return to the city early next week.

Aurel Batonyi is recovering from an accident that was very similar to the one that happened to W. M. F. Hoffman a few days ago at Tuxedo. Batonyi was driving a tandem last week, when the near horse, a high-stepper, picked up a stone and threw it in Batonyi's face, striking him under the left eye. The injury was very painful for several days and the injured eye is still very much inflamed.

IRISH RIFLEMEN WIN.

American Team Beaten in Match Shoot on Sea Girt Ranges.

Shooting with the Krag of the American Army and using cheap ammunition, but fighting to the last, the American riflemen lost the challenge match at Sea Girt to their Irish opponents yesterday afternoon by sixty points.

Lieut. Foulkes of Philadelphia made a miss on his tenth shot. He claimed, and the markers bore him out later, that the bullet did not carry the 900 yards. The Lieutenant was worked up over the affair and did not finish as strongly as he had been shooting. Other members of the team claimed that when they had the bull's-eyes truly covered their shots were high or low, showing great variation in the strength of the charges. They claimed that no two shells were alike and that all they could do was to aim true and trust to luck.

On the eight-hundred-yard range the Americans scored two more points than the visitors. On the nine-hundred-yard the Irishmen outshot the Americans and again on the longest distance. Scores:

ULSTER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.
Thomas Caldwell	73	65	60	198
Robert Duncan	67	67	60	194
W. T. Braithewaite	71	67	65	203
Major F. W. Richardson	74	71	72	217
Dr. J. C. Sellars	75	70	68	213
Major J. K. Milliner	64	72	70	209
F. W. Henry	71	73	55	199
Total	556	549	513	1,618

AMERICA.

Dr. S. I. Scott of Maryland	68	56	61	185
L. B. Wetherald, District of Columbia	66	71	61	198
Frank Hyde of New York	73	70	60	203
Dr. W. G. Hudson, Jersey City	68	65	64	197
Lieut. W. DeV. Foulke, Philadelphia, Penn.	73	64	58	195
Dr. W. W. Bull, Bloomfield, N. J.	72	63	62	197
Capt. R. B. Tuttle, Paterson, N. J.	72	58	63	193
Capt. W. S. Whittemore, Hoboken, N. J.	68	68	54	190
Total	560	515	483	1,558

ULSTER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Thomas Caldwell	73	65	60	198
Robert Duncan	67	67	60	194
N. T. Braithwaite	71	67	65	203
Major P. W. Richardson	74	71	72	217
Dr. J. C. Sellars	75	70	68	213
Major J. K. Milliner	64	72	70	206
John Morgan	61	64	63	188
F. W. Henry	71	73	55	199
Total	556	549	513	1,618

Golf on Innis Arden Links.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 6.—The most important competition on the Innis Arden links was the struggle for the President's Cup, presented by J. Kennedy Tod. There were about thirty entries, and out of these sixteen qualified. These were drawn and played at match play in couples, eight surviving, and this continued until there were but two players left—Clifford Washburn of Sound Beach and Dr. F. Schavoir of Stamford. The finals were played yesterday, 36 holes, the latter winning by 5 up and 4 to play.

Cyclist to Lose His Leg.

John Nelson, the cyclist, who was injured in Madison Square Garden Wednesday night, while racing with "Jimmy" Michael, will go under an operation in Bellevue Hospital. Gangrene has set in in the injured leg, and the surgeons said last night that they will have to amputate it to save Nelson's life.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Pittsburg Added Two More Victories to Their String at Expense of New York.

Pittsburg's baseball pennant aspirations received another boost yesterday at the Polo Grounds, when they won two more games from the New Yorks in the easiest possible fashion, and if they should land the pennant this present year, to New York at least will be due some credit. As far as pitching went, it was the same old story, the New York pitchers being unable to stop the hitting of the Pittsburgs, who pounded the ball almost at will. Hickman tried hard to hold up his end in the first game, but at the end of five innings he had to retire. Livingston, a new man, finished the game. His pitching, considering everything, was fairly successful. In the course of this game Pittsburg scored fifteen runs and made twenty-two hits, seventeen of which were made with Hickman in the box. The batting of Beaumont was the feature of the contest. In all he hit the ball safely five times, once for a home run, and on two other occasions for an extra base.

The second game was more or less of a duplication of the first. The Pittsburgs took so kindly to the delivery of Phyle in the opening inning that he was removed from the box and Van Zandt substituted. He, too, was batted hard and often, and the game ended at the conclusion of the sixth inning, the score standing 13 to 4 in Pittsburg's favor. The scores:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
A. Davis, rf.	2	2	0	0	0
Clarke, lf.	4	2	1	0	0
Bea'm'nt, cf.	3	5	3	1	0
Wagner, ss.	1	1	4	2	0
Bra'field, 1b.	1	3	7	1	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	2	4	4	1
Leach, 3b.	1	3	1	2	0
Yeager, c.	1	3	3	2	0
Leever, p.	2	2	1	1	0
Total	15	22	*26	15	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	2	3	0	0
McBride, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Van H'n, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
G. Davis, ss.	0	1	3	4	1
Strang, 3b.	1	2	2	3	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	1	5	3	2
Manzel, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
Warner, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Smith, c.	0	0	1	0	2
Hickman, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Livingston, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	9	27	12	5

*Selbach out, hit by batted ball.

Pittsburg	0	0	3	2	6	2	0	2	0	0—15
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0— 2

Earned runs—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 3. Left on bases—New York, 9; Pittsburg, 5. First base on balls—Off Hickman, 2; off Livingston, 5; off Leever, 3. Struck out—By Hickman, 1; by Livingston, 1; by Leever, 4. Stolen bases—Strang, Van Haltren, A. Davis, Clarke. Sacrifice hit—Murphy. Home run—Beaumont. Two-base hits—Strang, Beaumont, 2; Clarke, 2; Leach, A. Davis. Double play—Davis, Murphy, and Ganzel. Hit by pitcher—By Leever, 2. Passed balls—Warner, 1; Yeager,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1901.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA.....Philadelphia Times, 808 Sansom Street.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: C. E. Alioth, Boulevard du Theatre.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.15
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.65
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SIXTEEN PAGES,

WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE PRESIDENT.

The heart of the Nation goes out to the President in his pain and peril. He is our President, the unforced choice of the American people as the custodian of the great powers of his office and as the bearer of its burden of care and responsibility. We have placed him at the head of the Republic, our representative before all the world, clad with a majesty that may not hedge about the mightiest monarch, the trustee of a free and self-governing people. We have chosen him—not we alone whose votes were given to him, but all who took part in the momentous election, and even those who accepted its result without sharing in it. He is our President, and we honor and cherish him with affection and reverence born of our ancient love of freedom and nourished by our noble traditions.

The National heart is wrung with shame and indignation at the dastardly crime of which he is the victim. It is humiliating, it is appalling, that in this land of order and liberty and equal justice there should be found a wretch so dull to the spirit of the Republic, so alien to its conscience, so untouched by its unrivaled and unprecedented benefits that he could raise the hand of the assassin against our Chief. They say that he is a Pole, and his name indicates a foreign origin. Assume that he is a native of a land that has felt the heavy hand of the oppressor. That but deepens amazement at his deed. He must have come to our country as to a refuge, and there is no other in which he would have been safer, surer of his rights, with a brighter lot awaiting honest effort to attain it. It is abominable that one who has sought our almost unstinted hospitality should thus repay it.

Beneath the sorrow and indignation that we feel at this outrage and this affliction lies the sense of personal sympathy with Mr. McKINLEY. During the five years that he has been so conspicuously in the public eye the great mass of the people have come to have for him a sentiment quite apart from that attaching to his office or flowing from it. He has borne his honors—and no man ever came to greater honors from a more modest station—with manly simplicity. He has taken the onerous tasks laid on him—and few men have had to bear heavier—with patience and courage. Above all, he has had a deep desire, that seems, in the light of yesterday's awful happening, pathetic, to know the will of the people and to follow it. To this desire, so candidly expressed, so continually manifested, the people have responded. They have understood it. They have been grateful for it. They have answered it with an affection such as is rarely given to men in public office. No one of our Presidents has ever been more known to his fellow-citizens. None has ever more longed to be taken into their confidence or sought their approval more directly and sincerely.

No President since LINCOLN has had more trying and difficult duties imposed on him. Issues that had been maturing for long years, so obscure that the keenest intellect had not penetrated their significance, imperiously demanded instant settlement at his hands. A war that no sign presaged burst upon the land amid general security and quiet. Its sudden closing in overwhelming victory left the country with possessions on the under side of the world and with a prestige that awakened jealousy as well as admiration in every Court of Europe. Swept almost without warning into the swift current of these mighty events, the President sought eagerly the will of the American people and acted on it for what he believed to be their best and most enduring interest. He may have erred. We do not now raise that question. Not only the great mass of the people do not think so, but they see what his guiding motive was, and they love him for it.

Nor this alone. The President has lived openly, simply, a life in close accord with the old, the good traditions of our land. He has neither paraded nor concealed his practice of what most Americans regard—thank Heaven—as the virtues belonging to the home. This, too, the people could understand, and for this they have respected and trusted and loved him. They are bound to him by ties of peculiar and lasting sympathy. Their hearts go out to him. Their prayers, in millions of homes, go up for him. GOD guard and save him.

THE ASSASSIN.

is a sad reflection that the life of the Chief Magistrate of "a Government of the people for the people by the people" should have been three times attempted within thirty-six years. In the first case, the passions of a civil war, not yet begun to be extinguished or cooled, co-operated with a morbid histrionic vanity. In the second case, loose denunciation in the newspapers of the Administration had co-operated with personal disappointment to inflame a vain fool to think the assassin of the President of the United States would be regarded as a hero. The present case seems, so far as we now know, to be a case of common European Anarchism. In Europe Anarchism is a revolt at intolerable conditions of life that leads to revolt against the whole social order. It leads its victims to believe that whatever is is wrong to hate society, whatever is established, whatever mankind has performed and attained to on this planet. There is no generosity, well or ill guided, no aspiration, practicable or chimerical, no enthusiasm, right or wrong, in these wretches. They have no love, but only hate. Their highest possible achievement would be to kill GOD.

It is awful that any malignant fool who can get hold of a pistol should be able to affect the destinies and override the choice of 75,000,000 of people. Can it be that in this country, where the will of the people so unquestionably prevails, we must come, for fear of an infinitesimal proportion of, malignant idocy per capita, to the precautions that are taken in Russia, where the will of the people is systematically overridden and set at naught! Must the freely chosen Chief Magistrate of all these prosperous and happy believers in their country and its Government go through crowds of his countrymen at a gallop, with galloping squadrons before him, behind him, and on each flank? The thought is intolerable.

But what has produced the difference. For more than fourscore years there was no attempt to assassinate a President. In less than twoscore there have been three. We already have restrictions upon the importation of European Anarchists. Anarchism is an exotic. It cannot grow nor thrive on American soil. Even when imported it languishes in our free air unless it be fostered. How despicable the wretch who would deliberately foster it, who would deliberately set "class" against "class," the poor against the rich, who would play upon the credulity of the ignorant, the hatred of the malignant, the vanity of the fool. There are not many such in this country.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The comments of the English press, as we reprinted them yesterday, upon the President's speech at Buffalo show an appreciation which, before the war with Spain, we could not have expected. At least we could not have expected so just an apprehension of our affairs from so many English journals. Europe, and in a very special sense Great Britain, has been forced to take account of us, to study us, to understand us.

The gist of the President's speech, speaking for his party, speaking for his country, is: "When I became a man I put away childish things." We have outgrown protection, says the author of the McKinley tariff.

And it was the author of the McKinley tariff who, five years ago, attempted to make his canvass for the Presidency upon the issue of protection which now at Buffalo he has declared to be outworn, and it was only by that irresistible popular pressure which he has never attempted to resist that he was forced to make his fight upon the winning issue of an honest currency. Of course, it makes no difference that he calls free trade "reciprocity." That is a concession to his personal past and the past of his party which may easily be permitted to him. And it is evident to every intelligent hearer or reader of his remarks that, as universal reciprocity means universal freedom of trade, so every extension of reciprocity is an advance toward free trade.

In fact, the President has grasped the truth that territorial expansion and increasing efficiency of production at home do not go together with protection. "Imperialism" with a tariff wall is imperialism after the Spanish and not after the British method. To put a wall around Porto Rico and another around the Philippines, and then to call for the open door in China or anywhere else, would be to combine impudence with perfidy. To keep Europe out of our new possessions, and at the same time to frighten Europe by the showing that in so many lines our production is more efficient than hers, would be to leave ourselves friendless on the earth, to put upon us the necessity of being prepared to defend our acquisitions by the sword against a world in arms.

We must be judged, in our new imperial capacity, by the kind of government we give our new possessions. If they are not better off than they were before, they and all mankind will execrate us, and we shall despise ourselves. It is not by general propositions that we shall be judged and judge ourselves, but by practical results. If we make Porto Rico and Cuba what they give promise of being, he will be a poor pedant who shall complain that we did not leave them to work out their own destinies, as Hayti and Santo Domingo have done, and will find no sympathizers. By our fruits shall we be known. That the President sees this, and does his best to bring the country to its true course, shows how he has grown and broadened under the responsibilities of his great place.

"FUGITIVE PERSONALTY."

The disproportion between the assessment of realty and personalty has advanced from 7½ to 1 to 8½ to 1. Retention upon their rolls by local Assessors of personal assessments is annually becoming a task more and more difficult of achievement. Neglect or laxity of local Assessors is not to be inferred as accounting, to any large extent, for this condition. Nonresidence, deduction for alleged indebtedness, shareholdings in properties supposedly assessed at distant "home offices," savings bank sanctuary, and legally exempt securities are the main avenues through which fugitive personalty makes flight.—From the Report of the State Board of Tax Commissioners to the Board of Equalization.

Is it not a work of owlish stupidity continually to chase a fugitive who continually increases the distance between himself and his pursuers?

In spite of the zeal and vigilance of the Assessors, the assessed value of personal property in this State fell off $55,000,000 from 1899 to 1900, although the realty valuation increased $111,291,855, exclusive of the special franchises now assessed as real estate. And the ratio of personalty valuation to realty valuation fell from 1 to 7½ to 1 to 8½. In the entire State of New York the real estate subject to taxation is valued at $5,093,025,771, the personal property subject to taxation to only $593,895,907.

These figures expose the absurdity of the personal assessment and tax. The personal property owned in this State is worth more than the real estate. There is no doubt of it. And personal property is increasing in value more rapidly than real estate. Yet on the Assessors' rolls it stands just the other way—eight and one-half times as much real estate as personal property, and $55,000,000 less personal property in 1900 than in 1899.

It is a dismal iteration to be beating these things into the heads of the people of New York year in and year out. But it is for their good, and they ought to pay heed. They exclaim that real estate is unduly burdened while the "fugitive personalty" escapes the Assessor. That is a groundless complaint. The real bearers of burdens are the widows and orphans and owners of estates in transfer which cannot escape the personal tax because official cognisance is taken of their value. If the personal tax were abolished altogether, as it ought to be, the burden of taxation would be much more equitably imposed.

The New York Tax Reform Association has prepared and twice caused to be introduced a bill effecting a beginning of reform in the tax laws. The Legislature gives no heed to it. Meanwhile the ancient scandal of the "equalization" of the assessment by the State Board is continued. This year they add $130,112,812 to the realty assessment of New York County, as fixed by the local Assessors, and $25,655,890 to the Kings assessment. Only thirteen counties are increased, all the others, rural counties, are decreased. The County of New York now bears 50.295 per cent. of the assessment of the entire State, and the City of New York 65 per cent. The farce of equalization would be discontinued if the Tax Reform Association plan of apportioning the State tax were adopted, and the counties would be free to make a trial of a modern and intelligent system of taxation. It is a matter worth the attention of the Legislature and of the people.

BARRELS OF MONEY.

This is the age of big corporations, big dwelling houses, and big bets. Within the lifetime of men still active in the affairs of this city about the only corporate stocks to be had were those of the banks and the water companies, like the old Manhattan Company, in which AARON BURR was largely interested and of which the well-preserved century-old pump logs are now occasionally brought to light. Stagecoach lines were mostly of individual ownership, and sailing ships were owned in quarters, eighths, sixteenths, and sixty-fourths. There were no steamship, railroad, or manufacturing corporations. An investor who insisted on an allotment of shares to an amount as large as $50,000 in any corporate undertaking would have been looked upon as a very piggish person.

Now we have one billion-dollar corporation, and so many of a hundred millions that the announcement of an incorporation with fifty millions of capital stock is regarded as an unpretending and modest concern. In a Wall Street office an investor recently announced that he had decided to take one million dollars' worth of the shares of a new corporation, but was in doubt whether he should not make it two millions. A partner in a law firm that has to do with very large organizations was asked if the incorporation which he had just effected of a little company with a mere trifle of ten millions capital was not rather petty business for his firm. He replied that it was small, mere chicken feed; but they had done it to oblige a friend.

The officers of great corporations with their great incomes must have great houses. A little corner of Thirty-fourth Street with a marble palace was good enough for A. T. STEWART. The President of a big corporation nowadays must have an entire block between Riverside Drive and West End Avenue. Half a dozen guest chambers made a rather sumptuous country house a quarter of a century ago. Now New York millionaires put up comfortably a house party of sixty persons in their châteaus in the Berkshires or out on the Island; and the dinner functions are quite as protracted, with quite as much dress, and with the same people as in town houses, but with more gayety, due possibly to the day's riding, driving, boating, and exercise at the tennis courts and on the private golf links.

High stakes in all pastimes of risk and venture follow in natural sequence. What would JONATHAN EDWARDS have said to a hat pool of $12,500, $1,250 apiece, for the ten contributors? Yet it seems as if it were back in the days of old RAMESES that the merry jest about giving the gentleman a white chip for his hundred dollars first went its rounds. These modern men of uncounted millions can get no pleasurable excitement from hazards that their fathers could have placed upon the table only after the successful negotiation of first, second, and third mortgages. The fierce, supreme thrill of going broke is denied them, however.

But all gentlemanly sportsmen will wish that they may keep their big, vulgar, dirty bets off the international race for the America's Cup. Surely a thousand dollars is enough to back an opinion upon the issue of that contest. High betting is undoubtedly most unpleasant for the gentlemen owners and managers of the competing yachts. In the accidents of competition, and without complicity or contributory negligence on their part, it may befoud the event with scandal. Even if no querulous Dunraven be a participant and loser of the race, the losers of money on either side might prove to be irritated and careless commentators. Men who would defile a yacht race with colossal gambling would be insensible to considerations of delicacy as to private character. Suppose Columbia should send Sir THOMAS LIPTON'S fine boat home without the cup. The plea of honor and reputation would not altogether still the gossip of ribal tongues.

It is easy to arrange a four-hundred-thousand-dollar bet in Pittsburg. There is a great deal of money there. But the contributors to this "pool" could better afford to employ their money for acquiring elementary instruction in good taste and seemly behavior.

SOME FIGURES.

Sir THOMAS LIPTON now hopes that he will "lift the cup." He says that the present Shamrock is nine minutes faster over a thirty-mile course than the one beaten by Columbia.

Let us see. In their first race Columbia beat Shamrock I. ten minutes and eight seconds in a moderate breeze, so that kind of weather does not look promising for Shamrock II. In the second race, with a light wind and a long swell, the challenger carried away her topmast and gave Columbia a walk-over. In the third, in a fresh breeze and moderately choppy sea, Columbia won by six minutes, eighteen seconds, gaining five minutes in the fifteen-mile beat to windward. This must be the race on which Sir THOMAS founds his hopes, but such days occur infrequently in our cup races, and we do not believe that the new Shamrock is nine minutes better than the old one in such conditions. Columbia will not be an easy victim.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If prophecy were a commoner gift than it is, there would be excuse for considerable apprehension as to the fate of the America's Cup, for not a few people have already prepared elaborate explanations of its approaching capture by Sir THOMAS LIPTON. About as impressive as any of these explanations is one contained in a letter sent to us by a retired naval officer. Starting with an "if the cup goes to England," he proceeds to turn the possibility into an apparent certainty by first proclaiming the superiority of science to what he calls "rule of thumb," and then asserting that the Constitution and all other American yachts are the product of the latter, while the British have at last in Shamrock II. a product of the former. "Up to the present time," he says, "all the boats have been the products of the unaided genius and experience of their respective designers, and we have beaten because we have possessed in a greater degree than the other fellow the Yankee ability to 'guess' that such and such lines would produce the best results." Then he tells of the tank in the Washington Navy Yard, in which models are tested, and praises the designer of the Shamrock for making similar experiments, adding that "the designers of the Constitution and the Independence used the old-fashioned method, and the result is in both cases distinctly inferior to the Columbia of last year." His conclusion is that "the ability of the constructor to guess has been exhausted in the Columbia, and hereafter recourse will have to be made to the methods of science and the mathematician with his pencil will displace the whittler with his jackknife." All this reads well, but the argument rests on several assumptions, some uncertain and others false. What becomes of it, for instance, if the Columbia proves to be a faster boat than the Shamrock? As for the claim that Mr. WATSON is the first of yacht designers to utilize mathematics and the results of tank tests, that surely will make the successors of Mr. BURGESS smile. Our correspondent apparently forgets that yacht designing has for some time been in the hands of men as strong in theory as in practice, of men, that is, who are educated engineers as well as practical boatbuilders, and that all of them have availed themselves of all possible aids—including the jackknife, which is, by the way, fully as scientific a tool so far as it goes, as is the towing tank.

—Australia's present loyalty to the British Empire has been demonstrated so recently and so emphatically that to question it would be absurd, but hints that this loyalty is strictly conditioned on the absence of imperial interference in matters considered important by the Australians are frequent and significant. One such hint is given by the fact that in the Federal Parliament, this week, when the withdrawal of a certain amendment to the Postal bill was advised on the ground that, if the desired clause were inserted, the royal assent to the passage of the bill would probably be withheld, instantly there arose a cry of "Down with the imperial veto!" The point at issue was of no great consequence, and the bold demand was not followed up, but it excited no surprise, and that it was elicited by a trifle—the employment of colored men on mail steamers—increases rather than diminishes the significance of the episode. There is an omen, too, in the recent receipt by the District of Columbia Commissioners of a request from the Chargé d'Affaires of the British Embassy of a request for copies of the plans on which the City of Washington is laid out and information as to its Government—all for the enlightenment of the Australian Commonwealth. "I have to inform you," ran the letter to the Commissioners, "that the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia desires to be supplied with any available plans, &c., of the City of Washington, together with any reports which may exist regarding the working of the Municipal Government of the city. This information is desired in connection with the forthcoming establishment of a Federal city in Australia, and I venture to have recourse to your good offices in the matter and to request you to supply me, should there be no objection, with any documents of this nature which may be at your disposal, and for which my Government will be most grateful." In other words, the Australians, having effected the union of their several colonies, and being confronted with the task of founding a city intended to be, so far as possible merely a seat of government, look instinctively for a model to the United States, where alone is there a capital of exactly the sort they need. And for colonies to imitate the United States is dangerous business—dangerous, that is, for the permanency of the colonial status.

—Complaint was made on this page the other day of the failure, which took the form of a refusal, of the New York Central officials to give certain passengers who were delayed for several hours in Albany any explanation as to why the trains were not running. The Railroad Gazette for some mysterious reason interpreted this as an attack on the manners of the subordinate officials employed by railway corporations, and it uses up a lot of its valuable space in proving that discourteous underlings are to be found in the service of merchants of various kinds and even in that of newspapers. This unnecessary task performed, The Gazette gets at last to the subject of our complaint, and not only admits the reality of our grievance, but explains without justifying the useless and irritating secretiveness of the railway companies. "It is," we read, "largely the survival of a stupid superstition that, for policy, affairs along the line must be kept quiet. * * * It is proper and wise to keep from the public knowledge of some things that happen on a railroad. This goes without saying, and it is likewise true of other occupations. In a machine as big as a railroad one immediately runs against the difficulty that employes cannot be allowed large discretion as to what may be told and what may not. Consequently, as organizations have grown, so has the practice grown of forbidding subordinates to give information beyond the strict line of their duty. The result is not agreeable or conciliating. Probably it would be much better to instruct officers and clerks to give information freely and take the chances of their telling too much. Probably an intelligent public would take a reasonable and even liberal view of troubles that it understood, and, in spite of appearances to the contrary, the American public is really intelligent, and it is notoriously good-natured." Incidentally, The Gazette charges that "in newspaper offices" there lingers obstinately the superstition that "a mistake must not be admitted; that a correction, if made at all, must be made with such qualifications as will save the editor's face; or, when that is impossible, it must be inconspicuous." One might imagine from this that the last newspapers read by the editor of The Gazette was issued twenty or thirty years ago.

—Of the innumerable people who are just now deeply interested in yachting, or at least in certain yachts, a very large majority are without any knowledge of the boats they discuss except such as can be derived from occasional views of them at a distance or from the inspection of photographs that have been through one or more processes of reproduction. This explains why it has been possible to hear, in the last few days, frequent expressions of wonder that the experiment of changing Captain and crew from the Constitution to the Columbia and vice versa was not tried as a means of determining whether the difference between the two boats was intrinsic or merely a matter of handling. There is a sort of plausibility in the suggestion that something of value could be learned in this way, but the plausibility rests entirely on the assumption that the two boats are alike except for slight variations in their "lines." They certainly look much alike several miles away or in a picture, but close inspection and comparison, such as very few people have been allowed to make, would reveal numberless small but highly important differences about and above the decks—differences not to be learned in a day or a week. In nothing more than in the rigging of a boat is there opportunity for the display of the personal equation, and the opportunity is always utilized. The result is that though of course the crew of the Constitution could sail the Columbia, and that of the Columbia the Constitution, it would at first be done only "after a fashion," and a considerable time would have to elapse before either of the transferred crews would begin to acquire that complete familiarity with its surroundings upon which success in close races so largely depends. One emergency demanding instant action follows close on another in a race, and instant action leaves no time for thought or ivestigation. So, on the Constitution, the crew of the Columbia would lose much of the superiority ascribed to it and would not be as efficient for weeks to come as it is now where it is.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MAYORALTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorials on the search for a Mayoralty candidate are very useful.

I rise to inquire whether the various organizations are looking for one in the right way. Would it not be better if, instead of coming to confer over lists of names, they should first inquire as to whether they can agree as to the requisite qualities needed in their candidate, and then try to find the man who best combines them? By going about the matter in this manner we might not find so well known a candidate, but we should secure a better Mayor. Are not these the qualities we should look for?

Integrity. We do not want a man who will allow stock to be given to him to be paid for out of dividends. If our Mayor is rich, we want him to be one who has not made his money in ways that will not bear the light. If poor, we want him to go out of office no richer than when he came in. Like Caesar's wife, he should be above suspicion.

Independence. We want our Mayor, it is true, to take advice; but not to take orders.

Firmness. We want him to be able to say "No," not precipitately, nor obstinately; but when he says "No," to stand to it.

Tact. We want him to be able to say "No" with such grace and courtesy that his "No" will not make as many enemies as some men's "Yes."

Worldly Wisdom. We do not want a man who can be fooled by "the politicians," or carried into extremes by "the reformers."

Experience. We need a man who knows how to handle men, one who by having had men under him has learned to rule them—and himself.

Sympathy. Not a cold man, but one who has seen hard times, who can sympathize with those of our citizens who have hard lives; a man who, passing through a vale of misery, uses it as a well.

Judgment. But not a man whose sympathies run away with his judgment.

Education. So that he may know that the past can teach some lessons, by which the future may be guided, and that all wisdom is not contained in self-assertive, ignorant men, who speak without knowledge.

Devotion. A man governed by considerations of duty, who will devote himself to the public weal, without thought as to how any particular line of conduct will advance or retard his political future.

Sincerity. Not one who is all things to all men; but one whose performance is better than his promise.

Reputation. One who, whether his circle of acquaintances is large or small, has in that circle sufficient reputation to be a guarantee that what he says, that will he do.

Is it not true that if a man can be found who will stand measurement by a foot rule of twelve inches of this sort, he is certain to give satisfaction, if elected? Such a man would not, like the present incumbent, come into office a cipher and go out a minus. Need we discuss any other kind of "availability"? Tammany can take a young, unknown man from private life, or from the obscurity of the City Court, and make him a ruler of millions of people. Is it possible that the opponents of Tammany must limit their choice to a dozen or twenty men, who, for reasons having no earthly connections with Mayoralty duties, have been talked about in the papers sufficiently to have their names known, their qualifications for the office all being as unknown to the people at large as if they had never been heard of? Let us hear less talk of "availability" and more of capacity. If the different organizations will turn their searchlights so as to discover the latter rather than the former, the people will have faith in the candidate by reason of faith in the mode of his selection, and, when he is elected, they will not have cause for despair of good government because a strong candidate turns out to be a weak power. JABEL.

New York, Sept. 1, 1901.

A MEMORY OF OLD NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading in this morning's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES an article entitled "Story of a New York Lot," I was reminded of meeting a few years since an old New York gentleman then in his ninety-second year.

Among other very interesting reminiscences of old days, when New York and himself were young, he spoke of the grand fête in which New York City took part, when the peace which followed the war of 1812 was celebrated. The little city of that time, extending from the Battery to Canal Street, was a blaze of light, thrown from thousands of Chinese lanterns, candles, and the illuminated windows of the citizens, all of the fashionable world then living on lower Broadway. The families of the Stewarts, Hones, Rhinelanders, Boardmans, and others vied with each other in the illuminations and decorations of their houses.

On the second story of Mr. Boardman's residence, opposite the park, now designated as 241 Broadway, was placed a transparency draped in the National colors and a full-length portrait of himself, painted by Earle and costumed in the rich dress of Colonial days. So closely did the portrait resemble the beloved Father of His Country that the long procession as it passed the house made a full pause, and with uncovered heads the people cheered and saluted. They then gave three additional cheers for the owner of the portrait, and testified their appreciation of the original and beautiful manner of decorating his house. Recalling this little incident, I send it to THE TIMES, hoping it may be of interest to the past and present owners of that ancient building. W. S. FOSTER.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1901.

CONTRASTS VARIOUS CHURCHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We get a little tired of hearing of the unchanging Roman Catholic Church. Let Mr. Ewing read a little church history and then tell us when the prayers to the Blessed Virgin and to saints were instituted. Certainly there is no trace of it in the teachings of Christ or the apostles or the St. Augustine on whose "day" he writes. When were beads introduced and auricular confession and indulgences and the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope? Was St. Peter not a married man? Are unmarried priests holier than he, the head of the Church?

The command, "Confess your sins one to another," meant just what it said—that Christians should help each other by confessing faults to each other, for all genuine Christians are "kings and priests unto God," so St. Peter says. There is not a single evidence given of St. Peter ever having heard confession.

Pope Leo is a good, holy old gentleman, but every Catholic knows there were Popes (the Borgias, for example,) who were morally rotten. Now, were they infallible? Of course, Catholics will say that they are infallible in judgment, (ex-cathedra,) no matter what their morality is. God help the holder of such immoral doctrines!. The Holy Spirit, according to the New Testament, is only given to holy men, and it is a shameless thing to say that a man can have the indwelling Holy Spirit and be a vile old scoundrel. Christ certainly organized a Church, and that is neither Protestant nor Catholic, but is composed of all those who have been saved through the blood of Christ and worship God truly. "They that worship the Father must worship Him in spirit and in truth," said Christ to the woman of Samaria who tried to prove that men should worship on a certain mountain.

Christ's own word, where He said "I am the door; by Me if any man enter in he shall be saved," and "I am the way, the truth, and the life," ought to be enough to convince any one that the Church (or assembly, which is the proper word) is composed of people who believe in and live the teachings of Christ. The Protestant churches differ in the trimmings, but the garment is all right—all believe in salvation through Christ, actual regeneration and a holy life lived afterward.

Would your correspondent dare say that if a man believes and lives thus he is not saved unless he obeys the Catholic Church and goes to confession to a man like himself and prays to a holy woman long since dead? And what is he to pray to her for? This: That she intercede with his Saviour, Who loved him well enough to die for him? If I loved any one well enough to do that I don't think I would like to have my friend plead with some one else to intercede to me to give him a hearing. I wonder if your correspondent knows that St. Augustine was a good Calvinist. I wonder if he knows that St. Paul was, too, and that St. Paul and St. Peter had differences in points of doctrine, and Paul "withstood Peter to his face." If Peter was the first "infallible" Pope, would Paul have dared do this? It is a good thing to have Arminians and Calvinists, for few minds are big enough to see more than one great truth, and differences in doctrine keep all truths alive. Your correspondent surely knows that the Jewish Church was as divinely commissioned as he claims the Roman Catholic to be. He knows, too, that Jesus set it aside because the outside of the ceremonial platter was kept clean and the inside vile. Let Catholic and Protestant Church beware of that fate, and godspeed the day when there will be a reunion of believers of all churches and when the righteousness of Christ and not stories about doctrines will be the proof of discipleship.

(Miss) MARGARET BLAKE ROBINSON.

Sept. 2, 1901.

DRAWS LESSON FROM O'NEILL CASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not about time, and is it not a good time, for public-spirited citizens and especially for representative bodies of citizens interested in the public welfare and the fair fame of our great and almost irreparably injured city, to call a halt on the combine of freebooters who are now and have been for so long a time destroying that fair fame and are fast dragging us toward bankruptcy and shame?

The disclosures of the past few months ought to be sufficient to awaken all of us—the possessing classes as well as the working classes—to a sense of this imminent danger. While it has long been known as a result of these and former disclosures that the men who have obtained control of the City Government have been and are levying blackmail on all kinds of vice, as well as upon some legitimate trades, such as the licensed liquor traffic, it remained for a humble member of the police force to bring out the fact that the system of levying tribute has also been extended to the pay rolls of the city's salaried employes.

It is for this—besides the securing of their votes—that the number of these employes is daily being increased, as well as their salaries. Is it for this that the pay of the police patrolman has been increased by $200 a few years ago soon to be followed by the establishment of the Transfer Bureau and various other means of getting the greater portion of the raise away from him?

Citing the now notorious case of Policeman O'Neill, "I fine you thirty days' pay," blurts out the big bully, Devery, in his haste to discipline the man who would not "give up," and forgetting that the loss of thirty days' pay meant $100, and thirty days' discomfort and want to the little family of the man who had endured all this ossioling and ill-treatment for the sake of that family. It was then that the worm turned at last. "You will do nothing of the kind," to his superior officer, in sheer desperation—and O'Neill "gave the snap away" in open court.

It seems to me that the letter of the President of the Merchants' Association to Commissioner Murphy should be supplemented by some similar action by the Chamber of Commerce, and I can only ascribe the silence of that honorable body to the fact that its active members are widely scattered at this season of the year.

But something more than letter writing has got to be done, and what that something is had better be done quickly. Elections for candidates originated or slated by Mr. Croker's or Mr. Platt's primary meetings will not help us at all; a good strong Vigilance Committee, carefully selected from among the members of the above-named bodies, men who will work on the lines that "the existing evils" ought to be rooted out, men who will move for the indictment of some of these miscreant office holders, for malfeasance in office, and send them to State prison; then try and elect an honest City Government when the guilty ones of the present Government have been thus disposed of. L. B.

New York, Sept. 1, 1901.

The New York Times Makes Another Ten Strike.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has made an alliance with The London Times by which the New York paper secures "the exclusive right to the entire news service of its London namesake for the Continent of America." In addition to the news service of The Thunderer, THE NEW YORK TIMES "becomes entitled also to the exclusive use in America of its special articles on scientific, financial, economical, military, and social subjects, many of which are written by eminent contributors and have permanent value and wide interest." By reason of its London alliance THE NEW YORK TIMES "puts itself in touch with every source of important news over the habitable globe, and establishes for itself a service second to none in value and completeness."

The editor and proprietor of the New York paper is giving his metropolitan competitors a good many points in journalism as is journalism. He has proved by his phenomenal success in the greatest city of the country that the reading public is not wholly given over to the yellow style of newspaper work and that there is a distinct and profitable field for a clean, strong, respectable newspaper in New York. He does not run to sensation, he has kept out of the colored supplement business and refrained from the wit and humor of the Katzenjammers, the Dinkenspiels, and all the rest of the yellow tribe, and he is having his reward. The intelligent, respectable, money-spending public will go to him and his newspaper, because they will get in THE TIMES "All the news that's fit to print." With its London alliance THE NEW YORK TIMES will more than ever fill the true American idea of what a great newspaper ought to be. The South is entitled to some credit for the new leader of New York journalism, as he made his start in the South, and he is showing his "raising" in the style of his work.

The Most Trusty News Service.

From The Utica Observer, Sept. 2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES announces to-day that an alliance has been perfected between it and The London Times, whereby the American newspaper gets the exclusive American rights to the London newspaper's news dispatches. The London Times is recognized the world over as the leading paper of the British metropolis, and the arrangement will give THE NEW YORK TIMES the advantage of what is probably the most trustworthy news service existing outside of this country.

France and the Sultan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be interesting to your readers to hear the idea of a member of "Young Turkey" on the policy of France and the Sultan.

The decree that has been drawn by France expelling a number of Turkish agents or spies, whose mission has been to spy on members of our party in France, is the best means of forcing the hand of the Sultan. I assure you that he is more afraid of us than of all the threatening of France. He is sure that Europe will not allow the fall of Turkey now, and is not afraid of any demonstration by France. But he knows that if we are allowed a free hand in Paris our members and papers can do him more harm than ten French men-of-war.

France has prevented Ahmad Riza Bey and Khalil Ganem from publishing in Paris the organ of our party, Meshuarat, and even went so far as preventing them from mailing the Turkish edition. Emir Emin Arslan and myself were not allowed to continue publishing in Paris our paper Kashful-nicab, and I remember that the concierge at 21 Rue Valetti was ordered by the French police to report the names of our visitors.

Yet I think that France will never put in force the above-mentioned decree, because the Sultan will give everything to be able to keep his spies in Paris. I think our party in Paris is thinking very seriously of removing its headquarters from Paris and Geneva to New York, having been convinced that under the Stars and Stripes we can find the only refuge for our work.

S. S. SARKIS,
Editor of Al-Mushir.

New York, Sept. 5, 1901.

Wants Health Board to Study Smallpox.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite possible that malarial fever may be infectious, and mosquitos, in connection therewith, may be interesting subjects of investigation. But the contagion of smallpox is a well-known fact, and yet very little is being done to stamp it out in New York. If the attention now given to possibilities regarding malarial fever could be brought to bear on the very real danger of an epidemic of smallpox the Board of Health would do more to earn the gratitude of the community.

Save us from the certain infection of smallpox, even if we have to save ourselves, as heretofore, from the uncertain infection of malarial fever.

M. A. K. CHARLICKSON.

New York, Sept. 2, 1901.

NUGGETS.

The Mute Preacher's Way.

An inquisitive inquirer, writing to a Hannibal paper, wants to know if the deaf and dumb minister in that town talks offhand or uses notes.—Kansas City Star.

Objected To.

"How did Stringer get out of serving on the jury?"

"When the lawyer asked him if he had formed an opinion on the case he said no, but he expected to."—Indianapolis News.

Sure Sale.

When a dry goods merchant returns from a trip East to purchase goods and tells a woman customer that he picked out dress goods with thoughts of her in his mind, he has her trade all right.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

His Enjoyment Limited.

Mrs. Twaddle—Why, Dr. Jalap, it's ages since I saw you! How have you been? Do you enjoy good health?

Dr. Jalap—Not in others, Mrs. Twaddle—not in others.—Boston Transcript.

Oratorical Style Obsolete.

"Miss Minnie, it has been on my mind a long time to say something to you, but with the natural distrust that is a part of my being I still hesitate. Yet I am persuaded that you must have anticipated what I am about to say. It is hardly imaginable that my intentions can have been misunderstood. It cannot have escaped your notice that my partiality for your society—"

"Pardon me for interrupting you, Mr. Wellalong, but that isn't the style nowadays. If you expect to propose to a girl before the procession gets clear past you you'll have to hurry!"—Chicago Tribune.

A WOODLAND TRAIL.

Benjamin F. Leggett in Zion's Herald.

From the shadow of the birches on the
sloping mountain wall,
Leaps the crystal beck that wonders to the
valley's dreamy call;
From the upland to the lowland swift the
waters flash and gleam,
And the hunter's feet will follow, led by
laughter of the stream.

By the bowlders green with mosses, trailing plumes of maidenhair,
Down the wild and rocky passes, waking
echoes everywhere;
With a nalad's grace of motion and a song
the woodland fills,
With the freshness of the mountains and
a shouting from the hills.

From the cloven, lichened masses tumbled
foam and drifted snow,
To the quiet lowland levels where the waters wander slow;
From the wildness of the mountains comes
the valley's peaceful rune
After rush and roar of morning all the
restful afternoon.

Through the cool and airy shadows from
the needles of the pines,
Through the fringing belt of woodland runs
the wimpling stream and winds;
Cattle from the lowland meadows knee-deep in the waters dream,
And the leaning tree-trunks listen to the
gurgle of the stream.

All the lowlands hail his coming, treasure-laden manifold,
Bearing through the peaceful valley
beauty's grace and harvest's gold.
—Here we rest, O mountain rover, while
the evening shadows throng,
And our campfire burns to ashes to the
murmur of thy song.

THE CHINA PROTOCOL TO BE SIGNED TO-DAY

Edicts Required from the Emperor Forthcoming.

Peking Will Be Evacuated Sept. 17 and Pe-chi-Li Sept. 22—The Shanghai Conservancy Board.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to The Times from Peking, dated Sept. 6, says:

"The two edicts required under the terms of the protocol were presented immediately after the dispute in regard to the audience at Berlin was arranged. The Ministers of the powers, at their meeting to-day, accepted the edicts as satisfactory, and filled in the dates left blank in the protocol.

"Peking will be evacuated on Sept. 17 and the Province of Pe-chi-Li on Sept. 22.

"The Ministers have decided to allow representation on the Shanghai Conservancy Board to countries with a tonnage in vessels carrying freight to China of 200,000 or more annually, thus including the United States and France.

"The protocol will be signed to-morrow morning with the Chinese envoys. Li-Hung-Chang is again ill.

"Russia will not accept Sir Chih-Chen-Lo-Feng-Luh (now Chinese Minister to Great Britain) as Minister at St. Petersburg."

The Berlin correspondent of The Times quotes an article in the Cologne Gazette which says the abandonment of the German demand that the protocol be signed before the reception of Prince Chun was intended to encourage the Chinese Government to reform its ways by showing confidence in its good intentions.

KING EDWARD'S HEALTH.

New London Weekly Paper Says He Is Suffering from Heart Disease.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Candid Friend says:

"Though King Edward is conscientiously submitting to the light, water, and massage 'cure' at Homburg, his heart trouble, from which he has suffered since and before his accession, shows no improvement."

RICHARD CROKER'S RETURN.

He Expects to Sail for New York on the Lucania To-day.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Richard Croker expects to sail for New York on the Cunard liner Lucania from Liverpool to-morrow. He is an anxious attendant at the bedside of his friend Dr. David Nagle, who to-night is seriously ill in his flat, which has been Mr. Croker's London home during his residence in town. Mr. Croker, who was at Kempton Park to-day, said:

"I hope to be on the water to-morrow."

Dr. Nagle is delirious from pneumonia, but Messrs. Freedman and Croker left Kempton Park to-day expecting to start for Liverpool at noon to-morrow.

THE CZAR MAY VISIT PARIS.

Report that He Will Be at the French Capital on Sept. 20.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says the Czar and Czarina will visit the French capital on Sept. 20.

At Rheims great preparations are being made to honor the Czar, but the members of the wine trade regret that the Mayor is not allowed to remonstrate against the prohibitive Russian duty on French wines.

THE CAPTURED MISSIONARY.

Woman Victim of Turkish Brigands Is Miss Ellen H. Stone of Chelsea, Mass.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The American Board of Foreign Missions has received the following cablegram from the Rev. Dr. J. H. House, one of the missionaries at Salonika:

"Brigands took Miss Stone and companion between Banako and Djoumania."

These places are situated about 100 miles northeast of Salonika, in a country long familiar to the missionaries of the American Board.

Miss Ellen H. Stone is one of the missionaries of the board, having been attached to the Salonika mission since 1878. It has been a part of her duty to tour among the people with a Bible woman as attendant. Miss Stone was born in Roxbury and her home is in Chelsea, where her mother resides. Four of her brothers are in business in this city.

A missionary now in Boston from Bulgaria is confident that the women will not be ill-treated, but that they were seized for ransom.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The State Department has received information from the United States Legation at Constantinople confirming the press reports of the capture of an American woman by brigands.

The department says the matter has received the immediate and earnest attention of Minister Leishman.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.—The Sultan, immediately upon hearing of the abduction of Miss Stone and her companion, peremptorily ordered the Vali of Salonika to secure their release and to exercise every care for their comfort and safety.

VENEZUELA'S TROUBLES.

Revolution Is Spreading, According to Colombian Advices, and President Castro Is Busily Recruiting.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 6.—The revolution in Venezuela is extending over the whole country. President Castro is reviving the recruiting movement and has concentrated troops in the States of Tachira and Zulia. A division under Gen. Arjona, starting from Rio Hacha for Goagira, encountered on Aug. 22 a force of rebels under Gen. Castillo. The latter were defeated, losing 200 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among the killed were Gens. Socarras and Pibal Ruiz.

The invading force consists chiefly of Venezuelans, many of whom are distinguished by hats bearing ribbons marked "Battalion Cipriani Castro." It is said that important correspondence has been captured compromising the Venezuelan Government.

Gen. Alban, Commander-in-Chief of the Colombian forces, left Savanilla on August 30 on board the gunboat Gen. Pinzon, with the Honda reinforcements, bound for Rio Hacha.

Advices from Buenaventura say the Government has scored decisive triumphs at Chita and Anconillo, routing Marin and other chiefs.

Cucuta advices say the situation has improved there since the arrival of Gen. Valencia. The whole Department of Tachira, except San Cristobal, is in possession of Gen. Garyiros.

BELGIAN GLASSWORKERS' UNION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says the negotiations pending between the Charleroi glassmakers and the American trust, which wants to acquire a large interest in the industry, are stimulated by the action of a large number of workmen in disassociating themselves from the league called the Union Verrier and forming a National Glassworkers' Union on independent lines. The new league upholds the principle of free labor and will tend to break up the combinations against the employment of non-union men and prevent the recurrence of disastrous strikes.

BOER COMMANDO CAPTURED.

Force Led by Commandant Lotter in Hands of British—Prisoners Number 114.

MIDDELBURG, Cape Colony, Sept. 6.—Lotter's entire commando has been taken by Major Scobell south of Petersburg.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Lord Kitchener's report from Pretoria to the War Office on the capture of Lotter's commando says nineteen Boers were killed, fifty-two wounded, and sixty-two captured unwounded.

The prisoners include Commandants Lotter and Breedt, Field Cornets Krüger and W. Krüger, and Lieut. Shoeman.

Among the killed were the two Vasters, well-known rebels.

The British casualties were ten killed and eight wounded.

THE CAPE COLONY REBELS.

Loyalists Oppose the Summoning of Parliament While They Are Still Holding Out.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says loyalist opinion is opposed to the summoning of Parliament while the rebels are still in the field, as the Opposition would encourage them to hold out. The Vigilance Committee is making representations to the Ministry to that effect.

A dispatch from Brussels to The Times says:

"Mr. Krüger understands that a request for a meeting with the Czar on French soil would be inopportune.

"Dr. Leyds denies visiting M. Delcassé. He says that Mr. Krüger is in the best of health and that his confidence is unshaken."

SANTOS-DUMONT'S BALLOON.

Alleged Faults in Apparatus—The Aeronaut Proves, However, He Can Steer the Machine with Precision.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—In describing the experiment made by M. Santos-Dumont with his new balloon yesterday the Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"Wilfrid Fonvielle, an expert in aeronautics, asserts that the balloon envelope does not prevent the escape of gas. Another mistake is that the guide rope performs two tasks, maintaining equilibrium while doing its ordinary work. To-day M. Santos-Dumont was unable to drag the rope aboard in order to avoid trees, for fear of losing equilibrium.

"However, the aeronaut proved the possibility of manoeuvring with precision a steerable balloon."

METHODISTS DISCUSS BOER WAR.

A Stormy Debate at the Ecumenical Conference in London.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A stormy meeting of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference resulted this morning from the reading by the Rev. C. W. Smith of Pittsburg, Penn., of a paper on "The Influence of Methodism in the Promotion of International Peace." The five-minute rule was adopted, and the delegates made fiery speeches for and against the war in South Africa. Finally, the Chairman ruled reference to the war out of order. Many Americans took part in the discussion, but none of the more prominent Bishops spoke. There was a scene of considerable disorder, and the discussion terminated without any conclusion being reached.

The Rev. J. M. King of Philadelphia said the best solution of the question was in the following words of President McKinley at Buffalo:

"The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of goodwill and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not."

The reading of President McKinley's remarks brought forth loud applause.

The Rev. E. E. Hoss of Nashville, Tenn., said it would be impertinence for the conference to tell Great Britain what to do in South Africa.

THE FRANCO-TURKISH DISPUTE.

No Special Tax on French Religious Orders in Turkey—Munir Bey Said to Be in Disgrace.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says, under yesterday's date:

"No tax has been specially imposed on the French religious orders in Turkey. Monastic institutions which have no firman are liable to a 10 per cent. tax, and the local authorities have been ordered to collect this strictly from all nationalities.

"Munir Bey arrives here to-morrow."

The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The news that England has difficulties with the Porte has stopped the mouths of the Anglophobes affected by the anti-English insinuations of Russian organs.

"The correspondent of the Temps at Constantinople says MM. Lorando and Tubini have been invited to visit the Ministry of Finance to receive a communication. He adds that it is stated that Munir Bey is in disgrace."

A dispatch from Berlin to The Times says the Cologne Gazette again contradicts the statement that Turkey appealed to Emperor William. The report is said to be a pure invention.

Kaiser Invites Chun to Manoeuvres.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Dantsic says Emperor William has invited Prince Chun to witness the Autumn manoeuvres.

The Second Countess Russell Ill.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Countess Russell (formerly Mrs. Somerville) is seriously ill at Chester.

The Rat's "Revenge."

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

CAIRO, Aug. 15.—A remarkable instance of cruelty bringing its own Nemesis has just occurred in the mansion of Chaken Pasha, at Choubrah. A rat which had been caught in a cage-trap was set on fire by the domestics, after first being sprinkled with oil. It was then let loose, and amid the laughter of its tormentors, bolted for the garden with its body in flames, and squealing piteously. There it disappeared, and was forgotten, until fire was seen to have broken out in the Selamlik. Before anything could be done the place was ablaze from end to end, and when the firemen arrived nothing remained but to prevent the flames from spreading to other parts of the building. The Selamlik was quite burnt out.

An Opportunity.

"Supposing I give you your supper," said the tired-looking woman. "What will you do to earn it?"

"Madam," said Meandering Mike, "I'll give you de opportunity of seein' a man go t'roo a whole meal wit'out findin' fault wit' a single t'ing."

The woman thought a minute and then told him to come in and she'd set the table. —Washington Star.

Fire at San Salvador.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The United States Consul at San Salvador has cabled the State Department as follows: "Fire broke out this morning at 2 o'clock in the barracks adjoining the Presidential residence and destroyed both buildings. An official inquiry is in progress. Public order and commerce unaffected."

STRIKE LEADERS CONFER

Pittsburg Regards Peace Negotiations at an End.

More Men Return to Work in McKeesport Plants—Amalgamated Officials Are Secretive.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—In spite of the fact that the terms offered by the United States Steel Corporation for a settlement of the steel workers' strike were limited to 6 o'clock last night, the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association, after remaining in session all of to-day, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning without reaching a definite decision. The peace movement is regarded as practically dead. In the offices of the Carnegie Building it was stated that the situation to-day was simple. The Amalgamated Association had rejected the terms offered by President Schwab and the negotiations had terminated. The officials of the constituent companies had been instructed to start up all of the plants just as soon as is possible, and with non-union men.

Just what the proposition was that Mr. Schwab made to the Amalgamated Association could not be learned. The Amalgamated officials who knew its details declined to say anything about it. It was stated on the other side, however, that President Schwab practically reiterated the offer made by Mr. Morgan, that the corporation would sign the scale for all mills that it had signed for before the strike, and that union wages would be paid in all non-union mills affected in the controversy.

Every move made by mill officials to-day indicated that the peace negotiations were all off.

The Demmler Tin Plate Works at McKeesport resumed operations at 8 o'clock this morning. Six mills out of fifteen were started with nearly 100 men, many of them being old employes. There was no disorder. The Deputy Sheriffs were on duty, but there was nothing for them to do, as only a few strikers were about the premises. Thirty-six men were taken into the works by boat from Duquense and thirty-three went through the gates. On account of the heavy fog the strikers' pickets, who lined the river banks, were unable to see the boat until the men had been landed. Manager Lauck stated to-night that he had fifty-four men in the hot-mill department, and by night he expects 100 men working, every one of them old employes. Two more mills, he said, would be started this afternoon.

Five hundred more men were at work at the National Tube Company's plant, at McKeesport, this morning, making 1,000 men now in the plant. A large number of others applied for work, but they were turned away because the mill was not in shape to take any more men on. There was no attempt made by the strikers to stop the men as they went in, and the management asserts that by next week, the entire establishment will be in operation, and the strike a thing of the past.

The situation at the plants in Pittsburg was not greatly changed to-day. Twenty more men returned to the Pennsylvania Tube Works to-day, and over 200 men are now at work. A meeting of the former employes who are still out has been arranged for to-morrow afternoon at Moorhead's Hall, when Manager Latshaw will have a conference with the men.

NO FURTHER STEEL CONFERENCE.

Samuel Gompers Denies Time Limit for Settlement Was Extended.

There was no further conference here yesterday on the steel strike between the officers of the United States Steel Corporation and the officers of the Committee of the National Civic Federation. President Schwab of the steel company announced that there was no change in the situation and would say nothing further.

The members of the Conciliation Committee left the Ashland House early yesterday morning, and Mr. Easeley, Secretary of the committee, refused to be interviewed. Samuel M. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, when seen at the it was not true that the steel company had extended the time limit for a settlement from 6:30 Wednesday night until 6:30 last night. He said also that John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, had not left town to visit and consult with President Shaffer, but had gone to the coal regions in Pennsylvania on an errand in no way connected with the steel strike.

IN THE SHOPS.

Pretty little stocks with soft tie ends are made of China silk crêpe with a pattern in bright-colored flowers.

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Bows for the hair of fancy velvet or ribbon are found in the shops with a pin of one of the precious metals, most frequently of silver gilt, at the upper end of which, forming the centre of the knot of ribbon, is a disk or some pretty design in the metal.

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If there is a woman left who makes her underclothes in place of buying them "ready made," now is the time to invest in Hamburg edgings and laces to trim them. They are selling at reduced prices, some of them marvelously cheap. They are pretty also for the children's little wash frocks and aprons.

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When there is a blackboard in the nursery for the children to draw upon, when other amusements fail, a stock of chalk can now be laid in for the Winter at the smallest possible cost. A good-sized wooden box of it containing innumerable sticks can be had for 4 cents and another for the same price filled with colored crayons of all kinds. Small blackboards for use in the home can be found in most toy shops.

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A pretty nightdress made in a becoming fashion, with a round yoke of lace insertion, finished around the throat with a simple edge of lace, is buttoned down the left side instead of opening at the centre of the front. This is good, for there is no break in the centre of the pretty yoke to spoil its effect. The break when it comes is well up on the shoulder.

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Attractive things in suits for the small boys are among the first of the Fall styles to appear. With the plain little blouse suits there is worn over the sailor collar of the suit an extra collar of silk, with a silk dicky bearing the usual insignia. With a dark blue suit a pretty effect is given by a collar of a dull fawn shade of silk with the dicky of the same color and a bow of the silk fastening the collar at the front. There are red silk collars and dickies, blue ones, most of them having a line of white for a border, and the naval insignia embroidered on the dicky in white, and a bow at the front of the color of the collar. One collar is all of white silk and the tie to this is of black.

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With a blue velvet suit for a small boy, made with a jacket opening wide in front, is worn a little white silk negligée shirt, opened only half way down the front and finished in quite a masculine way as the back of the ordinary man's shirt is, a regular shirt opening finish. The white silk wristbands make an attractive line of white below the sleeves.

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A Russian blouse suit which is new has the band which outlines the diagonal opening of the blouse of cut work showing pale blue below the cutting. The narrow standing collar at the neck of this little suit is made of the same cut work with blue beneath. This little suit is exhibited with a cow's hide belt showing the red and white hair on the outside. There is a certain style to these belts, but there is no attempt at matching anything with this.

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Long coats for little children are some of them of corduroy, double-breasted, with large brass buttons on either side. There are broad lapels at the neck, but they fasten up close in the throat, as all Winter coats for children should, and there is a little standing collar of the material.

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Tape towels, which are so excellent for friction after the bath, cost $1.25 each. Mittens of the same material for bathing cost 65 cents a pair. They have the appearance of tape crocheted into mittens.

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With the long bicycle skirts the low shoes have been more and more worn, or at most only the regular walking boot and the old-time high bicycle boots have become a thing of the past. They were overwarm and only to be tolerated for modesty's sake. Those still to be found can be purchased for a song. A lot in one of the shop windows are marked 75 cents a pair.

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Very pretty are the soft light felt hats for Fall. They are rather wide as to rim, trimmed with voluminous folds of silk or velvet, and perhaps some kind of a pompon set a little to the left of the front of the hat with a knot of the silk which drapes it. In addition to the silk on many hats there is a breast carried around both sides of the hat from a knot of the silk in the front. With these the pompon is omitted, but it is used with a single breast. The breasts are in white, gray, brown, and in darker feathers. The impeyan is in favor this season, and nothing is more attractive or universally becoming.

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Small boys' sailor caps have white kid tops, gray, or dark blue, or whatever may be the material below, embroidered with the insignia, and the band where the cap fits on to the head is of white silk.

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Madras ties can be found in any number for 5 cents a piece. Little turnover collars, which are more or less pretty, some of them worth while and some not, are also 5 cents apiece.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Again there is a general rush out of town over Sunday. The weather at the seaside is delightful, and although there have been many arrivals from the resorts, yet town will hardly be crowded until the cup races. Among the arrivals yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin, who are to be at New Rochelle this Autumn.

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The Graf Waldersee, which sails to-day, has booked among her passengers Mrs. Scott Grant, Mrs. R. Guenther, Miss Guenther, Frank R. Lawrence, Herbert Lawrence, Connor Lawrence, Miss E. Lawrence, Samuel Colvin, Miss Marie Jacques, Mrs. E. F. Downing, and Mrs. I. von der Luhe. On the Amsterdam are booked M. and Mme. de Valcourt-Vermont and J. Dale Wilson.

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Major Gordon Wilson and his wife, Lady Sarah Wilson, will be among the distinguished foreigners due in town to-day. They are on the Celtic. Others on the same ship are Miss Amy Townsend and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt and Miss Cassatt. Mr. and Mrs. Cassatt and their daughter have been at Homburg and Paris. Miss Amy Townsend went abroad early in the Spring.

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The last of the dances at the Meadow Club at Southampton took place last evening. This Long Island watering place is by no means dull, however, as there are bridge parties, dinners, and luncheons going on all the time. Among those who entertain are Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. George De Witt, Mrs. "Willie" Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese.

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Among those who will be in town over Sunday will be Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, and David Wolf Bishop. They are all interested in the automobile race to Buffalo which is scheduled to take place Monday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia are at Manchester, in the mountains. They will remain there until the middle of September, when they will return to their country seat at Islip, L. I.

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Mrs. Sanford Bissell, who has been spending the Summer at East Hampton, L. I., has gone for a visit to Princeton. She and her father, Dr. Arthur Bissell, will not open their town house until October.

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Mrs. Joseph Marlé and the Misses Marlé have been passing the Summer at Southampton. Miss Leontine Marlé visited at Newport in the beginning of the season. They will return to town in October. Mr. Peter Marlé is at Bar Harbor, but he will go to Lenox before the end of the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. William A. Perry have returned from a European cruise. They will be at their place at Bay Ridge in the early Autumn, coming to Manhattan later.

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A rumor is prevalent in Newport that the wedding of Miss Lillie May Oelrichs and Peter Martin is again postponed and that no definite date will be fixed for it. The invitations for the wedding have not been received at date of writing in New York. The engagement of Mr. Martin and Miss Oelrichs was announced at a luncheon given by Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner last Spring. It had really been announced by Miss Oelrichs some time previous to that, and at that time was published in this column. It was denied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs and afterward admitted and announced formally by them. Mr. Martin comes from San Francisco. He is a young man of some wealth. Miss Oelrichs is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs. Her mother is a sister of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer. She was Miss de Loosey.

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The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Greene Perkins and William Austin Wadsworth took place on Wednesday at Cotuit, Mass. The bride is a resident of Boston, where her family is very well known. The bridegroom is one of the Wadsworths of Geneseo and the owner of the homestead at Geneseo. He is a member of the New York Yacht Club, a graduate of the Harvard class of '70, and has this year his yacht Canvasback in commission. He is a cousin of Craig Wadsworth and of Mrs. Adair.

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Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hoyt Bogue have returned from Shelter Island, where they have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Bogue. Virgil Bogue is the engineer who discovered Garfield Pass. Mrs. Arthur Bogue is known by her non de plume of Lillian Bell. Her mother, Mrs. William White Bell of Chicago, is stopping with her at 348 Central Park West.

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Mrs. Belmont Tiffany has left Saratoga and is at Clifton Berley, Rosebank, S. I. Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre are to be at Shore Acres, S. I., in a short time.

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Mrs. Ernest C. La Montagne will be in town a few weeks at her residence, 114 East Thirteenth Street, prior to going to California for the Autumn.

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Eugene Higgins sailed on Thursday from Southampton in the Varuna. He will go to Newport and attend the cup races. It is understood that he is bringing over with him a party of friends.

GIFT TO NEWPORT HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to Provide a Building as a Memorial of Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 6.—Announcement was made to-day that the Newport Hospital Trustees will receive from Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt the gift of a new building, which will be erected as a memorial of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and will bear his name. Plans for the building are being prepared, and work will be begun as soon as possible, the location being at the east end of the hospital grounds, near Powell Avenue.

The building will enable the hospital to provide at a moderate cost private rooms for the poorer class of patients who may require such accommodation. One story of the building will be used for this purpose and one for the out-patient department, which has been very successfully operated, as far as accommodations would permit, for some time. The building will be constructed of the same materials and on the same general plan as the buildings already in existence, except that it will be a two instead of a one story structure.

The Summer residents of Newport have generously supported the Newport Hospital. The late Cornelius Vanderbilt gave $10,000 to it, the late Harold Brown $25,000, the late John Nicholas Brown $10,000, and the late Francis P. Freeman $1,000. Within the past year Mrs. George W. Wales has given $4,000 for the establishment of a free bed in memory of her husband, and Mrs. William G. Weld has given $5,000 for a laboratory building, which has been named the William Gordon Weld Laboratory.

Gov. La Folette of Wisconsin Very Ill.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—It is stated that Gov. Robert M. La Folette, who has been confined to his bed for several weeks from a complication of internal troubles, is unable to retain any nourishment, and is considered a very sick man.

CANADA'S NEW COAL FIELD

Government's Return for Grants to Canadian Pacific Railway.

Believed that with Output of 100,000 Tons Daily the Crow's Nest Pass Pass Mines Will Last More than 721 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Sept. 6.—When the Dominion Government made its bargain with the Canadian Pacific Railway, shortly after Sir Wilfrid Laurier took office, for the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, one of the principal points in the agreement was a clause preventing a monopoly in the coal lands of that region. The Canadian Pacific Railway was to build a road from Lethbridge, in the territory of Alberta, through the Crow's Nest Pass to Nelson, in British Columbia, for a subsidy of $11,000 a mile for 330 miles. In return for the subsidy, the railway company made certain concessions in the way of reducing rates and permitting the Governor in council to revise the same, as well as giving to other railways running powers over the road and its branches.

In addition to this the Government became possessed of 50,000 acres of coal lands belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railroad, in the neighborhood of the Crow's Nest Pass. These lands are one-fifth of the coal lands granted by the British Columbia Government to the British Columbia Southern Railway Company, whose charter was subsequently acquired by the Canadian Pacific Railway. In British Columbia, as in the older provinces, the lands are owned by the province. It is estimated that the coal obtained by the Government from the Canadian Pacific Railway in this way is worth $20,000,000 at a value of 5 cents a ton.

The time has now arrived for the Government to select these coal lands, so that a part of them may be ready to be placed upon the market should the occasion arise. Clifford Sifton, the Minister of the Interior, who has charge of the administration of these lands, has just engaged Col. Taylor, the Chief Engineer of the Pittsburg Coal Company, to make a final choice for the Government. Col. Taylor is regarded as one of the best mining experts in the United States.

The total estimated area of the coal lands is about 230 square miles, and the total thickness of coal is over 216 feet. It is not thought, however, that this entire thickness is profitably workable, as there are impurities in the coal and irregular intervening layers of foreign, non-combustible materials. After making a generous allowance for these and deducting the smaller and unimportant seams from the general thickness, it is estimated that there is a thickness of at least 100 feet of workable coal in these beds. Using this calculation as a minimum basis, one acre of the coal lands, with 110 feet of coal would yield 153,480 tons, and the total yield of the entire area of 230 square miles, or 147,200 acres, would be 22,595,200,000 tons. The present output of the Crow's Nest mines is over 1,000 tons a day, and at this rate the vast quantity of coal would not be exhausted for 72,189 years. It is expected, however, that the approximate output will soon be 100,000 tons a day, and even at this rate of depletion the workable coal will last for more than 721 years.

In shape, the coal area is described as "a long pointed triangle, with its base to the south." Its greatest length is about thirty-five miles, north and south, and its greatest width about thirteen miles. The good quality of the coal is well established, and as its value depends largely upon its coking characteristic it is interesting to note that the coke product is described as of "superior quality."

When the district is properly served by railways, and a road is now under construction from Fernie to connect with the roads from the South, the advantages of a near and cheap supply of coke for smelting and refining purposes will be of inestimable value, and a great stimulating force to the entire mining industry of British Columbia.

MR. WARNER AS MAYOR.

Louis Windmuller Believes He Would If Elected Be the Most Efficient Executive Since Mr. Hewitt.

Speaking yesterday of John De Witt Warner as a candidate for Mayor, Louis Windmüller said:

"While I have differed with John De Witt Warner on some questions of National politics, I always esteemed him for the honesty of his convictions. He left an enviable record as member of Congress by his fearless antagonism to every fraud and corruption. As President and officer of the Reform Club he took a leading part in every movement which the association ever made for the better administration of our city, State, and Nation.

"If the Citizens' Union should recommend him as their candidate, and if he should be elected, he would become the most efficient Mayor whom we have had in New York since the time of Abram S. Hewitt."

IN FAVOR OF MR. KNOX.

The Brooklyn Democracy Discusses Candidates for Mayor.

The Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Democracy, of which Senator Coffey is the head, met in the Arbuckle Building, 373 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and discussed candidates for Mayor last night.

The discussion, which was prolonged, finally resulted in the passage of a resolution suggesting that the name of Edward M. Knox be added to the list already offered at the Citizens' Union meeting held in Manhattan on Monday last. The organization will, although it urged the nomination of Mr. Knox, support the choice of the anti-Tammany forces.

STATEMENT OF MR. GRISWOLD.

Astonished at Being Mentioned as a Candidate for Controller.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Ex-State Senator Stephen M. Griswold, who is making his September visit to Saratoga, as has been his custom for over a quarter of a century, expressed unfeigned surprise today on learning that he was the subject of a so-called boom for the Controllership of the Greater New York.

In reply to an interrogatory Mr. Griswold made the following statement:

"My answer is that the mention of my name is entirely unexpected. As the office is one of great importance, handling over $100,000,000 yearly, I would desire to give the matter my careful consideration before I could consent to become a candidate."

Mr. Krueger's Quotation.

From The London Mail.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 20.—The following story respecting Mr. Krüger was cabled by the Pretoria correspondent of The Hague Nieuwe Courant and extensively reproduced in the Dutch press:

Immediately after the burial of Mrs. Krüger the ex-President received the following cablegram from Pretoria:

"Buried wife. What do with your house?"

Mr. Krüger replied: "Read Proverbs vii., 19-20."

The verses referred to are as follows:

"For the goodman is not at home; he is gone a long journey.

"He hath taken a bag of money, and will come home at the day appointed."

The Krüger clique naturally declines to confirm the story, the reference to the bag of money being resented.

The Northwestern's Lady Stewards.

From The London Chronicle.

"A stewardess," says the American law, "is an American seaman, and entitled to the privileges and subject to the obligations of such seamen." That is why two American ladies are troubled. They thought it would be pleasant to take passage in the steamer that made the first trip from Chicago to Liverpool. As the ship was not registered for carrying passengers, they became nominal "seamen" by signing the articles as stewardesses. Like all ladies, they were in a hurry to land at their destination, and did not wait to secure a discharge from their Consul. Hence they were technical deserters, and as such they are named in official records. As they are well known in Chicago, people are waiting with much amusement to see whether on their return they will be prosecuted.

PHENOMENAL BICYCLING.

745 Miles in Fifty-two Consecutive Hours—One Racer Collapses—Miller, the American, Fifth.

From The London Mail.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—During the past three days Paris and the Province of Brittany—in a word, all the northwest region of France—have been in a fever of excitement created by the desire to know who should win the great cycle race from Paris to Brest and back. Day after day special editions of the important papers have chronicled the progress of the leading riders. The cafés have exhibited telegrams with the latest results, and crowds have followed the stages of the race from mile to mile by means of itineraries displayed on the windows of shops on the boulevards.

Now the great contest is over, and France hails in M. Garin, who has upheld the tricolor against the competitors of Germany, America, Italy, and Switzerland, a Gallic hero who has won a national triumph and brought humiliation to the foreigner.

Soon after daylight this morning the roads leading from Paris to Suresnes and Versailles were alive with cyclists, motorists, brakes, and pedestrians. All were animated with one motive—a desire to meet the winner of the race and escort him back to the capital. From 6 o'clock in the morning the Velodrome of the Parc des Princes was besieged by an ever-increasing multitude who had come to witness the finish of the three days' struggle. The proprietor intended to open at 8 o'clock, but before the insistence of the clamoring thousands, and notwithstanding the fact that inside and around the Velodrome and all the way from Suresnes to Paris a strong force of the Garde Municipale on horseback and on foot and 2,000 gendarmes and policemen tried to keep order, he concluded that it would not be wise to keep the immense gathering waiting, so the gates were thrown open and the eager horde of over 10,000 people rushed in and took their places.

Just before 9 o'clock the cry went up: "There he comes! Garin wins!" and as the Frenchmen shouted "Vive Garin!" "Bravo, Garin!" the little fair-haired cyclist—the man who had pedaled to Brest and back without a single stoppage, rode into the Velodrome at a smart pace and made the two final rounds of the racing track.

As he finished amid the thunders of applause that came from the 10,000 spectators M. Garin threw his cap into the air, and as he passed the winning post at 9:04 vaulted from his machine apparently as fresh as if he had just come in from a spin in the Bois de Boulogne. They, having signed the register which conferred victory upon him, the man who had covered 745 miles at an average speed of fourteen miles an hour and kept it up for fifty-two consecutive hours, fell into his sister's arms and kissed her fervently.

Immediately the spectators swarmed around him. All of the women and many of the men wanted to embrace the victor. Photographers wished to snap him and journalists tried to interview him, and although he persisted that what he wanted was a wash and a sleep, it was only with the greatest difficulty that he managed to reach an automobile and escape from his admirers.

At 10:59, nearly two hours afterward, M. Riviere arrived, and his ovation was only a little less tumultuous than that accorded to his more successful rival. How little he felt the fatigue of his long journey is shown by the fact that he did the final kilometre (1,093 yards) in 1 minute and 47 1-5 seconds, which is at the rate of over 18½ miles an hour.

An exciting incident marked the struggle for third place. M. Frederic and M. Accouturier arrived on the track at the same time. Then M. Frederic passed the other, but it was evident that it cost him a superhuman effort. Ever since Suresnes his friends had been running alongside him dosing him with smelling salts to prevent him from falling asleep on his saddle, but extenuated nature could no further go, and when he had finished the first round of the track his pace slackened. M. Accouturier crept up and passed him in the second round, beating him at the post by two-fifths of a second.

M. Garin did the double journey from Paris to Brest and back in fifty-two hours, being two hours and twenty-six minutes ahead of the estimated time, and in twenty hours' less time than M. Terrent took in 1891.

Asked if he felt tired after his magnificent performance, he answered: "No. I could have easily gone 100 kilometers further." He said he had not felt sleepy on the road, and his nourishment consisted of sixty eggs, one cutlet, grapes, and sugared vichy water.

"Did you not have any champagne?" he was asked.

"Not a drop," was the reply.

"How much do you win over this?"

"Not less than 4000," he answered, which means that he may possibly make in all about £1,000.

M. Garin was born at Roubaix in 1871, and was formerly a chimney sweep. He is married, and is the father of five children.

Every one is agreed in attributing M. Lesna's defeat to the fact that he went off with too much of a rush at the start. If he had gone at a more moderate pace he could have staid longer, and the result might have been very different. At Rennes on the way back M. Lesna was visibly fatigued. His knees commenced to swell, and as he rode with bare legs the sun raised great blisters on his exposed skin.

"I must have a rest and a bath," he exclaimed at Rennes, but while he rested and enjoyed the luxury of a douche his competitors crept up to him. At Mayenne he was only twenty minutes ahead of M. Garin, and the distance between the two kept diminishing. Then M. Garin drew up abreast of his competitor, and a grim, determined struggle ensued. For more than twelve miles the two men sullenly fought for precedence, and neither would capitulate.

At last they came to a steep hill, three and a half miles long, and after struggling a few yards up the incline, M. Lesna dropped from his machine and collapsed in the roadway. In response to the pressing appeals of his trainer the beaten and discouraged rider consented to remount his cycle, but at Ribay, some distance further on, his knees were so swollen that he could battle no further. He was suffering acutely from his blistered limbs, and through fear of physical exhaustion he abandoned the race, and was taken to the hospital.

Mr. Miller, the American rider, came in fifth. He complained that he had difficulty at the controles all along the route owing to the fact that he does not speak French.

Wondered How He Divined It.

"In all my life," she said with a sigh, "I have seen only one man that I would care to marry."

"Did he look like me?" he carelessly asked.

Then she flung herself into his arms and wanted to know what secret power men possess that enables them to tell when they are loved.—Record-Herald.

MARRIED.

BONAR—BUSICK.—Thursday, Sept. 5, 1901, at East Orange, N. J., by the Rev. J. B. Bonar, Caroline A. Busick of New York City to Dr. Allan B. Bonar of Louisville, Ky.

CREEVEY—ELLSWORTH.—At Esperanza Farm, New Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 5, 1901, by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, Lucy Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Ellsworth, to Dr. George Mason Creevey, all of New York City.

WADSWORTH — PERKINS. — At Sandanwood, Cotuit, Mass., Sept. 4, 1901, by Rev. H. K. Hannah of Concord, Mass., Major William Austin Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y., to Elizabeth Greene Perkins.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—At York Beach, Me., Friday, Sept. 6, Blanche Hammett, daughter of Mary H. and the late Simon W. Arnold.
Notice of funeral later.

CONKLIN.—At Clinton Corners, Sept. 5, George Conklin of New York.
Funeral at Amenia, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 7, 1.30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station 9:08 A. M.

DICK.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Sept. 5th, 1901, William Brisbane Dick, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.
Funeral services at Calvary Church, 21st St. and 4th

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Many Pastors Return from Vacations and Will Open Their Churches.

Several New Buildings Will Be Ready Soon for Their Congregations—The Jewish New Year Season.

While many city pastors and rectors will not return from their vacations to take up again the work of their parishes before Oct. 1, the majority will have returned by the 15th of this month, and quite a number will be in their pulpits to-morrow. Union services that have been held on the upper West Side, in Harlem, and on Madison Avenue will be given up, and congregations will again go to their own churches, some of which have been closed for two months.

St. Paul's Methodist Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, opens to-morrow, although at the Park Presbyterian Church, on Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, where St. Paul's congregation has been worshiping with the Park and Fourth Presbyterian congregations, will continue union services for a few Sundays, because the interior of the Fourth Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street, is undergoing alteration and is not yet ready. The Rev. Dr. John Dixon, Assistant Secretary of the Presbyterian Home Mission Board, will be the preacher at the Park Church to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, the pastor, who has been abroad since last Winter, will return about the first of next month.

Some churches that will reopen a week from to-morrow, in most of which the pastors or rectors will officiate are:

Scotch Presbyterian, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street.

The Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street.

Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian, Broadway and Seventy-third Street.

Bloomingdale Reformed, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street.

West End Collegiate Reformed, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.

St. Andrew's Methodist, Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue.

Calvary Methodist, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Epiphany Episcopal, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

Madison Avenue reformed, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

St. Bartholomew's Episcopal, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

The Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church will probably get into its new building at the corner of Seventy-third Street the latter part of next month. It is rapidly nearing completion and promises to be one of the handsomest church edifices in the city. The exterior architecture is pure Gothic, the material being a light gray stone. A feature of the interior is a large gallery running around three sides of the building, supported entirely from the walls, no posts or other supports extending from it to the main floor. Pending the completion of the church proper the congregation worships in the chapel, also a new building, which adjoins it on the east.

Another new church that approaches completion is the Manhattan Congregational, on Broadway, near Seventy-sixth Street. This will also be ready for services in October. The architecture here is French renaissance and the material Indiana limestone. The Broadway front is massive and beautiful. It is chaste in decoration and singularly dignified and well proportioned. The interior plan includes several novel features, principal among which is the placing of the main auditorium in the rear of the building, while the front is given up to parlors, meeting rooms, and quarters for the Sunday-school. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Salmson, will return home the middle of this month and services will be held in some neighborhood hall until the church is ready for occupancy.

The congregation of the Central Presbyterian Church is disappointed in that the church, which has been undergoing extensive interior alterations, will not be ready for services on September 20, as had been promised. A strike during the Summer delayed the work, and it has been necessary to secure temporary quarters for the services.

The auditorium of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, has been rented, and the first service of the Central Church will be held there on the last Sunday in September. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, will be the preacher.

Announcement has been made that Bishop Potter is to go to Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I., on Sunday, the 22d inst., when he will say the service for the institution of a rector. The new rector of Christ Church is the Rev. Dr. F. W. Crowder, who was selected by the vestry at the time of the resignation of the former rector, the Rev. Dr. George D. Johnson.

JEWISH NEW YEAR SEASON.

How Temporary Synagogues Are Provided for Its Celebration.

The Jewish New Year season, with the fast and feast days that closely follow it, is a time of great activity in Hebrew circles. It is for a great many Jews the only season of the year when they visit the synagogues, and in consequence the usual houses of worship are insufficient in number and size to hold the throngs. It has therefore become the custom in New York for speculators to provide temporary synagogues, charging a regular admission to the services, providing a cantor, a preacher, and a choir, and making as much money out of the transaction as is possible. Hundreds of such temporary synagogues will be opened in this city next Saturday and Sunday, which are the days this year on which fall the Rosh Hoshonah, or New Year's celebration. Services will also be held in them on the Day of Atonement, Sept. 23, and on the first and last days of the Feast of Tabernacles, which begins Sept. 28 and ends Oct. 6.

Over $200,000 is spent in these temporary synagogues, and it is altogether likely that fully half of that sum represents the profits of the speculators who provide them. A fixed sum is always charged for admission to the services, varying from 50 cents for the five services in smaller places to $3 in more pretentious ones. For instance, one of the largest places where services will be held is the Grand Central Palace. This has a seating capacity of 6,000, and prices of admission vary with the location of seats. They will average at least $2 a person, however, and as indications are that all the seats will be sold, it is estimated that $12,000 will be taken in. The expense of the services, including rent, is not likely to be over half that sum, and a handsome profit will be realized by the manager, a certain percentage of which, if he follow custom, he will give to some Hebrew charity.

Other large halls in which services are to be held are Harlem Casino, on upper Seventh Avenue, and Tammany Hall, on East Fourteenth Street. Similar prices will prevail there as at the Grand Central Palace. From these large places the sizes of halls used will range down in different localities until on the lower east side rooms of tenement houses will be temporarily turned into synagogues, and here as many as can crowd in will pay the manager 50 cents for the privilege of attending the five services. In all the places, even the smallest, it is the custom to have a few seats free for those who are too poor to pay the admission fees.

The men who manage these services are almost always Hebrews of a little more influence than their neighboring non-religionists, with enough ready money to swing the finances of the undertaking. The first thing one of them does is to rent one of the "halls" that dot that portion of the city where Jews are found in large numbers. Then he goes to a sign painter and gets a sign, usually somewhat gaudy and of a character that is sure to attract the eye, on which is stated the attractions which the manager has booked, and which describes the eloquence of the preacher, the reputation of the cantor, and, especially, the number of voices in the choir. At the bottom is given the address where tickets can be obtained.

The form of service used is usually the orthodox ritual, and differs somewhat from that used in progressive synagogues. Music always plays an important part, and there is some rivalry among the leaders as to whom shall belong the credit for the largest and best-trained choir. In the poorer quarters of the city the services are naturally simpler than in such places as the large halls named above. No choir is provided as a rule, and only the cantor takes part in the service.

In the regular synagogues the holiday services are also being planned for and effort is made in all to provide special music, and in some cases special preachers are engaged. At Temple Emanu-El Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, who has charge of the lecture courses of the Board of Education, will assist at the holiday services.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Will Hold Its Annual Meeting at Hartford in October.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will have its ninety-second annual meeting at Hartford on Oct. 8, 9, 10, and 11. The sessions in the morning, afternoon, and evening, and, except in a few cases specially provided for, will be in Parsons's Theatre, situated southeast of City Hall Square, at the junction of Central Row and Prospect Street.

On the first day the address of welcome will be delivered by the Rev. Edwin Pond Parker, D. D., pastor of the Second (South) Congregational Church, Hartford. Samuel Billings Capen, LL., D., President of the board, will respond. Reports of committees will be presented, and there will be the annual sermon by President Edward D. Eaton, D. D., of Beloit, Wis.

On the second day there will be reports from missionaries from Japan, India, Turkey, Africa, and China, with addresses by the missionaries. There will also be addresses by the Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D.; the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D. D.; the Rev. W. S. Ament, D. D., and the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D.

Further reports from missionaries will occupy the morning of the third day, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in the afternoon at the First (Centre) and Farmington Avenue Congregational Churches. The annual election will take place in the afternoon, and there will be a reception at Hosmer Hall, Broad Street.

Business will be completed on the fourth day, and the closing address will be made by the Rev. Henry H. Kelsey, pastor of the Fourth Congregational Church, Hartford.

PASTOR GAVE BANQUET.

New Brunswick Preacher Did the Marketing and Cooking Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 6.—The Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, which has been offering Sunday dinners to all who attend its services, gave a banquet to its members last evening. The pastor, the Rev. J. C. H. Christmas, not only instituted arrangements for the banquet, but carried them out in person.

He did the marketing, purchased supplies, even to the chicken and turkeys, and when all was ready, cooked the banquet. Then he presided at the board when the repast was served. The pastor was formerly a caterer and knows all about banquets. He is very popular with his people.

Minister to Become a President.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 6.—The Rev. Dr. W. H. Demarest of Catskill, N. Y., will be installed as Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary on Sept. 18. Dr. Demarest was elected to this position at the meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, held in this city last June. The installation ceremony will take place in the Second Reformed Church of this city. The Rev. Denis Wortman, President of the Synod, will deliver the address.

Farewell Banquet to Plainfield Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 6.—To the Rev. G. Kennedy Newell of the Hope Memorial Chapel there was given a farewell reception last evening at the chapel. After a short address and kind words had been spoken a check for $500 was given to him. It is understood that the money is the gift of Henry C. Squires, the Superintendent of the Hope Chapel Sunday school.

Booth Tucker to Speak Sunday.

Booth Tucker, national leader of the Salvation Army, will address a special service in Memorial Hall, No. 120 West Fourteenth Street, on Sunday, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M. At this time the infant son of the Booth Tuckers will be publicly dedicated, and there will be a reception to the children of the Army's Cherry Tree Home prior to their departure to the Salvation Army's colony in Colorado. The National Headquarters Staff will be in attendance.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Sept. 15, 1901.

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SUBJECT.—Jacob a Prince with God.—Gen., xxxii., 1-32.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Men ought always to pray, and not to faint.—Luke, xviii., 1.

Bethel and Penuel are standing memorials in the Scriptures of very important events in the historical life of Jacob. They are also the memorials of far more important events in his spiritual life. Measured by distance, they were probably, in a straight line, not more than forty to fifty miles apart. Measured by time, however, there was an interval of least twenty years, possibly of many more, between the dates when they became memorials.

Bethel was upon the top of a mountain. Penuel was in a valley. On the mountain top, Jacob was brought low that he might be lifted up. In the valley, he was lifted up that he might always be brought low. Last week, at Bethel, we saw him a poor, homeless, hopeless, and helpless outcast fleeing from the wrath of a justly enraged brother. This week, at Penuel, we find him rich in flocks and herds, at the head of a large household, and welcomed with all affection by the very brother from whom he fled. Both Bethel and Penuel were places of prayer. In the one he cried to God as a penitent sinner for pardon and acceptance. In the other he cried to Him, as a loving child cries to its father, for protection and guidance. At Bethel he was "born again," and became this loving child. (Matt., xviii., 3.) But at Penuel he had reached the full stature of the "perfect man." (Eph., iv., 13.)

Many very careful and spiritual commentators, however, have looked upon this incident at Penuel not as marking any high attainment in spiritual life, but only the feeble beginnings of such a life for Jacob. At Bethel they see in him only resistance to God's grace—a meeting it with a self-sufficient and bargaining spirit—if He will bless, then I will serve. And this spirit of bargaining, and looking out for himself alone, they say characterized all of his dealings with Laban. But now, it is assumed, at Penuel, God brought him into such great straits that he could not help himself, and so cast himself entirely upon God. When he did this God graciously received him, and bestowed upon him a new name to indicate that he had now entered upon a new life for Him.

MUST NOT RELY ON ONE'S OWN STRENGTH.

Undoubtedly it is very true that no man can begin a spiritual life in his own strength. At the very outset of such a life he must recognize his own weakness and cling only and close to God, just as Jacob did at Penuel. But it is just as true that he cannot continue in that life by his own strength. No matter how high he may attain in spirituality of mind or how faithful he may be in service, he must continually be taught to know his own weakness. In fact, the higher he attains in either direction the more certainly will he need, and receive, such teaching.

Thus it was when St. Paul had become a mature disciple and a most active missionary, that he felt most keenly that there was a law in his members warring against the law of his mind, and bringing him into captivity to the law of sin. Then it was that he cried out with all earnestness, "O wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" (Romans vii., 34.) And it was when he had been "caught up to the third heaven," and had entered "paradise," that he "besought the Lord thrice" for deliverance from the "thorn in the flesh" which buffeted him, and it was then that he learned most fully to appreciate the word of the Lord, "My grace is sufficient for thee, for My strength is made perfect in weakness." (II. Corinthians xii., 1-9.)

So it is with every child of God. So it was with Jacob. At Bethel the grace of God was revealed to him. At Penuel the power of that grace was manifested in him. There he received a "new name." This is very significant. The child of nature receives its name soon after it is born, but the child of grace, who has been "born again," does not receive his until he has fought the fight of faith and come off conqueror. For the "new name" is given "to him that overcometh," (Revelation, ii., 17,) and not to him that beginneth.

To the general reader, however, the recorded incidents of Jacob's life between Bethel and Penuel do indeed seem to indicate only a long series of well-arranged plans, by an intensely worldly man, to selfishly accomplish his own aggrandizement. And even in this incident at Penuel to such it seems at first sight as if he planned and arranged how he should meet his brother, Esau, before he went to God for either help or direction. (xxxi., 3.)

But a careful examination of these recorded incidents shows that God never condemned Jacob's plans or reproved him because of them. This is strong evidence that there was nothing wrong in them. And as for Jacob himself, whenever he speaks of what had occurred during the twenty years or more between Bethel and Penuel, he always gratefully acknowledges that all of his success was due to the blessing of God, and not to his own efforts. (See xxxi., 5-7, 42; xxxii., 9-12; xxxiii., 11.) Laban also acknowledged the same thing when he said: "I have learned by experience that the Lord hath blessed me, for thy sake." (xxx., 27.)

Besides, human planning is not inconsistent with perfect submission to the divine will. Grace does not ordinarily to any great extent change any of the natural characteristics of men. It only gives them a new direction, and governs them by a new power. The slow man does not become a quick, energetic man, because he has become a Christian. Neither does the quick, impulsive, energetic man become slow and methodical. The man who never looks ahead, and with wise forethought prepares for the future, does not necessarily by any work of grace become remarkable for prudence and thoughtfulness. Neither does the naturally prudent and thoughtful become indifferent and careless concerning the future. Grace simply leads every class of minds to bring all things into "the obedience of Christ."

Now Jacob's natural turn of mind was very different from that of his brother Esau, and from that of his uncle Laban. They were satisfied with the present, and did not often look much beyond it. Jacob, however, was almost always preparing for the future. When the grace of God began to deal with him, and called him into His service, it did not change this characteristic in the least. His planning continued as before, but the issue of his plans he then committed entirely to the Lord, and when they were successful he promptly ascribed it to His blessing, rather than to his own planning.

JACOB'S GOD HIS TRUE HELP.

This is particularly characteristic of his contract with Laban to serve him for certain marked cattle, and sheep, and goats. (xxx., 27-34.) His proposition in that case was evidently based on his own careful observation for fourteen years of natural laws, with which Laban should have been perfectly familiar. It was not made, therefore, with any expectation of gaining an advantage for himself, but, rather, as he said, as a means of proving his integrity. (xxx., 33.) In fact Laban evidently thought, from the promptness with which he accepted it, that the advantage would be all on his side.

Moreover, when Jacob afterward rehearsed the matter to Rachel and Leah, he distinctly intimated to them that it was based upon plain directions from God Himself. These directions, he said, were communicated to him in a dream, because God had seen all that Laban had done to him. (xxxi., 7-13.) And when Laban himself saw how Jacob's proposition worked itself out we find that he deliberately changed the wages agreed upon ten times to gain an advantage for himself. Each time he probably resorted to Jacob's expedients, but never with the same results. For it was not, in any case, Jacob's rod that made the difference, but Jacob's God.

Jacob's growth in grace—like that of every child of God—was very slow. It took a great many years and a great variety of experiences to bring about the character and faith we see at Penuel. After the vision at Bethel, the brief record of all that took place until he reached Panan-Aram, is: "Then Jacob went on his journey and came into the land of the people of the East," (xxix., 1.) There he was received by Laban, his mother's brother, with true Oriental hospitality, and not as a stranger, but as a kinsman. After he had remained in the household as a guest for "a month," (xx., 14,) Laban proposed to take him into his employ and pay him regular wages.

So he served his uncle fourteen years for his two daughters. Then he proposed to return to his old home. But his services had been so valuable to Laban that he was very unwilling to let him go, (xxx., 25-27.) New terms were, therefore, satisfactorily made, and he remained for at least six years more. Thus the relationship of employer and employe existed between them for fully twenty years, but with many changes. All of these changes, however, been so valuable to Laban that he was never long satisfied. But we never hear a word of complaint or discontent from Jacob. He accepted every change without a murmur, and, faithfully fulfilling his duties, God continued to bless him.

It is easy to see, however, that these days of increasing outward prosperity were not all days of inward peace and comfort. His very faithfulness made him an object of suspicion, and he was never sure that any agreement he might make would be carried out in good faith. In fact, he could not but see that ere long suspicion and jealousy would be followed by violence and robbery. At last his fears became facts, for "he heard the words of Laban's sons, saying, Jacob hath taken away all that was our father's; and of that which was our father's hath he gotten all this glory." But more than that, "Jacob beheld the countenance of Laban, and behold it was not toward him as before." (xxxi., 1-2.)

JACOB WAITS FOR GOD'S COMMANDS.

Even in this condition of things, however, he did not take matters into his own hands and break away from his unpleasant surroundings. He waited still upon God. When "the Lord said unto Jacob, Return unto the land of thy fathers, and to thy kindred," (xxxi., 3,) then, and not until then, did he call his household together and make preparation to leave Laban.

Thus God did not leave him to himself. He was never allowed, like Moab, to "settle upon his lees," but was constantly "emptied from vessel to vessel." (Jeremiah., xlviii., 11.) None of his plans seemed to succeed. He was constantly thwarted in them, but God did not forsake him. His covenant to be with him, and bless him, had been always fulfilled. The pathetic story of his experiences he rehearsed to Laban when he "overtook him in the Mount Gilead." (xxxi., 23, 38-42.) Thus Jacob grew daily closer to God. By the experiences of his own failures, and of God's goodness—working together—he grew. This is the school in which children of God must all be taught.

But Jacob not only grew closer to God, but he also grew closer to his brother. This is manifest from the way he acted toward him. After parting with Laban at Gilead he continued his journey toward Canaan. At Mahanaim he was met and strengthened by a visitation of angels. (xxxii., 1, 2.) Far to the south, on Mount Seir, in Arabia, his brother, Esau, had taken up his residence. It was a long journey, and far out of his way for Jacob to visit him. But at Mahanaim we find him, before crossing the Jordan to go up to Bethel, sending messengers with an affectionate greeting to his brother, and waiting there until they returned to hear his reply. (Verses 3-6.) Evidently he desired to "gain his brother," for this is the reason he gives for sending the messengers: "I have sent to tell my lord, that I may find grace in thy sight." (Verse 5.)

It was a message of peace. He would first be reconciled to his brother, and then come and offer his gifts upon the altars of his fathers. (Matt. v., 23, 24.) Twenty years before there was no effort or even desire to "find grace." Now, however, while there is still an abiding sense of the wrong he had done his brother, there is also a strong desire for reconciliation, even if it costs him much. He will willingly give of his property to make restitution for his offense.

But again he was doomed to disappointment. His overtures of peace apparently made no more impression upon Esau than his faithfulness in duty had made upon Laban. The answer his messengers brought simply, "He cometh to meet thee and four-hundred men with him." (v. 6.) Very naturally, Jacob was at once filled with alarm, for such a company evidently signified a hostile intent. With wise prudence, therefore, he prepared to meet the worst, and if possible appease his brother. With these precautions, however, he united earnest and importunate prayer. (vv. 7-12.)

After he had done all this, sending out in several different companies no less than five hundred and fifty of the choicest of his flocks and herds, he took his wives and children to a place of safety on the other side of the brook Jabbok. Then he "was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the break of day." (v. 24.) Evidently the one great desire of his heart was not merely for deliverance from the power of Esau, but more especially that he might be accepted of him. (v. 20.) For this he "wrestled" with all his strength.

"THERE WRESTLED WITH HIM A MAN."

No term, perhaps, expresses the conditions of true and earnest prayer more appropriately than this of "wrestling." For wrestling is a form of contest in which only two can be engaged. But they are not pitted against each other as in a race, where one seeks to outstrip the other. Neither are they opposed to each other as in a hand-to-hand combat, where one endeavors to disable the other. For the two who wrestle are not generally enemies, but friends, and the contest is simply a testing of their strength. So in wrestling, the two are locked together, and the more intense the struggle the closer they cling to each other. Each one simply endeavors to throw the other down, not off, and when he does it, he holds him still in his arms and goes down with him.

So Jacob and his mighty antagonist "wrestled" that night. It is said "There wrestled with him a man." (v. 24.) Hosea says (xii., 4,) that this "man" was an "angel," and the "man" himself said that he was "God." (v. 28.) As Jacob prayed, his divine antagonist grappled with him and apparently endeavored to throw him from his earnest purpose, as our Lord once appeared to do with the woman of Canaan." (Matt., xv., 21-28.) Yet He held him in His own almighty arms. Then Jacob also struggled to keep from being thrown. He seized more firmly hold of his adversary in the darkness of the night, and pressed himself against Him, with his feet securely fixed that he might not slip, and with every muscle of his arms and back and loins and legs strained to their utmost strength in the mighty contest. The more he was held off the closer he pressed up, pleading gifts and promises. "He wept and made supplication unto Him." (Hos., xii., 4.) Like the man in the parable who wanted bread, (Luke, xi., 5-13,) he would not let Him go unless he blessed Him. Such praying is the result only of deep spiritual experiences.

Then his adversary, "when He saw that He prevailed not against him, He touched the hollow of his thigh; and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was out of joint, as he wrestled with Him." (v. 25.) Now Jacob could no longer struggle, but he could cling. So as he went down, his antagonist went down with him, for the arms of his faith were still strong. In his weakness, he found perfect strength, and gained the victory. Henceforth he was no more to be called Jacob, The Supplanter, but Israel, the Prince of God.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

In what relation do the scenes at Bethel and Penuel stand to each other? How is the scene at Penuel generally interpreted spiritually—what is said of it—and of the "new name" given to Jacob?

How do the incidents of Jacob's life appear to the general reader, and what does a careful examination of the records show? What is said of Jacob's planning, and of the petitions of divine grace?

How is this shown in the contract of certain marked cattle, and what is said of it? What was the history of Jacob after leaving Bethel, and how did his agreements with Laban result?

How did Jacob's experiences bring him closer to God?

What evidence is there that they brought him closer to his brother?

What is the significance of "wrestling," as a term expressive of earnest prayer, and how is it shown in the case of Jacob?

When and how did Jacob gain the victory, and what was the result?

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE DONALDSON BROWN COMPANY.—Judge Dugro has granted an order dissolving the Donaldson Brown Company, dealer in gas fixtures and wall paper, at 100 East Twenty-eighth Street, and appointed Samuel C. Ward permanent receiver. He was appointed temporary receiver on Sept. 19, 1900.

THE DE REES BUSH COMPANY.—Judge Dugro of the Supreme Court has appointed Daniel W. Guernsey temporary receiver of the assets of the De Rees Bush Company, export agents, formerly of 12 Broadway, on the application of George E. Willard, who obtained a judgment against the company on Aug. 3 for $1,208. The company was organized a few years ago to introduce goods of American manufacturers in South American cities, and had branches in Buenos Ayres, Caracas, Valparaiso, and other places. Henry S. De Rees was the President.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ALBERT JAMES THORNE.—Albert James Thorne, clerk, at 6 Cotton Exchange Building, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $14,054 and no assets. The largest creditor is Latham, Alexander & Co., $13,964 on notes made in July, 1900.

VERNEY A. FREYSTADT.—Verney A. Freystadt, importer of furs and skins at 167 Greene Streeet, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $22,335 and assets $9,784, consisting of stock $5,000, accounts $4,559, cash $44, and fixtures $181. Of the liabilities $8,973 are to six creditors in Leipsic, $9,035 to three creditors in London, and the balance to thirteen creditors in New York. Martin's Bank, of London is a creditor for $4,500 on an accepted draft. Blumenstiel & Hirsch obtained a judgment against Mr. Freystadt on Thursday for $1,040 in favor of Arthur Hirschel on a draft, and yesterday Judge Adams of the United States District Court granted an order restraining the Sheriff from proceeding with the execution. Mr. Freystadt was formerly employed in this line, and began business for himself two years ago, and afterward claimed a capital of $14,000. Judge Adams appointed Theodore M. Taft receiver of the assets on the application of Blumenstiel & Hirsch.

JAMES SAGOR & BROTHER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against James and Arnold Sagor, composing the firm of James Sagor & Brother, woolen merchants, at 246 Canal Street, by Stern, Singer & Barr for the following creditors: Sullivan, Vail & Co., $1,785; Whitman & Phelps, $1,188, and Stevens, Sanford & Handy, $1,553. It was alleged that they are insolvent, transferred a portion of their property to certain creditors, and paid out $10,000 in the past three months while insolvent to various creditors to prefer them. Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterday appointed William Ford Upson temporary receiver of the assets of the firm, his bond being fixed at $15,000. Stern, Singer & Barr said that the liabilities of the firm are upward of $40,000. The assets consist of stock, $10,000, and accounts, $5,000. James Sagor started in business a number of years ago, was of the firm of Sagor & Kapeloff from 1897 to 1899, when that firm dissolved and the present firm was formed. On Jan. 1 last their statement showed assets $45,882 and liabilities $18,505.

MR. BERLINER'S BANKRUPTCY.

His Examination Concluded—Wouldn't Entertain Offer to Settle.

The examination in the case of Solomon Berliner, the United States Consul at the Canary Islands, who is seeking to secure a discharge in bankruptcy from debts contracted twelve or fourteen years ago, was concluded before Commissioner Alexander yesterday afternoon. Mr. Berliner had but few questions to answer yesterday, and many of those propounded by the counsel for the opposing creditor were excluded by the Commissioner. Then, when the Consul had signed the transcript of his testimony, he went to the window and took in a big breath of air.

"That's over," he said, "and I do not think they will strike me again. Offers have been made to me since these proceedings were begun to settle the claim, which is for $475, for $200, and even for $100. They will not, however, get a cent, and the only trouble caused me is the delay of my departure for Europe for two or three days."

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 169 failures in the United States during the week, against 188 for the previous week, and 154, 123, 142, and 173 for the corresponding weeks of 1900 to 1897. The Middle States had 52, New England 24, Southern 18, Western 49, Northwestern 16, Pacific 9, and Territories 1. Canada had 14, against 29 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABSORBENT FIBRE COMPANY—City of New York	$140
ALTHAUSE, Samuel B., Jr., and Christobel A. Scrymser—J. Weil	401
AMERICAN WATCHMAN'S TIME DETECTOR COMPANY—J. Goldmark and others	123
BARIBATI, Marcello H.—William S. Waterhouse	239
BLACK, Thomas—The City of New York	987
BECKER, Charles W., and Albert Jacoby—Benjamin Moore & Co.	15
BATTELLI, Egisto—John P. Kane Company	74
BLACK, Lydia—W. J. Gilmartin	57
BANNON, Joseph E.—H. O. Heuer and others	92
BIBLE, Joseph—Bronx Gas and Electric Company	26
BOCKEL, John J.—J. Barker	61
BIDSTRUP, Jens F.—F. T. Hallett	945
BARNES, Edwin S.—F. T. Hallett	1,390
BACH, Henry P.—S. Beiman and others	602
BECK'S RYE BEACH HOTEL COMPANY—J. E. Nichols and others	273
BROER, Benjamin—J. J. Justice and others	299
COLONIAL CHEMICAL COMPANY—H. Fleischman and others	773
CONWAY, William L.—New York Telephone Company	32
CIRCLE CYCLE COMPANY—City of New York	524
CARTERET STEEL COMPANY—City of New York	151
DAHM, Frederick H.—J. Ratzer	651
DE VILLENEIRVE, Angelo—New York Telephone Company	68
EUREKA STABLE COMPANY, Philip B. Isaacs, and George R. Stevens—First National Bank	2,031
FREEMAN, Albert E. and Victor E.—Market and Fulton National Bank of New York	527
FRANKLIN, William M.—The City of New York	140
FARLEY, Joseph A., and Theodore E. Tack—S. R. Kendall	1,077
FINKELSTEIN, John—F. Bernstein	32
FLECK, Frederick F.—A. Levy and others	1,036
FINNEY, Samuel, and James Grier—W. D. Palmer	177
CANAVAN, Mary J.—J. P. Matthews	658
CLEVELAND, Delancey—A. J. Perry	254
HOLLY, John I. — Continental National Bank	609
HEISLER, Jay S.—T. F. Tone	111
FOX, John—Syracuse Stove Works	165
INGOLD, William F.—A. E. Norris	119
MARK SHIRVEK FUR COMPANY—City of New York	47
MITTENZEVEL, Charles—R. Odendahl, executor	273
HARTMANN, William C.—J. Appell	181
KANNENSOHN, Goldilena L. — National Wall Paper Company	122
KNIGHT, Philip M.—F. T. Hallett	1,390
KELLY, James M.—The City of New York	503
KOENIG, Lillie M.—C. Mierisch	89
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL TEA Company—City of New York	140
McELVANNEY, James—J. F. Sinnott	122
MacDONALD, Neil—C. Rockefeller	103
MENAIR, Robert J.—L. L. Kellogg and others	157
MINALDI, Peter A.—O. G. Mayer and others	83
NEWKIRK, William S.—City of New York	503
NEVELEFF, Meyer—A. Subservitz and others	116
QUINN, Frederick J.—S. E. Beinhelmer and others	918
PARKER, James H.—Julius Kessler & Co.	76
PASCHO, Frank A.—C. Schmidt	342
PRUDOVSKY, Jacob W.—W. T. Hull	260
PREUSS, Bernadine and William, Jr.—A. M. Nieman	1,058
PULEING, Henry S.—E. C. Stokes	1,732
RENWICK, Thomas C.—F. T. Hallett	762
RUSSELL, Charles W.—E. S. Bailey and others, executors	360
ROEDER, Solomon—L. Ettlinger	811
SWARTZ, Mahlon E.—City of New York	67
SCHUHMAN, William—F. T. Hallett	762
SCOTT, Jane—W. F. Moore	339
SPRATT, Allison W. and George S.—Alberene Stone Company	158
TRAUTEL, Dederick—City of New York	503
TALLON, Richard J. and Lizzie M.—R. J. Sparrow	985
VINTON, Lindley—City of New York	261
WARD, Charles M.—City of New York	745
WOYCHINSKI, Frank W.—New York Telephone Company	37
WULLNER, Morris—I. Phillipi	273
ZADEN, Joseph—City of New York	261

ENGLAND'S FORMAL GARDENS.

Revival of the Taste for Plants Clipped Into Fantastic Shapes and Devices.

From The London Telegraph.

Ladies are now the most enthusiastic of gardeners, as is shown by the numerous books they have written within the last two or three years, embodying their observations amid the shrubs and flowers, which have borne no small part in awakening the present widespread interest in the subject. So far, however, they have paid but little attention to the remarkable revival of the fashion for clipping what an old writer has called "humble and tonsile" trees into fantastic shapes and devices. For many years the art, if so it may be called, had fallen into abeyance, but at the two great shows of the Royal Horticultural Society there was abundant evidence that taste is coming around again to the trimly cut styles that attained their zenith of popularity under William and Mary. English growers are encouraging the present revival, and old works on horticulture are being ransacked for designs. The fashion is a somewhat costly one, as it is several seasons before a yew or a box is sufficiently definite in its shapeliness to indicate whether it is intended to represent a swan or a peacock, a pyramid or a cone, and the most constant care and discreet clipping are needed to bring it to the desired form. Hence, 10 guineas is a very moderate sum to be asked for a tree well started upon its quaint shape, and for large ones of elaborate design 20 or 25 guineas is not an uncommon figure. The varieties most commonly employed are yews or box, but in old days the holly, hornbeam, and white thorn were often utilized. Observant holiday-makers in the more remote districts will be able to see even yet many very good specimens in cottage and farmhouse gardens, which their possessors have tended year by year in their curious growth.

There are, of course, several gardens in the country celebrated for their "verdant sculpture," as such trees are often designated. One of the most famous is that at Levens Hall, near Kendal, in Westmoreland, where one of the most remarkable results of patient trimming shows a peacock on a solid square pedestal of yew. But there are scores of different shapes, some forming little arbors, others with tall bare stems surmounted with something very like the typical tree of a Noah's ark, while others are supposed to depict hens on a nest. The collection at Elvaston Hall, the seat of the Earl of Harrington, in Derbyshire, is another of the most noteworthy, and one of its unique features is a Chinese pagoda in yew surmounted by an imperial crown. At Easton Hall, where the Countess of Warwick has cultivated so many charming fancies in her gardens, there is a most curious sun dial formed entirely of yew and box. Another admirer of these horticultural eccentricities is the Earl of Rosebery, who has on the lawn at The Durdans two geese, two hens, and a peacock in close-cut greenery. Haddon Hall has also some fine examples of this "topiary work" as it is often called by early authorities, and at Risley Hall, in Derbyshire, a pair of doves, about seven feet long, with their bills just meeting, form an archway in a yew hedge. At Packwood, in Warwickshire, the Sermon on the Mount is depicted in trees, where four tall yews stand for the evangelists, twelve more for the Disciples, and a large arbor cut out on a raised eminence constitutes the "pinnacle of the Temple." Several churchyards possess fine old specimens.

Many dealers must pass before such wonderful examples as these could be produced again, but with quickset hedges of white thorn it is possible to get definite outlines in about seven or eight years. That quaint authority Markham, in The Country Farm, recommends those laying out a garden to surround it with "fine curious hedges made battlement-wise in sundrie forms according to invention, or carrying the proportions of pyllasters, towers, shapes of beasts, birds, creeping things, chippes, and such like." The framework, as he advises, should be of osier, and in the Spring or Autumn "you shall set whitethorn, eglantine, and sweetbriar mixt together, and as they shall shoot and grow up, so you shall wind and pleach them within the lattice work, making them grow and cover the same." Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century such hedges, and those of the slower-growing yew, were popular, and some are to be found even yet. It would seem to be the aim of the modern gardener to revive many of the horticultural fantasies of the past, and the present generation has seen the hardy annual take the place of the "carpet bed" with its stiff geometrical design.

Pavements of Crystal.

From The London Mail.

You would scarcely expect to read of streets paved with crystal in any other than a fairy book, yet a new paving material, called ceramo-crystal, which is of great strength and durability, has been invented by M. Garchey, the well-known scientist, and preparations are now being made to use it on some of the main streets in several European cities.

Ceramo-crystal is mainly composed of pounded glass, which has simultaneously been submitted to a considerable pressure and to a very high temperature.

Its hardness is described as perfectly astonishing by those who have seen it tested, and it has a resisting power of 2,718 pounds to 4,828 pounds to every hundredth part of a square yard. Moreover, neither cold nor hot weather has any influence on it.

A weight of 8,400 pounds was recently allowed to fall on a flagstone of this material, yet it did not make the slightest impression on it, and not until it had fallen twenty-two times from a height of three feet did a crack appear in the crystal.

The authorities of more than one city say that if the tests which they propose to make on a few main thoroughfares prove satisfactory, it is practically certain that all the streets will in time be paved with ceramo-crystal.

They point out, however, that a few years must elapse before it can be really known whether or not this new material possesses all the merits that M. Garchey's friends claim for it.

THE MARKETS OF MEXICO.

Competition Between England, Germany, and the United States—An English Report.

From The London Standard.

In a report to the Foreign Office on the trade of Mexico for the year 1900, Mr. Consul Biorklund says that there are many branches of import trade in which the British might find an opening. But the information furnished to the commercial world seems to have been overlooked by the British, the Germans and Americans, however, having profited by it. Though the trade of the Republic may be small relatively, it must be remembered, he says, that the country is new, and its resources are practically unknown. The report proceeds: "Fifty years ago, and even less, the

CHARACTERISTICALLY FRENCH.

Monument to an Actress Who Was Baptised Under Curious Conditions.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Mlle. Clairon, the tragedienne of the eighteenth century, is to have a monument. The little town of Condé-sur-Escant, where Claire Lerys, daughter of a Sergeant, was born, has just witnessed the unveiling of a bust of the woman whom Voltaire called "the divine Clairon," and Diderot styled "the unique." The inscription on the monument is simplicity itself, "A Clairon, 1723-1803," is all. Yet what a career is there underlined? She was the first to rebel against stage conventions and appeared dressed for her part in appropriate attire. She also was the first to revolt against the treatment of actors and actresses as social pariahs. The people used to shout "Vive le Roi et Mlle. Clairon!" when she appeared at the theatre. Her numerous love affairs only increased this popularity. At a comparatively early age she forsook her profession to become the Aspasia of the Court of Anspach. Many years later, when the last century was young, an old, wizened, starving, barefooted charwoman died in a Parisian garret. It was the Clairon.

Believers in omens may hold up the actress's earliest experience. Neither her mother nor her grandmother thought the baby would survive her natal day. She was, therefore, hurried to church for baptism. But the clergy were spending carnival in time-honored dances and feasting. When the priest was at length found he had on a jester's dress and the curate wore clown's attire. Grandmamma was, however, in such a hurry that the rites had to be performed there and then without change of costume.

Found His Field.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Writes an author: "My book of poems and sketches fell flat. It did not even pay the cost of publication. But I am now writing poetical advertisements for soap and hardware firms, and the children are well-kept and the house rent is paid promptly and we hunger and thirst no more."

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 4,041.—In the matter of THOMAS BENNETT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Bennett, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 4, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 6, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—RICHARD W. ELLIOTT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Richard W. Elliott, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 26th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MORRIS S. WISE,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 6th, 1901.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY FISCHER and HENRY C. FISCHER, individually and as copartners of the firm of H. Fischer & Son, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Fischer and Henry C. Fischer, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 30, 1901, praying for a discharge from all their individual and partnership debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. MORRIS S. WISE,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 6th, 1901.

NO. 4,100.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS HYMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Hyman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Morris Hyman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 6th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MEYER KATZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Meyer Katz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 31, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. NATH'L A. PRENTISS,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 6, 1901.

NO. 3824.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS HASS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Hass, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1901, the said Morris Hass was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 6, 1901.

NO. 4088.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN MOSES, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Benjamin Moses, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Benjamin Moses was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 6th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN P. MAHN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John P. Mahn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 30, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 6, 1901.

Surrogate Notices.

COOMBE, CHARLES H.—Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CHARLES H. COOMBE, late of the City of New York, in the said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executrix of said estate, at the office of Frederick H. Denman, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1901.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1901. JULIE C. TOMPKINS, Executrix.

HOLMES, EDWIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOLMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated April 30th, 1901. EDWIN T. HOLMES, Executor. AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. myll-1aw6m8

JESSUP, SILAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS H. JESSUP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Theall & Beam, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901.

JOHN C. CLARK, Executor.
ALBERT I. JESSUP, Executrix.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KORNARENS, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. KORNARENS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Grasmuck & Ostrander, her attorneys, Room 408, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1901. META M. KORNARENS, Executrix. GRASMUCK & OSTRANDER, Attys. for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SMITH, JOHN JEWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JEWELL SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Baker, Smith & Company, No. 83 West Houston Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of June, 1901. MARY HELEN SMITH, Executrix, ELIAS D. SMITH, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executrix and Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je22-1aw6mS.

SIMON FATMAN.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To A. T. Landauer & Company, Solomon A. Fatman, Morris Fatman, Lazard freres, Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company, Adolph Boscowitz, executors of Abraham Wolff, deceased; David L. Einstein, Meyer M. Friend, Bernasconi & Kastel, Kaskel & Kaskel, Western Union Telegraph Company, Frederick Van Riper & Company, Karl Meissner, Josephine Lauman, Heineken & Vogelsang, W. B. Dana & Company, H. Henke, American District Telegraph Company, Crescent Towel Supply Company, E. Greutzburg, G. di G. Guerrana, executors of Louis Ranger, deceased; Maurice S. Wormser, Postal Telegraph Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of Simon Fatman, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Solomon L. Fatman as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
MEYER M. FRIEND, Attorney for petitioner, No. 11 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City. au3-1aw6wS

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL H. STONE and others, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of April, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

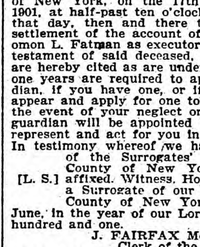
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 14th, 1901.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Nos. 213 and 217 West 109th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is the sum of $8,429.33, with interest thereon from the 26th day of April, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to the sum of $301.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is the sum of $4. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $12,000.00, with interest thereon at four and one-half per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, August 14, 1901.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to September 10th, 1901, at same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 5th, 1901.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

BROADWAY-108TH STREET, WEST SIDE.—New York Supreme Court, New York County—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN W. NOBLE, Jr., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of April, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham and Company, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

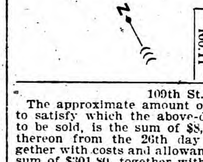
All those eight certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard) with the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street; running thence westerly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Broadway two hundred and one (201) feet and ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street one hundred (100) feet to the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway with the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence southerly along the said westerly side of Broadway two hundred and one (201) feet and ten (10) inches to the corner, the point or place of beginning.

The foregoing property is sold subject to the lien of two certain mortgages aggregating the sum of $463,730.50 and interest thereon.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1901.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the prior liens on the said premises is $486,430.98; the approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $50,931.27.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. au21-2aw3wW&Sat8-s11

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.

Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162d Street distant 227 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Boulevard with the southerly line of 162d Street and at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches; thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162d Street at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof, and running thence westerly along the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, being the said distances or dimensions more or less, being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Section 8, Liber 10 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23d day of September, 1897, and known as Number 548 West 162d Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2120 on the Land Map of the City of New York, subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, page 1 on the ..... day of ....., 1898.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.
TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the premises being known by the street Number 548 West 162d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00-100, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75-100, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser upon the purchase money, as paid by the Referee is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, July 22, 1901. CHASE MELLEN, Referee. au20-2aw3wTu&S&sep10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

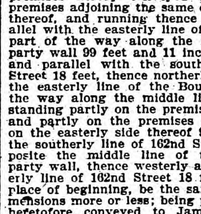
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162d Street at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches, thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet, thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162d Street at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall, thence westerly and along the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Section 8, Liber 10 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23rd day of September, 1897, and known as number 550 West 162nd Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2120 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, Page 1, on the ..... day of ....., 1898.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.
TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, said premises being known by the street number 550 West 162nd Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.
au20-2aw3wTu&S&s10

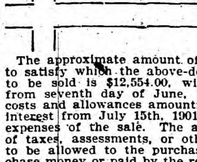
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALBERT STEVANE, plaintiff, against LOUIS SROKA et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the southerly side of Madison Street, between Scammel Street and Jackson Street, known as No. 535 Madison Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Madison Street, distant ninety-five feet (95) five (5) inches easterly from the easterly side of Scammel Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Madison Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly on a line parallel or nearly so with Scammel Street, passing through the centre of a party wall, thirty-seven (37) feet to a point distant seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches easterly from Scammel Street; thence easterly on a line at right angles or nearly so with Scammel Street nineteen (19) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence northerly on a line parallel or nearly so with Scammel Street thirty-eight (38) feet to the said southerly side of Madison Street at the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1901.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 338 Madison Street, New York City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,059.67, with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $259.87, with interest thereon from June 25, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other lien to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $425.00 and interest.

The above premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages of sixty-five hundred ($6,500) dollars, with interest thereon from November 1, 1900, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and of six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and 45-100 ($688.45) with interest thereon at the rate of three per cent. per annum from July 19th, 1901.—Dated New York, August 28, 1901.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
s4-2aw3wW&S&s25.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162d Street distant 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162d Street at a point opposite the middle line of the last mentioned party wall; thence westerly and along the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances or dimensions more or less, being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Section 8, Liber 10 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23d day of September, 1897, and known as Number 548 West 162d Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2120 on the Land Map of the City of New York, subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, page 1 on the ..... day of ....., 1898.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.
TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the premises being known by the street Number 548 West 162d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00-100, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75-100, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser upon the purchase money, as paid by the Referee is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, July 22, 1901. CHASE MELLEN, Referee. au20-2aw3wTu&S&sep10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EINAR CHRYSTIE, plaintiff, against JAMES J. HAGERTY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 11th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of 162d Street at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of said party wall 99 feet and 11 inches, thence easterly and parallel with the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet, thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of the Boulevard and part of the way along the middle line of a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 162d Street at a point opposite the middle line of a party wall, thence westerly and along the southerly line of 162d Street 18 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, being part of the premises heretofore conveyed to James J. Hagerty by Jacob D. Butler and wife by deed dated September 23, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Section 8, Liber 10 of Conveyances, Page 236, on the 23rd day of September, 1897, and known as number 550 West 162nd Street, and lying in Section 8, Block 2120 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Subject to the restrictions and covenants against nuisances contained in an agreement made between Jacob D. Butler and James J. Hagerty, dated the 24th day of January, 1898, and recorded in Liber 12, Section 8 of Conveyances, page 1 on the ..... day of ....., 1898.—Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.
TOWNSEND & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, said premises being known by the street number 550 West 162nd Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,554.00, with interest thereon from seventh day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $319.75, with interest from July 15th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $219.65 and interest.—Dated New York, August 19, 1901.

CHASE MELLEN, Referee.
au20-2aw3wTu&S&s10

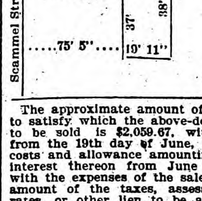
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALBERT STEVANE, plaintiff, against LOUIS SROKA et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of June, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the southerly side of Madison Street, between Scammel Street and Jackson Street, known as No. 535 Madison Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Madison Street, distant ninety-five feet (95) five (5) inches easterly from the easterly side of Scammel Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Madison Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly on a line parallel or nearly so with Scammel Street, passing through the centre of a party wall, thirty-seven (37) feet to a point distant seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches easterly from Scammel Street; thence easterly on a line at right angles or nearly so with Scammel Street nineteen (19) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence northerly on a line parallel or nearly so with Scammel Street thirty-eight (38) feet to the said southerly side of Madison Street at the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28, 1901.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 338 Madison Street, New York City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,059.67, with interest thereon from the 19th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $259.87, with interest thereon from June 25, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other lien to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $425.00 and interest.

The above premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages of sixty-five hundred ($6,500) dollars, with interest thereon from November 1, 1900, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and of six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and 45-100 ($688.45) with interest thereon at the rate of three per cent. per annum from July 19th, 1901.—Dated New York, August 28, 1901.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.
s4-2aw3wW&S&s25.

Surrogate Notices.

SURROGATES' COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—In the matter of the application for letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of SYLVESTER M. O'DONOHUE, deceased.

To the creditors of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased:

Please take notice that John B. O'Donohue, a brother of the above-named Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, as petitioner upon his consent and upon the consent of Charles A. O'Donohue, Mary Theresa O'Donohue, Charlotte Wigrand, Peter J. O'Donohue, Thomas A. O'Donohue, and Joseph E. O'Donohue, being the only next of kin of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, acknowledged and filed with the Surrogate of the County of New York, intends to apply to the said Surrogate for letters of Administration to be issued to him as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, with a limited and modified bond pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York.

And you and each of you are hereby notified and required, within the time prescribed by law of the aforesaid section of said code, and in pursuance of an order on application made for that purpose by the said Surrogate, dated the 6th day of August, 1901, to present any and all claims that you may have against the estate of the aforesaid Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, to the Surrogates of the County of New York, at their office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the second day of October, 1901, at or after which time the penalty of the bond to be given by the person to whom letters of administration herein shall be granted is to be fixed by said Surrogate.

Dated Aug. 30th, 1901.

JOHN B. O'DONOHUE, Petitioner.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 135 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
Au31-2aw4wS&W.

TRITTLER, HERMAN.—Supplemental Citation. —The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To HEINRICH or HENRY TRITTLER, WILHELM or WILLIAM TRITTLER, the heirs and next of kin of Herman Trittler, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Minna Trittler of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 20th day of August, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Herman Trittler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.
Telephone, 3402 John.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

Ohio Southern Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds

Holders of certificates of Central Trust Company of New York, issued on deposit of above-named bonds under agreement of June 21, 1896, upon surrender thereof at office of Central Trust Company of New York, will be entitled to receive for each bond with December, 1896, and all subsequent coupons attached, represented by such certificate, $1,000 Detroit Southern Railroad Company, "Ohio Southern Division" First Mortgage 4% Gold Bond, bearing interest from June 1st, 1901, the sum of $48.33 in cash, ($8.33 thereof being interest from March 15th to June 1st,) and a certificate entitling holder to participate pro rata in any future distribution of cash when received by the Committee, and as determined by it, as provided in the agreement of February 20th, 1901.
Dated New York, August 16th, 1901.
WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
THOMAS DENNY,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY.
Committee.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS..... $1,000,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Frank H. Platt,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	William H. Gelshenen,
Peter Doelger,	George W. Perkins,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Hugh Kelly,	Charles V. Forres,
Charles W. Morse,	Frank R. Lawrence,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.
SUSAN E. ENGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

GENERAL CARRIAGE COMPANY.
Having been requested by numerous stockholders of the GENERAL CARRIAGE COMPANY to represent them in proceedings looking to the reorganization of the company, those stockholders desiring to unite in the contemplated proceedings are requested to communicate with the undersigned. FREDERIC B. ESLER, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

UNION TYPEWRITER
J. S. STANTON,
3 Broad Street

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPSISTENCE SUPPLIES, Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Oct. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 16, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Sept. 16, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

Copartnership Notices.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE E. KUNHARDT and ETHAN ALLEN, under the firm name of KUNHARDT AND ALLEN, will be dissolved by mutual consent on October 1st, and on that date a new firm, composed of GEORGE E. KUNHARDT and HARRY M. STOCKTON, under the firm name of KUNHARDT AND STOCKTON, will be established.

FINANCIAL.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written indorsement on each and every of said bonds, is hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901, and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you, and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF

PANAMA RAIL ROAD
Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds,

NEW YORK, September 6, 1901.
This is to certify that at a drawing held this 6th day of September, 1901, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, the following one hundred and forty-four (144) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Rail Road Company, viz.:

617	952	1277	1625	2215	2529
621	955	1287	1696	2220	2530
644	977	1337	1709	2236	2553
648	987	1357	1763	2248	2558
665	989	1369	1783	2257	2564
676	1005	1381	1784	2297	2576
708	1029	1407	1802	2303	2597
721	1043	1413	1849	2307	2606
731	1059	1414	1859	2320	2616
740	1094	1419	1914	2331	2638
743	1102	1495	1916	2338	2649
774	1103	1520	1918	2372	2653
776	1110	1525	1925	2384	2680
834	1144	1575	2009	2388	2702
847	1163	1533	2046	2391	2771
861	1164	1546	2062	2398	2794
895	1165	1560	2096	2425	2812
899	1171	1564	2101	2433	2853
906	1174	1565	2110	2442	2866
930	1213	1596	2129	2443	2895
935	1235	1621	2151	2455	2985
940	1257	1628	2157	2471	2992
948	1238	1639	2168	2478	2997
949	1264	1666	2203	2502	3000

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, at par on the 1st day of November, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Rail Road Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated October 20, 1886.
INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.
SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
$300 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
$2,000 Boston United Gas Co. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. P. Lorillard Co. pfd.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
$2,000 Central Pacific R. R. Land Grant 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1939.
100 shs. American Light & Traction Co. pfd.
$1,000 East Tenn., Virg. & Geo. R. R. Cons. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1956.
$5,000 Col. & Ird. Central R. R. 1st Mtg 7 p. c. Bds., 1904.
13 shs. Valentine & Co.
100 shs. American Light & Traction Co. common.
25 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
100 shs. National Safety Third Rail Co.
100 shs. American Light & Traction Co. pfd.

FINANCIAL.

Mutual Trust Co
OF WESTCHESTER CO.
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Capital, - $300,000 Surplus, - $60,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business. Allows interest on balances subject to cheque.

GEO. R. READ, Pres't.
WHITELAW REID, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
FRANCIS G. INGERSOLL, Sec'y & Treas.
JOHN LEONARD, Ass't Treas'r.
TRUSTEES.

W. B. Dickerman,	C. A. Peabody, Jr.,
John I. Downey,	Geo. R. Read,
G. G. Haven,	Whitelaw Reid,
R. P. Lounsbery,	J. J. Riker,
D. Percy Morgan,	Wm. H. Russell,
Walter G. Oakman,	John Ryan,
Jerome Alvord Peck,	John W. Sterling,
John E. Parsons,	W. J. Van Pelt,
Wm. H. Parsons,	J. Mayhew Wainwright.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE **St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.**,
St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the company's office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, October 1, 1901, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the company in conformity with the by-laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, August 31, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following said annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

The General Manifold Company,
Franklin, Pa., August 17th, 1901.
BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the International Bank, of this city, has tendered its resignation at Trustee for the bondholders in the First Mortgage or Deed of Trust issued by this company, and that a meeting of the bondholders has been called by written request of the holders of at least one-fifth of said bonds to convene at the principal office of the company in this city on the 21st day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of selecting and appointing a new Trustee as successor to the said International Bank, Trustee.
THE GENERAL MANIFOLD COMPANY,
By SAMUEL J. MEYLER, Secretary.
Approved: CHARLES MILLER, President.

Dividends.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock

The Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend (No. 10) of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 16th day of September, to Stockholders of Record on the 7th day of September.

The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, September 7th, at twelve o'clock M., and reopened September 16th.

Cheques will be mailed to registered holders.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
September 5, 1901.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Certificate for 50 shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. Pfd., Voting Trust Certificate No. B 21,554, in the name of Rene Marquis de Portes. All persons are cautioned not to negotiate the same. Application for duplicate will be made. If found, please notify Clark, Dodge & Co., 51 Wall St., New York.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RY. 6 PER cent. bond, No. 3,243, was stolen from Ffoulke & Co., Washington. All persons are warned against negotiating this bond.
BLOOMER, FFOULKE & CO.

MAY BUILD GREAT SKYSCRAPER

Bank's Plans to be Carried Out Unless Insurance Company Pays Price It Asks for Its Property.

The erection of a twenty-two-story building by the Bank of the State of New York on the site of its present building on William Street and Exchange Place, and adjoining property which it has acquired, running through to Wall Street, depends upon the outcome of negotiations which are still progressing between the bank and the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company for the purchase of the bank's property. Unless the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, whose building is on Wall and William Streets, comes to the bank's terms, which are not as easy as they were when negotiations were first opened up previous to the construction of the Atlantic Mutual Company's skyscraper, the big building projected by the bank will, it is said, surely go up.

The controversy between these two institutions illustrates the extent to which light and air are reckoned on as a commercial asset in the business centre of New York. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, which has been in business in this city for over fifty years, and is an immensely wealthy corporation, decided some time ago to put up a new and handsome structure, seventeen stories in height and to cost $3,000,000. Preliminary to commencing the work the company desired to acquire the site of the bank of the State of New York so as to run its building through to Exchange Place.

The negotiations between the two corporations were carried on by Anton Raven, President of the Atlantic Mutual Company, and C. B. Morse, a Director of the bank and said to be the principal shareholder. The bank asked $600,000 for its property. The first offer of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Corporation was $500,000. Later it raised its offer to $550,000. But the bank refused to take less than $600,000, and the negotiations were temporarily suspended. The Atlantic Mutual Corporation went ahead with the erection of its building, which was fully completed in August. After the building was up the Bank of the State of New York filed plans for its twenty-one-story skyscraper. If this building is put up all of the windows on the Exchange Place side of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company will be closed.

Just before Mr. Raven left the city for his Summer vacation, several days ago, he and Mr. Morse had further conference, and there is a possibility that the Atlantic Mutual Company may yet acquire the New York State Bank site. If it does, it will have to pay more for it than the original price asked, according to the statements yesterday of some of the bank's officers.

To Develop Oil Lands in Wyoming.

OMAHA, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Cheyenne, Wyoming, says: "Senator Thomas Kearns of Utah, Senator Clarence D. Clark of Wyoming, Senator S. B. Elkins of West Virginia, Perry S. Heath, P. K. Queally of Kemmerer, Wyoming; Richard Kerens, Jr., and Frank J. Westcott of Salt Lake, and E. L. Doheny of Los Angeles, are the Directors and principal stockholders of the Inter-Mountain Oil Company, capitalized at $10,000,000, and which has been formed for the purpose of developing a large tract of oil lands in the fossil [illegible] south of Kemmerer, in the southwestern part of the State."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC EARNINGS.

Gains for First Five Months of Year Amount to $6,197,200.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Under orders from E. H. Harriman, all regular passenger trains over the Southern Pacific will be entirely vestibuled within sixty days.

In a financial statement just issued Mr. Harriman says that for the first five months of this year the company gained in gross earnings over the same period of last year $6,197,200.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 6	311,596
To date this year	204,287,395
Corresponding date last year	77,021,904

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 6	$1,005,000
To date this year	$721,303,420
Corresponding date last year	$726,339,420

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Kan. & Mich.	⅝
Canada South	1	L. E. & W. pf.	2½
Canadian Pacific	¾	Manhattan	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	Met. Street Railway	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Mexican Central	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	¾	Mexican National	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Consol. Gas	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Del., S. & A.	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	½
Del., S. & A. pf.	1	Peoria & East.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	2½	Pullman Co.	½
Gt. North. pf.	1¾	Rep. Steel pf.	⅞
Hocking Valley	⅝	Southern Railway	½
Illinois Central	⅝	Texas & Pacific	1
Int. Paper	⅝	T. C. R. T. pf.	4
Int. Paper pf.	1¼	Union B. & P.	½
Int. Power	⅞	Un. B. & P. pf.	1
Int. Pump	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	1⅞
Int. Silver pf.	4¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅛	Col. & H. C. & I.	⅛
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Del. & Hudson	⅛
Am. Smelting	1⅛	Den. & Rio Grande	⅛
Am. Smelt. pf.	1	Diamond Match	1
Am. Snuff pf.	1	General Electric	1½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	¾	Long Island	2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Nat. Salt	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	⅛
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Rubber Goods	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅛	St. L. & S. F.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Twin City R. T.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	2¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	2

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

N. Y. Gas, El., L., H. & P. 5s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Chi., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1	Tol. & O. C. gen.	2⅝

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Dealings on the Stock Exchange dwindled to insignificant proportions yesterday, total transactions barely aggregating 300,000 shares. So dull, indeed, was the market that the tape oftimes stood still for several minutes at a time without recording a single transaction. As a result, there were few significant net changes in quotations, though the trend of prices was upward, with the best buying in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, the coal stocks, and, in specialties, Evansville and Terre Haute and International Paper shares. The only conspicuous exception was American Smelters, which broke several points on pool selling, the reason ascribed for the sales being that there is little likelihood of any dividend declaration on the stock in the near future. This, it is understood, is because of the policy of the management to improve the property as much as possible before commencing dividends on the stock.

It is a striking commentary on the general market that, in spite of this break, and notwithstanding, also, a further early decline in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the other stocks on the list held up well. To close observers of the situation, however, the reason for this is perfectly plain. There is absolutely no pressure to sell, while, on the other hand, the market is so bare of floating stock that whensoever any demand appears prices are easily advanced. The fact, too, that there is a considerable short interest in the market is an element of strength which, though technical, is nevertheless not being lost sight of by many operators, professional and otherwise.

Generally the developments of the day were considered favorable. To offset a temporary rise in call money rates to 4½ per cent., though most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent., were the announcement of an engagement of £100,000 in London for import and a distinct weakness in the foreign exchange market, with the close ¼ cent lower for cables and ¼@½ cent for sixty days. This, it is the general opinion, clearly foreshadows further gold imports. Indeed, current gossip is to the effect that a shipment of $5,000,000 has already been arranged for, though for one reason or another announcement of it may be withheld until Monday. Premature publication of the plans of certain leading financial interests is not to their liking.

In the way of favorable news, also, was the publication of a further batch of good railroad earnings; an advance in the price of sugar, due to the increased demand, and trade reports, elsewhere presented, which told of activity in Fall business. As for the steel strike situation, it was practically ignored, the Street having some time ago come to the conclusion that, however much the Amalgamated Association may quibble, victory is bound to come to the Steel Corporation in a short time now. Each new day but brings the defeat of the association one day nearer. And in the meantime the menace of overproduction in the steel trade has been removed.

In reference to the favorable railway reports referred to, it may be said that they were simply along the lines of other remarkable exhibits made recently. They were all for the month of August, and showed increases, as compared with the corresponding month last year, as follows: New York Central, $814,590; Great Northern, $703,740; Texas Pacific, $128,700; Monon, $60,240; Toledo, St. Louis and Western, $60,430, and Kansas City Southern, $27,910.

The only depressing factor was the stated probability of an unfavorable bank statement to-day. The known movements of money indicate a loss in cash by the banks during the week of over $4,000,000, though there were suggestions that in some measure this loss might be offset by receipts from unexpected quarters, while at the same time it was said loans might be decreased. A canvass of the situation, however, reveals that quite generally an unfavorable statement is expected, though it is still declared that there will be no tight money.

Coming to the stocks themselves, Morgan and Keene brokers bought Union Pacific and the coalers; Western selling of Colorado Fuel broke that stock nearly 3 points; pool manipulation was responsible for the rise in International Paper stocks; the proposed bond issue kept Brooklyn Rapid Transit heavy; inside selling was reported in Sugar, and continued talk of consolidation with Illinois Central was responsible for a further rise in Evansville and Terre Haute.

London did little in this market one way or another, dealing in all in not more than 5,000 shares.

There will be no London market to-day.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade developments as summarized by the financial reviews tell a story of continuing excellent business conditions. Bradstreet's says:

Trade advices are as a rule very good. Fall demand, now in full swing at the East, West, and Northwest, compares well with last year, and business continues to expand at the South. Specially marked features are the reports of a large seasonable distribution, heavy shipments, and improved collections from leading Western centres. The increased demand for currency is necessitating large shipments to the interior and in 'ucing a firmer tone in money, and this is the best proof that the expansion in business and not stock speculation, which is still rather restricted, is responsible for the growing strength of this medium of commerce. All measures of trade demand point to the maintenance of general business on a scale not heretofore equaled for this time of year, while failures, though more numerous than last year, are less hurtful than one or two months ago, and really reflect only the normal friction inseparable from the conduct of business in a large volume. Industrial disturbances are not cutting the figure they did earlier. Despite the steel strike, the trades affected are doing a large business, and pig iron is in better request. Prices for the fourth successive month have advanced, and are now well up to the highest of the year. Crop advices are in the main favorable; corn has further improved, and the South, after gathering and selling the best-paying cotton crop in its history, faces with confidence a yield at least equal to, if not larger than, a year ago.

Dun's Review says:

A holiday reduced the volume of legitimate business, while speculative operations were seriously curtailed by the general closing of exchanges from Friday afternoon to Tuesday morning. In the movement of merchandise and in many manufacturing lines there has been an effort to make up the loss by working overtime, but the week's record will fall behind those immediately preceding. Weather conditions have been most propitious, and the total number of idle workmen is less than ft was a week ago. Another opportunity to settle the steel strike was rejected, and probably it will now be allowed to die a natural death. Payments through the principal clearing houses outside New York were 22.5 per cent. larger than in the same week last year, and 16.3 per cent. larger than in 1899, while at this city the increase was 46.5 per cent. over 1900, and 11.3 more than in 1899. Railway earnings thus far reported for August were 11.5 per cent. larger than in 1900, and 23.5 per cent. above 1899. Dun's Index Number, covering 350 quotations, with quantities representing per capita consumption of each, was advanced to $96,911 on Sept. 1, indicating that the cost of living had reached the highest point of the year. The advance since Aug. 1 is 1.6 per cent., with the greatest gain in breadstuffs and metals.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movements of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. in their usual weekly review, say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $4,388,600. The loss to the interior was less than last week, but there were only five days in the week. The banks received from the interior $4,308,500, and shipped to the interior $6,233,100, of which $1,345,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury. Loss on the interior movement $1,834,600, as compared with a loss last week of $3,453,500. The banks received new gold on Assay Office checks as follows: New York, $651,600; San Francisco, $925,000; Seattle, $492,700; total new gold $2,069,300. Payments by the Sub-Treasury for bonds purchased were $355,500. The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $12,559,200, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $17,518,000. Loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper, $4,958,800. The total loss to the interior and the Sub-Treasury was $6,793,400. The gain from new gold and bond purchases was $2,424,800. So the net loss was $4,368,600.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Norfolk (Va.) dispatches, a $1,000,000 shipyard is to be established there, in which the Cramps are supposed to be interested.

London cables stating that it is reported there on good authority that the Bank of France will export gold to the United States.

Consolidation of the National Exchange Bank and the Wisconsin National Bank, both of Milwaukee, Wis.

Shipments of 285,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Incorporation in Wyoming of the Inter-Mountain Oil Company with a capital of $10,000,000.

Federal Asphalt Company, controlling the asphaltum beds in four counties in Kentucky, organized with a capital of $5,000,000.

Increase of $56,943 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $5,098 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $212,965,475; balances, $15,485,249; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $550,833.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¼ per cent. for short 2¼@2⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange showed further weakness. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅜@$4.83¼; demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85½; cables, $4.85⅝@$4.86.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅜@5.20¼ and 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94¾ and 95 1-16@95 3-16; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—25@30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Though the demand for money was reduced to-day, prices were firm, owing to the uncertainty as to the future. There was a tendency to harden from this time forth. The decline in New York exchange foreshadowed the possibility that the demand for gold for the United States may be heavier than usual. Discounts were firm.

With the Stock Exchange closed to-morrow and the settlement commencing Monday, there was no desire to extend speculations, and many operators started on a week-end holiday. Prices were generally steady. Consols had a hardening tendency, on the South African news.

Americans, responding to New York, opened weak and hesitating, notably Atchison, St. Paul, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific. Prices were afterward better, and the closing was steady. Spanish 4s and Rio Tintos were firm. Kafirs hardened on the capture of Lotter's force of Boers.

Closing prices:
Consols for money, 93⅜; consols for account, 93 13-16; Anaconda, 9½; Atchison, 80¼; Atchison preferred, 100½; Baltimore and Ohio, 107; Canadian Pacific, 116⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48⅜; Chicago Great Western, 23¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 169¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 50; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 80; Erie, 44⅝; Erie first preferred, 74; Erie second preferred, 60½; Illinois Central, 140; Louisville and Nashville, 107¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 31⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 57½; New York Central, 159; Norfolk and Western, 58; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Northern Pacific preferred, 90½; Ontario and Western, 37; Pennsylvania, 65½; Reading, 22⅝; Reading first preferred, 39¾; Reading second preferred, 28⅝; Southern Railway, 34⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 90½; Southern Pacific, 60¼; Union Pacific, 103; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 46⅝; United States Steel preferred, 97⅝; Wabash, 23; Wabash preferred, 42; Spanish 4s, 70⅝; Rand Mines, 4⅛.

Bar silver dull at 29 15-16d per ounce.
Money, 1½@1¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2½@2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day at Buenos Ayres at 131.50; Madrid, 39.07; Lisbon, 36; Rome, 4.02½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Business on the Bourse to-day was irregular, but the closing was fairly steady. Many parquet securities declined, notably tramways and transports. Spanish fours reacted on unfavorable exchange. Turks rallied and finished strong. Rio Tintos were firmer, in response to higher copper. De Beers started firm but reacted on realizations. Kafirs improved on the capture of the force of Boers commanded by Lotter.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks. Spanish fours, 71.95.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Governments started weak and grew firmer. Chinese and Americans were dull. Canadian Pacifics were firmer.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—Gold was quoted today at 40.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Money in Boston is quite firm, without much change in rates. A moderate volume of paper is offered, quite as much as the banks care to handle. Call money is quo

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities underwent little change yesterday, and trading was much restricted in volume. Industrial stocks figured almost exclusively in the transactions. Transportation, bank, and copper issues were quiet and for the most part neglected.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred was the feature of the trading and advanced to 102. Only 200 shares were obtained at that figure, and at the close the stock was offered at 103.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO 4s sold around 68⅝ and 68¾ to the extent of $200,000 worth and closed at 68½ bid.

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AMERICAN CAN common was active. Two hundred shares were dealt in at 25 and 300 shares changed hands at 24¾.

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UNION COPPER advanced on transactions of about 2,500 shares, and closed at 5⅝, a net gain of three-eighths of a point.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 5. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24¾	25	24¾	25
American Can pf	74¾	75	74¾	75¼
American Chicle	85	89	85	89
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	83
Am. Hide & Leather	5½	6½	5½	6½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	34	35	34	35
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4¾	4	4¾
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
American Copper	29	31	29	31
*British Columbia Copper	13½	14½	13½	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden Land	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7⅝	7	7⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33½	35½	33½	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	78
Central of So. Am. Tel.	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	24	26½	24	26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i	68½	68¾	68½	68¾
Continental Tobacco deb.	104	106¼	25⅝	25¾
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	15	18	14¼	15½
Detroit South. pf. w. i	40	41	40¾	41½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	88	84	85
Dominion Securities	77¾	78	77¾	78
Electric Boat	18	22	19	22
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	49½	52
Elec. Lead Reductions	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Electric Vehicle	4½	6¾	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	8	12	8	12
*Electro-Pneumatic	1½	2	1½	2
Empire Steel	5	8	5	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	½	1	1	1¼
General Chemical	63¾	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	9	8	9½
Havana Commercial pf	42	44	42	44
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	76½	77	76½	77¼
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	86	86½	86	87
Lorillard pf	116		118	
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Mexican Nat. Construction, $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	27	28	26¼	
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	84½	87½	84	88
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
N. Y. & Cuba Ex. L. & P. pf	21¾	23	21¾	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Trans., $20 paid	10¼	10¾	10¼	11
Otis Elevator	32½	33½	33	34
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo. Gas & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	34	36	34	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70½	72½	70	73
Retsof	48	61	48	
Retsof bonds	78	81	78	81
Royal Baking Powder pf	102	103	101	
Safety Car, Heat & Light ex stock dividend	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	100	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83½	84	83¾	84
Seaboard Air Line	28½	28¾	28½	28¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	51½	52	51½	52
Singer Mfg	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	31¼	32½	31¼	32½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	775	778	775	778
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	19	20	19	20½
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	5½	6	5½	6
Tidewater Coal	6¼	7¼	6¼	7½
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	63	70	63	70
Union Copper	5⅛	5¾	5¼	5½
Union Typewriter	65	65½	65	65½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117	119	117	119
United R. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	89¾
United Rys. of St. L. pf	81½	82	81½	82
U. S. Cotton Duck	30	31	30	31
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	90	91	90	91¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	41	42	41	42
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	61	60	61
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds				
Universal Tobacco	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	6½	8	6	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	38	40	38	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	17	18	16	17
Worthington Pump pf	112¼	114	112½	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	245	242	245
Brooklyn R. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	68	68	68	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 1st	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	84½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98¼
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
N-w Orleans Traction pf	102	102	102	104
Ninth Av. R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R.R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R.R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Av. R	175		175	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¾	117	116¾	117
United Traction, Prov	105	111	105	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	22		22	
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4⅜	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	80	70	80
Central Union 5s, std	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds.	106	106¾	106	106¾
Con. Gas of N. Y.	12	13½	12	13½
Consum. Gas (J. C. bds.)	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77¼
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101½	99½	101½
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108¼	108½	108	108½
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	8	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55½	56¾
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N.Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph Gas	93	96	93	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	20	18	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	81	80	81
Union Ferry	39	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	95	97	95	97

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week are valued at $2,108,785, against $2,141,842 last week and $2,203,383 last year. The value marketed was $2,270,774, against $2,222,952 last week and $2,009,716 last year.

Another Big Cut in Linseed Oil.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—Another cut in the price of linseed oil was made to-day. One to five barrel lots sold at 45 cents a gallon, against 51 cents yesterday. The expectation of an enormous crop of flax is given as the cause of the decline. Linseed oil has dropped from 90 cents a gallon to 45 cents and flaxseed from $1.80 to $1.40 a bushel in the past three weeks.

National Bureau of Standards.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Henry David Hubbard has been appointed Secretary of the National Bureau of Standards, which was created by an act of the last Congress. He was born in Philadelphia and is at present private secretary of William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 6, 1901.

	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	117½	117¾	22,100	Amalgamated Copper	117½	117¾	116½	117¼	— ½
	30½	30¾	1,280	Am. Car & Found. Co	30½	30½	30	30½	+ ¼
	87	87½	200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	87	87	87	87	
	32½	33½	500	American Cotton Oil	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
	31¾	32	100	American Ice Co	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
	26¾	26¾	500	American Locomotive	25½	26½	25½	26½	+ ⅛
	87½	88	1,100	Am. Locomotive pf	88	88¾	88	88	+ ⅛
	63	64½	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf	62	62	62	62	— ½
	7½	7¾	200	American Malting Co	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
	48½	48⅞	23,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	50	50¾	47½	48¼	— 1⅝
	98¾	99½	1,200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	99⅞	99⅞	98½	99	— 1
	88	88½	300	American Snuff pf	88	88	88	88	— 1
			200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	134⅞	134⅞	134¼	134⅞	
	133½	134	3,450	Am. Sug. R. Co., ex d.	133⅝	134½	133¼	134	+ ⅝
	121	124	3,600	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	123	123	123	123	
	164	165¼	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	167	167	165¼	165¼	— ¾
	137½	137¾	400	American Tobacco ctfs	137⅝	137⅝	137¼	137¾	— ¼
	46½	47	400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	46⅝	47	46½	46⅞	
	78⅝	78¼	14,400	At., T. & S. F	78	78⅝	77¾	78½	+ ⅝
	97½	97¾	1,050	At., T. & S. F. pf	97⅞	98	97⅝	98	+ ⅜
	104	104¼	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	104¼	104¼	103⅞	104¼	— ⅛
	93¼	94	925	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93½	93¾	93¼	93¾	— ⅛
	71½	71⅝	21,600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	71½	72¾	70¾	71½	+ ⅛
	70	71	100	Canada Southern	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+1
			5,800	Canadian Pacific, ex d	111¾	113	111¾	112⅝	+ ¾
	164	166	100	Central R. R. of N. J	165	165	165	165	
	47	47⅛	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	47½	47¾	47	47	— ⅛
	39⅝	40	400	Chicago & Alton	39⅞	40	39⅝	40	
	78¼	79½	100	Chicago & Alton pf	79	79	79	79	— ½
	131	132	600	Chicago & East. Ill	129⅞	131½	129⅞	131½	+1⅝
	24½	24¾	600	Chicago Great West	25	25	24⅝	24⅞	
	40½	41	4,300	Chi., Ind. & Louis	40	41⅜	40	40¾	+ ⅛
	73	74	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	73½	74½	73½	74¼	+ ⅛
	165⅝	165⅞	7,835	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	164⅝	165¾	164½	165½	+ ⅛
	143	144½	500	Chi., R. I. & Pac	144¾	144¾	144¼	144¼	— ¾
	23	23¼	1,100	Chi. Term. Trans	22½	23¼	22½	23	
	42½	43¼	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	42½	43	42½	43	
	96	96	630	C., C., C. & St. L	96	96	92¼	92¾	— 2⅝
	100		2,750	Colorado Fuel & Iron	102½	102¾	99¾	99¾	
	15⅛	15¼	800	Colorado Southern	15⅛	15¼	15	15¼	— ⅛
	56½	56¾	200	Col. Southern 1st pf	56¼	56½	56¼	56½	— ⅛
	26¼	26¾	1,600	Col. Southern 2d pf	26	26¾	25¾	26¾	+ ⅛
	19	19½	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
	225⅝	226	1,125	Consolidated Gas	225½	225⅝	224½	225¾	+ ⅛
	167½	168	300	Delaware & Hudson	166¾	167½	166¾	167½	+ ⅛
	48	48¼	600	Denver & Rio Grande	49	49	48¼	48¼	— ¼
	8	8½	200	Dist. of America	8	8	8	8	— ¼
	29	30	51	Dist. of America pf	28½	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ⅛
	145	151	100	Diamond Match	151	151	151	151	— 1
	12¾	12⅞	2,800	Dul., S. S. & At	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	12¼	+ ⅜
	21	21¼	6,900	Dul. S. S. & At. pf	20½	21¼	20½	21¼	+1
	44	44⅞	26,905	Erie	43¾	44⅜	43¾	44	
	72	72¾	2,500	Erie 1st pf	71⅞	72¼	71⅝	72¼	+ ⅛
	58⅜	59	2,750	Erie 2d pf	58¾	59	58⅝	58⅞	+ ⅛
	63	63¼	4,550	Evans. & T. H	60½	63	60½	63	+2½
	264	267	300	General Electric	267	267	266	266	— 1½
	58¾	58⅞	300	Glucose Sugar Ref	59	59½	59	59	
	186	186½	1,000	Great Northern pf	186	186¾	186	186¾	+ ⅛
	53½	54	500	Hocking Valley	53½	54¼	53½	54¼	+ ⅛
	54	54½	100	Hocking Valley pf	54	54½	54	54½	+ ⅛
	76	77	100	Illinois Central	76	76	76	76	— ⅛
	146	147	800	International Paper	147	147	147	147	+ ⅛
	24½	25¼	5,650	International Paper pf	24	25¾	24	25¼	+ ⅛
	80	81½	5,400	Internat. Power Co	80	81½	80	81¼	+ ⅛
	97½	98	1,300	Internat. Power Co. pf	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	+ ⅛
	100		100	International Silver	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
	39¼	39¾	200	International Silver pf	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼	+1¼
	45	46¾	1,200	International Pump	45	46¾	45	46	+1
	33	33¾	300	Kanawha & Michigan	33	33¾	33	33¾	+ ⅛
	127	129	115	Lake Erie & West. pf	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	+2¾
	75	78	260	Long Island	75	75	75	75	— 2
	104	105	2,540	Louisville & Nashville	104¼	105	104¼	104¾	+ ⅛
	118½	119	3,000	Manhattan Elevated	118¾	119¼	118¾	119	+ ⅛
			400	Met. Street Railway	167	168	167	168	+1¼
	25⅝	26	500	Mexican Central	25⅝	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ⅛
	13½	14	12,500	Mexican National cts	13½	14¼	13	14	+ ⅛
	108	108	200	Minn. & St. Louis	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
	27½	27¾	250	M., S. P. & S. S. M	27½	27½	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
	30⅜	30⅝	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	30⅜	30⅝	30	30¼	
	56⅝	57⅜	660	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	57⅜	57⅝	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
	105⅞	106	1,700	Missouri Pacific	105⅞	106	105⅞	106	+1½
	84	85½	200	Mobile & Ohio ctfs	84½	84½	84	84	+ ⅛
	42	42½	300	National Salt Co	42¼	42½	42	42	+ ⅛
	76	77	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅛
	27	28	100	New Central Coal	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
	154⅝	154½	1,200	New York Central	154⅝	154¾	154¼	154⅝	+ ⅛
	81	81½	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
			300	N. Y., Ont. & West	36¼	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
	56½	56¾	1,600	N. Y., Sus. & West	56½	56¾	56¼	56¼	— ⅛
	55¼	55½	5,700	Norfolk & Western	54½	55¼	54½	55¼	— ⅛
	89¼	89¾	110	Norfolk & West. pf	89¼	89¾	89¼	89½	— ⅛
	100	102	100	North American	100	100	100	100	
	97¼	97¾	200	Northern Pacific pf	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	+ ⅛
	50	50¾	820	Ontario Mining	50	50¾	49½	50¼	+ ⅛
	68½	68¾	200	Pacific Coast	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅛
	43¼	43¾	700	Pacific Mail	43¼	43¾	43	43	+ ⅛
	146¼	146¾	4,300	Pennsylvania R. R	146¼	146¾	146	146	— ⅛
	111¾	111¾	1,700	People's Gas, Chicago	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ⅛
	31	32	375	Peoria & Eastern	31	32	31	32	+1½
	42	42	200	Pressed Steel Car	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
	82	82	210	Pressed Steel Car pf	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
	210	215	328	Pullman Company	210	215	210	215	+6
	44¼	44⅝	4,500	Reading	44¼	44⅝	44	44	— ⅛
	77	77½	700	Reading 1st pf	77¼	77½	77	77½	+ ⅛
	55½	55⅝	1,200	Reading 2d pf	55½	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	+ ⅛
	19	19	400	Republic Iron & Steel	19	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
	74	74¼	1,050	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	72⅝	74	72⅝	74	+ ⅛
	29	29	1,500	Rubber Goods	29	29	28	29	—1
	117½	117⅝	110	St. L. & Adirondack	117½	117⅝	117½	117½	+ ⅛
	45½	45¾	300	St. L. & San Fran	45½	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ⅛
	69	70¼	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	69	70¼	69	70¼	+ ⅛
	31½	31¾	700	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	31½	31½	31½	31½	
	58¾	58¾	7,237	Southern Pacific	58¾	58⅞	58¼	58⅝	+ ⅛
	33¼	33½	5,300	Southern Railway	33¼	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
	88⅝	88¾	2,200	Southern Railway pf	88⅝	88¾	88⅜	88½	
	67	67¼	2,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	67	67¼	66½	66½	
	44¼	45¼	1,400	Texas Pacific	44¼	45¼	44	45¼	+1
	121	121		Third Avenue	121	121	121	121	
	103¾	104	425	Twin City R. T	103¾	104	103¼	103¼	— 1½
	154	154	200	Twin City R. T. pf	154	154	154	154	+4
	17¼	17⅝	200	Un'n Bag & Paper Co	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
	74	74	300	Union B. & P. Co. pf	74	74	74	74	+1
	99⅝	100	21,200	Union Pacific	99⅝	100⅞	99⅝	100½	+ ⅛
	89½	89¾	200	Union Pacific pf	89½	89¾	89	89	+ ⅛
	99	99	335	United States Express	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
	45¼	45½	14,800	United States Steel	45¼	45¾	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
	95¼	95¾	3,400	U. S. Steel pf	95¼	96	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
	13¼	13⅜	3,300	United States Leather	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
	82¾	83	1,100	U. S. Leather pf	82¾	83¼	82⅝	83	+ ⅛
	19½	19½	100	United States Rubber	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
	58	58	300	U. S. Rubber pf	58	58	57	57	—2
	62	62	200	Va.-Car. Chemical Co	62	62	62	62	+1¾
	23½	23¾	900	Wabash	23½	23¾	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅛
	40¾	41¼	420	Wabash pf	40¾	41¼	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
	93½	93½	400	Western Union Tel	93½	93¾	93¼	93¼	+ ⅛
	18⅝	19	300	Wheeling & Lake Erie	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
	52	52½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	52	52	51½	51½	+ ½
	30	31	10	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	33	33	33	33	
	22	23½	100	Wisconsin Central	23	23	23	23	
	Sales		811,596						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¼		Iowa Cent	38	39¼
2s, c., 1930	107¾		Iowa C. pf	75	76
3s, r., 1918	108¾		Joliet & Chi	175	
3s, c., 1918	108¾		Kan. C. So	20½	21
3s, r., 1908-18	108¾		K. C. S. pf	42¾	43½
4s, r., 1907	112		K. & D. M.	8	9
4s, c., 1907	113		K. & D. M. pf		
4s, r., 1925	137		King. & P	30	35
4s, c., 1925	137		King. & P. pf	8¼	10¼
5s, r., 1904	107¾		Lacl. Gas	90	95
5s, c., 1904	107¾		Lacl. G. pf	101	102
D. C. 3-65s	124½		L. E. & W.	64	66
Adams Exp	178	190	Lake Shore	251¼	275
Alb. & Sus	210		Man. Beach	10	15
Alle. & W	120		Md. C. pf	65	76
Am. Ag. Ch	28	30	M. W. S. El.		
Am. Ag. Ch. pf	87	89	Chi. pf	38	40
Am. Bicycle	3⅞	4½	Mich. Cent	105	107
Am. Bic. pf		20	Mil. El. R. & L. pf		117
Am. Coal	180	200	M. & St. L		
A. C. O. pf	90	91	pf	114¾	117¾
Am. D. Tel	34		Mo. St. P. & S. M. pf	73	75
Am. Exp	190	197	Mor. & Es	194½	197
A. I. Co. pf	69½	70½	N., C. & St. L	75	100
Am. Lin. Co	27	28	Nat. Biscuit	44¼	44⅜
A. M. Co. pf	27	29	Nat. Bis. pf	101	102½
Am. Snuff	41	48	Nat. Lead	20	21
Am. Snuff pf	98	100	Nat. L. pf	88	90
Am. Sug. Ref	134⅞	135	N. Y. A. B.	148	150
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	122	125	N. Y. & N.		
Am. Tel. & Tel	34		H. & P.	214	217
Am. Tob. pf	104	108	N. Y., C. & St. L	40	41
Am. Tob. pf. w. i	104	108	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	112	115
Am. W. Co.	17⅝	18	N. Y. L. & W	138½	140
A. W. Co. pf	79	80	N. Y. & N. J.	84½	86⅜
Ann Arbor	21½	25	N. Y. & N. J. 2d pf	69	72
Ann Ar. pf	50	56	Penn. Coal	265	270
B. A. L. pf	108		Pere Marq	65	70
B. Un. Gas	2.15	217	Pere M. pf	75	81
Bruns. City	10	11¼	P. C. C. & St. L	71	73
B. R. & P.	90	92¾	P. C. C. & St. L. pf	100	103
B. R. & P. pf	124	125	P. Ft. W. & C	190	
C. C. & C	40		P. Ft. W. & C. pf	195	198
C. G. W. pf			C. St. P. M. & Om	136

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers—No Sales at Auction.

The two four-story buildings 460 and 462 Sixth Avenue, at the southeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street, 49.4 by 60, have been sold by the estate of John Halk. The property has been held at about $140,000. The northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street was bought recently by Mandelbaum & Lewine, and it is said that the Halk estate parcel has also been acquired by operators.

William B. E. Lockwood, Jr., has sold to Mandelbaum & Lewine the four-story English basement dwelling 210 West Twenty-fifth Street, 15.6 by 98.9.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the estate of James M. McLean to a client the plot at the southwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Hawthorne Street, 100 by 100.

Leonard, Weber & Co. have sold for Andrew Rywolt, two three-story frame dwellings on the north side of Ninth Street, 505 feet east of White Plains Avenue, William's Bridge, on a plot 50 by 114.

John Miles has bought, through Peter S. O'Hara & Brothers, the plot, 25 by 93 and irregular, at the southwest corner of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, and the Southern Boulevard, Bedford Park.

Mrs. Nathaniel Prentiss has leased, through S. Osgood Peil & Co., the four-story dwelling 41 West Forty-ninth Street, for a term of years at an annual rental of $5,000.

The entire front of the building 54 Wall Street will be removed and replaced by a new one—of Indiana limestone in the basement and of brick and stone on the upper floors. This and other alterations will involve an outlay of $14,500. Katharine Lyall Smith is the owner of the property.

Clifford W. Shurman has sold for Herman Furtz to Nancy Dorr the property 303 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, a five-story limestone American basement dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100 feet, for $45,000.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday in the Trinity Building salesroom.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, for one-story open shed, 50 by 68 and irregular; Walter Shriver of 686 Park Avenue, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 954 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 123 to 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a four-story brick office building, 50 by 94.2; New York Telephone Company of 15 Dey Street, owner; Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 220 to 224 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a four-story brick office building, 50 by 94.2; New York Telephone Company of 15 Dey Street, owner; Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $100,000.

Southern Boulevard, Trinity Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for a four-story brick factory, 187.11 by 92.6; Amalia Ricca of 28 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Albert E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Broome and Mulberry Streets, northwest corner, for three six-story brick tenements, with stores, 60 by 60.8; Marasco & Abbate of 57 East Houston Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, southwest corner, to a ten-story brick hotel; The Holland House Company of 280 Fifth Avenue, owner; George E. Harding & Gooch of 253 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,000.

Tenth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, southeast corner, to a four-story brick tenement with stores; James McClenahan, Portchester, N. Y., owner; Thom & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 89 Division Street, to a five-story brick tenement with store; I. D. Schlahetsky of 69 Division Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $400.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 402 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; F. L. Toner, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost $200.

No. 1,984 Burnside Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Robert Ankele, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose, One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $75.

No. 175 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement with store; Mrs. Catherine Noonan, premises, owner; Morgan M. O'Brien, Grand Central Station, architect; cost, $300.

No. 54 West Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Katharine Lyall Smith of 26 Pine Street, owner; H. Edwards Ficken of 10 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $14,500.

No. 204 East Twenty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement with store; Flemer E. Koehler of 11 Broadway, architect; cost, $50.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Friday, Sept. 6.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 506.4 ft n of 190th St, 75x227.10 x s, Croton Aqueduct x75x227.5; Charles D. Ingersoll, United States Loan Commissioner, to Ludovic A. Damainville, (R S $1.75)..... 5,577

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 581.4 ft n of 190th St, 53x228 to Croton Aqueduct x53x227.10; Charles D. Ingersoll, United States Loan Commissioner, to Ludovic A. Damainville, (R S $1.50)..... 5,347

AVENUE C, 206, e s, 25x62.3; Alexander Spiro and another to Eliza Guggenheimer, (mtg $13,500)..... 100

BURKE AV, w s, 201.4 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100, Edenwald; Joseph Boemmels to Alfred Picart, (mtg $999).. 1

BURKE AV, w s, 226.4 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x100, Edenwald; Alfred Picart to Joseph Boemmels..... 1

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 62 ft n of Stanton St, 24.9x41.4x irregular; Francis J. Schnugg to Kassel Oshinsky, (mtg $12,000, R S $2.25)..... 1

GARDEN PLACE, e s, Lot 13, map of 17 lots, South Mount Vernon, 25x115.5x25.2x132.4; Margaretha Toepfer to Gaetano Solfio and wife..... 1

HENRY ST, 238, s s, 25.2x100x22.4x100; Charles T. French and another, executors and trustees, to Dora Sokolski.. 1

HESTER ST, 70, s s, 25x75; Frank E. Rosen to Louis Wolf, 1-5 part, (mtg $18,000, R S $1.50)..... 1,500

LOT 121, map of Laconia Park; the North New York Realty Company to Katie Kelly..... 1

LOT 121, map of Laconia Park; Sadie L. Crozier, by guardian, to Katie Kelly, all title..... 1

LOT 125, map of Laconia Park, Sadie L. Crozier, by guardian, to Bridget Kelly, all title..... 1

LOT 125, map of Laconia Park; the North New York Realty Company to Bridget Kelly..... 1

MORRIS PARK AV, 35.6 ft w of Unionport Road, 25.11x109.1x25x102.1; Morris Park Av, 87.3 ft w of Unionport Road, 25.8x120.11x25x115.4, being Lots 458 and 460, map of Van Nest Park; Reltie Glover, widow, to Harlem Savings Bank, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

OGDEN AV, s w corner of 165th St, 50x95; Woodycrest Av, w s, 302.4 ft n of 164th St, 25.2x80.5x25.2x79.10; Joseph H. Jones to Fannie L. Jones, all liens..... 1

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 149th St, 25x100x irregular x 92.8; Timothy Flood to Walter Wolcott, all liens, (R S $19.75)..... 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 162.2 ft s of 83d St, 52.9x55.11x48x77.9; Clarence F. True to the Riverside Building Company.... 1

STONE ST, 10; Lucius A. Wilson to John T. Gibby, (R S $18, B. & S.)..... 1

STONE ST, 10, s s, 21.11x irregular; L. Napoleon Levy to Jefferson M. Levy, quitclaim..... 1

TAYLOR AV, s e s, Lot 178, map of Belmont village, 100x108; Sophia L. Reinken to George C. Dawson, all liens..... 100

TAYLOR AV, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 25x107.6x25x109; George C. Dawson to Albert Bode and wife, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

WATERLOO PLACE, e s, 125 ft s of 176th St, 25x65; Patrick Quaid and another to Myles Sweeney, Jr..... 1,100

WEST END AV, e s, 47.5 ft s of 93d St, 20x68; Henry B. Wesselman, referee, to Carlos C. Burr, (R S $8.75)..... 20,000

2D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 50x—x46.9x120.3, Westchester; John J. Coogan to Thomas O'Meara..... 1

3D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 39.11x96x40x96; Herman Segal and others to Moses B. Wolowitz and another, (R S $6.25, mtg $36,000)..... 100

4TH ST, n w corner of 10th St, 20.7x88; Albert I. Sire to James E. Leach, all liens..... Omitted

8TH ST, s s, 138.4 ft e of 2d Av, 37.4x114; John C. Barth to Emma B. Richardson, (mtge $2,000)..... 1

9TH AV, n e corner of 208th St, 199.10 to 207th St x 100; Wesley Thorn to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $9,000, R S $1.50)..... 100

137TH ST, 419 West, 27x103.3; Harry McNally to Thomas Agnew, (R S $6.25, mtg $25,000)..... 40,000

157TH ST, 37 West, 25x92; Bonehard Klinkenstein and another to Jacob Wolf, (R S $6.25)..... 1

158TH ST, 12 East, 20.10x101.11x20.10x102.6; John R. Suydam to Harriet Suydam, (R S $25)..... 100

157TH ST, n s, 458.4 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x100.5; Louis Heitzmann to Nellie F. Kilgore, (mtg $24,000, R S $15.25,) recorded..... 1

8TH ST, 453 West, 16.8x100.5; Henry B. Wesselman, referee, to William H. Rolston and another, executors, (R S $4.25). 11,000

64TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Arba S. Coffin to Edward G. Bailey, (mtg $3,255)..... 1

65TH ST, s s, 164.8 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5; I. Chauncey McKeever, to John W. Alexander, (R S $10, mtg $25,000)..... 47,500

65TH ST, n s, 115.6 ft w of Park Av, 19.6 x102.2; Emanuel Strauss to William Rosenzweig, (R S $1, mtg $19,000)..... 1

97TH ST, 335 and 337 East; 59.9x100.11; Morris Finn to Mary A. Henshaw, (mtg $30,000)..... 1,000

103D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Jonas Weil and another to Garibaldi Greenhalgh and others, (R S 50 cents, mtg $3,500)..... 1

115TH ST, 58 East, 25x100.11x24.10x100.11; Jennie F. C. Blackhurst, referee, to Elizabeth C. Stokes Vatable, (R S $8)..... 18,500

116TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 21x100.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to the trustees of the Leake & Watts Orphan House, (R S $8.75)..... 20,000

122D ST, 166 East, 16.8x68.6x16.8x69.02; Mary Spicer to Sarah Gibson, (R S $2.25) Gift

129TH ST, 120 East, 20.1x99.11x19.8x99.11; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Benjamin T. Lee, (R S $2.25)..... 7,000

134TH ST, 63 West, 18.9x99.11; Robert Goodbody to James Byrnes, (R S $4.75).. 1

142D ST, 579 West, 16x99.11; Annie de Thummel Clot de Beauregard, widow, to John R. Ferrier, (mtge $12,000, R S $1)..... 16,000

153D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; Eliza L. Purdy, widow, to Bridget Moran..... 1,700

Recorded Leases.

BATHGATE AV, 1,720; Diedrich Pohndorf to Frederick Windeler, 4 10-12 years..... 480

CANNON ST, 83 and 85; Jacob Becker to Ruben Pottwacks, 3 years..... 360

1ST AV, 2,390; Biene Baum to Katie Schurtz, 3 years..... 600

6TH AV, 344; Emma E. Hubbard to Frances Debenham, 4 years 3 months.. 2,400

8TH AV, 497, s w corner of 35th St; Samuel Burnett to Morris Schaem, 1 1-6 years 2,300

42D ST, 7 and 9 West; David H. King, Jr., and others, to J. P. McHugh & Co., 10 years..... 12,000

42D ST, n s, 208.4 ft w of 5th Av, 20.10x100.5; Louisa M. Gerry to James Slater, 21 years..... 3,750

42D ST, n s, 145.10 ft w of 5th Av, 20.10x100.5; Louisa M. Gerry to James Slater, 21 years..... 3,750

115TH ST, 416 East; Jennie Marcus to Carlo Tattoro, 5 years..... 780

149TH ST, 530 East; Henriette Manning, by agent, to Francesco Stanziani and another, 5 years..... 384

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AGNEW, Thomas, and wife to Harry McNally; 13th St, n s, 123 ft e of Washington St, (prior mtg $25,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

ANDERSON, Elbert E., and others, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 1st Av, n e corner of 56th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 100,000

BARRY, Thomas G., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 118th St, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent, gold..... 13,000

BLISNIKOFF, Max, and another, to Adelaide Peavy and others, executors; Forsyth St, 41, 5 years..... 27,000

BURR, Carlos C., to Margaret E. Mitchell and another, as trustees; 674 West End Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

BYRNES, James, to Pauline Sternberger and another, executors; 134th St, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,600

DAWSON, George C., and wife to Elizabeth J. Stancliffe; Prospect Av, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 3 years, gold..... 2,000

DECKER, Anna M., to Clara Decker; 161st St, n s, 119.6 ft e of 3d Av..... 3,000

GARGAN, Caroline E., to American Mortgage Company; 252 West 74th St, (prior mtg $15,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GARGAN, Caroline E., to American Mortgage Company; 252 West 74th St, 3 years 15,000

GILLEY, John T., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 10 Stone St and rear part of 27 Bridge St, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent, gold..... 23,000

GOMPRECHT, Gustav, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 61st St, 210 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 8,500

GREENHALGH, Garibaldi, and others to Jonas Weil and another; 103d St, n s, 200 w of 1st Av, installments..... 2,000

HASBROUCK, Louis B., to Henry Bischoff, Jr., trustee; Chrystie St, 187, 5 years..... 15,000

HORN, Matthias, to William J. Horn; 25th St, s s, 136.4 ft e of 7th Av, prior mortgage $60,000, due Oct. 1, 1901..... 1,000

KING, Frederick, to Rawson Underhill and another, executors and trustees; 63d St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 6,500

LA COSTA, Hervey D., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 119th St, n s, 165 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.. 10,000

LAMBERTI, Annie, to John J. Bell; 171st St, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, due Oct. 20, 1901, 6 per cent..... 2,207

LEVY, Morris, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Orchard St, 43 and 45, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 16,000

LONDON, Albert, and another to Louis London; 115th St, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent... 40,000

LYNCH, Bernard, and another, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d Av, n e corner of 59th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 3,000

MANNERS, Francis L. W., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 303 West 89th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

MANY, William T., to Gertrude S. Davis; 44th St, s s, 310 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years, 8,500

MORAN, Bridget, to Elizabeth L. Purdy; 153d St, s s, 175 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years..... 1,000

NORTH, William H. D., and another to Charles Krahmer; Southern Boulevard, e s, 125 ft s of 149th St, prior mortgage secures notes, 6 months..... 1,500

O'BRIEN, Catherine, to Michael J. Mulqueen; Cherry St, n s, 243.3 ft e of Market St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

PICART, Alfred, to Joseph Boemmle; Burke Av, w s, 201.4 ft s of King's Bridge Road, installments..... 1,000

RICHEY, David, to Augustus F. Holly; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 107th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

SCHLOSSER, Conrad, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 215 East 40th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 15,000

SCHNEEHAGE, Rebecca, to Laurence W. Ahrens; 40th St, s s, 154 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SWEENEY, Myles, Jr., to Patrick Quade; Waterloo Place, e s, 125 ft s of 176th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WEIHER, Lorenz, to Joseph Wolf; 95th St, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, due July 1, 1902..... 100,000

WEIHER, Lorenz, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 95th St, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 4 years, 5 and 6 per cent..... 165,000

WEIHER, Lorenz, to Joseph Wolf; 95th St, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, prior mortgage $165,000, due Oct. 3, 1901, 6 per cent..... 25,000

WIGHTMAN, Elizabeth, and another to Elizabeth W. Burke; 123 West 69th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

WOLCOTT, Walter, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Prospect Av, n e corner of 169th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 18,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HOLLY, Augustus F., to James K. Holly. Nom.

JOHNSON, George F., to Robert Goodbody..... 20,000

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Ida M. Murphy..... 9,500

MARRATT, Edward J., to Katharine M. Blake and another..... 10,000

OLYPHANT, Robert, and another to William R. Wilder..... Nom.

POTTER, Mary M., to Edward J. Marratt..... Nom.

RYER, John B., executor, to Margaret J. Ray..... 2,500

SCHAEFER, Fredericka, to Thomas O'Connor..... 1,700

SPIELBERGER, Leonor, and another to Sigmund Cohn..... 2,500

SPRATLEY, Annie R., to Knickerbocker Trust Company; assigns 3 mortgages... 35,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Benigno S. Suarez and another, as trustees..... 15,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank..100,000

Lis Pendens.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 41.11 ft n of 44th St, 19.6x75; A. Alonzo Teets against Augustina Kennelly and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Wandell.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 25 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; Sarah W. Thorp against Edward W. C. Cunningham and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gantz, Meier & McKennell.

28TH ST, s s, 56.11 ft e of 7th Av, 18.7x78.2x irregular; Mildred Jacobs against John J. Buckley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eustis & Foster.

84TH ST AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner, 112.3x126.8x irregular; Excelsior Terra Cotta Company against Dudley S. Harde and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. C. Miller.

111TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; John C. Wilmerding, administrator, against Susan Hennessy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

159TH ST, n s, entire front between Amsterdam and St. Nicholas Avs, —x—, two actions; Citizens' Savings Bank against Frederick Brandt and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Pirsson & Beall.

178TH ST AND DALY AV, s e corner, 19.5x80.6x irregular; Charles P. Hallock against Henry Burge and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

Mechanics' Liens.

FLETCHER ST, 6 and 8; George Alexander against John J. Wife, owner; Robert C. Burnside, contractor..... 336

MADISON AV and 134th St, n e corner, 35x99.11; Henry Brown & Son against Davis Karp, owner and contractor..... 2,300

8TH AV and 149th St, s w corner, 99.11x 125; John Hauser against Davis Karp, owner and contractor..... 75

8TH AV and 149th St, s w corner, 99.11x 125; Henry and John Brown against Davis Karp, owner and contractor..... 6,000

8TH AV and 149th St, s w corner, 99.11x 125; Albert Bernholz against Davis Karp, owner and contractor..... 350

38TH and 39th Sts, 1st Av and East River, block, &c.; Atlas Portland Cement Company against Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York and another, owners; Ryan & Parker, contractors..... 12,776

98TH ST, 48 to 54 East; Gustav Ernst against Solomon Jacobs, owner and contractor..... 235

103D ST, s s, 402 ft e of 1st Av, 150x35; Albert Blechner against Harlem Market Company, Limited, owner; Louis L. Cavinato, contractor..... 85

114TH ST, 305 East; Emanuel Liguori against Jeannette K. Manne and another, owners; Bena & Isaac Wolff, contractors..... 200

132D ST, 43 West; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co., against Ernest Califano and another, owners and contractors..... 156

142D ST, 523 West; T. R. De Lacey Company against E. A. Jennings, owner and contractor..... 50

BUILDING-LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

ORCHARD ST, 43 and 45; Sender Jarmulowsky, with Morris Levy..... 16,000

52D ST, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 30x—; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with Perez M. Stewart..... 90,000

95TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 100x100.8; Joseph Wolf, with Lorenz Weiher..... 100,000

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Louis London, with Albert London and Ernest Ochs..... 40,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

3D AV, 798 to 806; Joseph Jacobson against Morris Jacobson, Aug. 22, 1901. 440

5TH AV, 520; Charles A. Friberg against John Doe an d another, Sept. 3, 1901... 290

87TH ST, 201 West; Jones Construction Company against John Healy and another, Jan. 4, 1900..... 1,269

105TH ST, 149 and 151 West; William Scroggy against Petrona Brothers, Aug. 28, 1901..... 73

105TH ST, 149 and 151 West; John Gleason against Petrona Brothers, Aug. 28, 1901..... 66

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
FIVE REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
Harmony Piano—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
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Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
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Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
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For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer; factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

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Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in the case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.
James B. Fouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.
Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—ELISE ELISCHER, plaintiff, against VICTOR ELISCHER, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce on the ground of adultery.—Summons. Trial desired in the City and County of New York.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 19th, 1901.
MORRIS CUKOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 61 Park Row, New York City, Manhattan.

To the defendant, Victor Elischer:

The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1901.
MORRIS CUKOR, Attorney for Plaintiff.
au31-law6wS

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The Patterson is designed in every particular so as to bring to the highest perfection all the benefits that architecture and science can devise. A few of the special innovations include passenger and servants' elevators. Furnished rooms for visiting friends. Single rooms for private maids. Telephone in every apartment. Mail chute on every floor, with hourly collection. Liveried attendants. The Restaurant is for the exclusive use of guests, and will be under the direction of an experienced Chef and a corps of assistants, and maintained on the highest plan, with moderate prices. The house is now open for inspection weekdays until 10 P. M.

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and has she ideals as to what a home should be? If so she will find every one of them realized in my new homes on Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Aves. It is a liberal education to look at them.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Would you like to spend a half hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the Sciences and Arts of the Twentieth Century for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan? The largest operation ever attempted in either Borough. That beautiful row of thirty-two artistic, circular, octagon, and straight front dwellings on both sides of

STERLING PLACE,

Finished with the choicest hard woods; model all-tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry and extension dining rooms, panelled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Ave. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place, (time 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park. The highest and choicest location in Brooklyn. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, Builder On premises.

Immediate possession, desirable surroundings, private house, 9 rooms, all improvements; also flathouse, 3 sets, improvements, occupy middle flat, others always rent; price each house $2,150; 12 per cent. net investment. Mr. Finch, on premises, 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Av.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address Executor, P. O. Box 1,877, New York.

40th St.—Two-story basement, 14 rooms; improvements; $3,200; $1,200 cash. William Jones, Freeport, L. I.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

This Is the Time!

Don't wait but inspect our lots in Jamaica before you buy elsewhere. We offer lots 25x100 right in the Heart of Jamaica; Water, Gas, Sewer, Electric Lights; macadamized streets; price $190 each; terms very easy. For further information address Store, 93 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open evenings till 8 P. M.

FOR SALE. FOUR COTTAGES.

From $2,200 to $2,800; small cash deposit required; rest on easy payments; improvements; near school and church; fine, healthy location; fare, 5 cents. Wm. Helmann, Greenpoint Av., Woodside, L. I.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements, paid; no assessments. Title insured. Easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments.

High—dry—healthful and reasonably restricted.

On Boulevard and trolley; near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont; 38 minutes from 42d St.; city improvements; titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Company, 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

"The George W. Bard Real Estate Co.," the only incorporated real estate company in Mount Vernon; full particulars of Mount Vernon real estate for sale or to let. Write or call. Office, No. 3 So. 4th Av. Telephone, 115A. Open Monday.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Large house, 10 rooms; all conveniences; lot 50x150; barn; price $5,000. W. E. Davis, owner, 27 Birch St., New Rochelle.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

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How Does This Strike You?

Lots in Jamaica, the all-year residential section of Greater New York; nearer City Hall than The Bronx and more healthful; 5c. carfare; lots 25x100; price $175; terms $5 down and $5 monthly; no interest or taxes the first year. This is a good investment, as the new East River Bridges and Tunnel and The Penn. R. R., who own the L. I. R. R., will soon make Jamaica the Terminal of all the branches, will make these lots more than double in value. For further information address HOUSE AND HOME CO., 202 East 23d St., N. Y., or 376 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FLUSHING

$500 cash, $33.50 monthly, pays all, including principal; price $5,000; beautiful new, modern, detached house, 9 large rooms, bath, and pantry; plot 50x100; all improvements, including electric light; exclusive and restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. ferry. John Dayton & Co., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WANTED.
PARTICULARS OF CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT FOR OUR FALL LISTS.
BUEK & CRAWFORD,
503 Fifth Avenue.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURB."

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson
opposite Grant's Tomb.
270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

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ANYONE DESIRING a new, up-to-date, finely furnished west side residence should examine the last unsold of my nine houses.

No. 318 WEST 107TH STREET

20 feet wide, 5-story American basement; 3 bathrooms and servants' stairs to 4th story; beautiful view of river and drive.

PRICE ONLY $38,000.

Three-quarters may remain at 4½%.

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FOR SALE—NO. 64 FULTON ST.

A No. 1 nine-story fireproof business building, 24x75; fine store and good light lofts. Otis electric elevator and steam heat. 6% per cent. net will be guaranteed if desired. Price, $115,000.

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109 WEST 42D ST.

14-ROOM QUEEN ANNE DWELLING.

First story stone, complete in appointments; parquet floors; plot ten city lots; stable lot extra.

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Might lease for a term of years. Best school facilities, close to Ursuline Academy and St. John's College. Address

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50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

CARNEGIE HILL.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension; all repair; 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

86th St., 130-132 West.—100-foot park restricted; underground station; 4-story, 20-foot; handsomest block on west side; under $40,000 each; would rent. J. Rhinelander Dillon, 111 Broadway, or premises.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Choice building lots, $5 monthly; 10 per cent. cash; price $375 up; near L extension; houses to order; 7 rooms, $1,500. Bronx Co., 3,743 3d Av.

Riverside Drive, near 117th St.—For sale, lot 28 feet wide, average depth 125 feet. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in amounts to suit. Dowse, 3,049 3d Av., 156th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

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Have You a Wife?

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BUEK & CRAWFORD,
503 Fifth Avenue.

If you have private houses, flats, or apartments to let, communicate with us; list of tenants on hand. Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 W. 116th.

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FACTORY FOR SALE OR LEASE.

Two-story and basement brick factory, about 60 miles from New York, on Erie R. R.; building 40x90; plot 100x125, extending back to railroad; three minutes to station; new engine, 35 H. P.; new boiler, 70 H. P.; electric light, water, sewerage, &c.; no unions; plenty male and female help.

Address "Factory," 39 Union Sq., City.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For sale in East Orange, near Grove St. Station, 40 minutes to City Hall, several new houses; all modern improvements; hard wood; open plumbing; tastefully decorated; prices from $5,000 to $10,000; terms easy. Apply Builder, 53 South Grove Street., East Orange.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

$1,500 will buy a choice corner plot of 100x150, close to depot, stores, schools, &c., Hackensack, N. J., in splendid location; part cash, balance monthly, or discount given for all cash. Particulars F. B. Ross, 150 B'way, New York.

ALLENHURST.—FOR SALE.

Finely located cottage, very near ocean, facing south; 8 bedrooms, artesian water, all improvements; terraced lot 68x102 feet. Address Box 2,003 Allenhurst, N. J.

Real Estate in the Oranges.—Information obtained by communicating with Grover & Nevius, East Orange, N. J., (Grove St. Station.)

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale—An elegant farm on west bank of the Hudson; or to ice dealers, farm at Cedar Hill, about 83 acres of upland and river flats; large dwelling, large barns, and orchards. Robert H. Moore, Albany, N. Y.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

For Sale.—Fine two hundred-acre farm; good buildings; spring water to house and barns; elevation 1,500. For particulars address Lyman Couch, East Canaan, Conn.

Brick Factory.—Nyack-on-Hudson, 42x125; 4 floors, 50 horse, steam heated, elevator, shafting, extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47, N. Y.

In Wayne Co., Penn., on Delaware River, 62½ acres; orchard, house, barn, $2,300. Owner, 851 East 165th St., New York.

All country real estate our specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

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To Let for Business Purposes.

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Constable Building,

Fifth Ave.,
N. E. Cor. 18th St.

Ground floor and basement for rent, containing together about 30,000 square feet.

Will divide for offices or store purposes.

GEO. R. READ, Agent,

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LOFT TO LET,

100x100, OR WILL DIVIDE.
8TH AVE., NEAR 125TH ST.,
over Station L, N. Y. Post Office.

PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125.

TELEPHONE—61 HARLEM.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A very light store, with skylights, 19 Beekman St., near Nassau; rent, $1,800. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Small office, well lighted, gas, steam heat, carpeted; $150 per year. 55 Liberty St., Room 48.

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A.—We have only to rent in the entire block, 68th and 69th Streets, east of Third Av. 218 E. 68th Street. Rent $1,100.
202 and 204 E. 69th St. Rent $1,000 each.
232 and 234 E. 69th St. Rent $900 each.
All are three-story high-stoop dwellings, handsomely decorated, modern plumbing. Open; can be seen at any time.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

HANDSOME NEW HOUSE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 630 W. 147TH ST. 10 rooms and bath; beautiful private location; fine view of Hudson River; unexceptional neighborhood; $75 monthly.

BRONX.—7 rooms, private corner house, $32.00; 6 rooms, single flat, $21.00, all up to date improvements; select neighborhood. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Two-family house, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; 5 minutes from 183d St. "L" station and rapid transit road. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Private houses to let from $800 to $1,000 per year. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

TUXEDO,

Northeast Cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.—Suites 5 and 6 all light, large rooms; bath; elevator apartments; all other improvements; absolutely high class; rents, $420 and $480 per year. Superintendent on premises.

Investigate These Before Renting Elsewhere.—117th St., 360-366 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient to trolley and L elevator station; reference; $24.00-$27.00.

57th St., 401 West., corner 9th Av.—Nine rooms, with bath, all light; private hall; new plumbing; janitor on premises.
112th St., 137 West.—Single flat, 8 large, light rooms; latest improvements; lease to select families.

566 Lexington Av., 3d flat, seven large rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $30.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Lenox Av., 527.—Five elegant extra large light rooms, bath; choice location; rent $17.

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Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

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Wanted—From October till May, furnished house, seaside or country; reliability guaranteed; rent low. X., 133 Times.

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20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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[CO-EDUCATIONAL.]

Pennington, N. J. Bound Brook R. R.

A location chosen for the healthfulness of country life and easy access of the greater Eastern cities. Liberally equipped for training young women for the duties of home life, social life, business life. "Nobility of character our constant aim"—by precept, example and association—college and home combined. Finely equipped department for Natural Sciences and Chemistry; business college course for Bookkeeping and Technical Education. Sanitary arrangements; pure mountain spring water; electric lights; two gymnasiums; new buildings and furniture. Terms reasonable. Catalogue free.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
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River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS 9 SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
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SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
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REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
110 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.

THE Wilson & Lyon School

622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)

Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

Brooklyn Young Women's School of Stenography, Typewriting—Bookkeeping

Full day session; individual instruction; applicants admitted at any time, beginning September 9th. Evening Classes September 23d. Cost very moderate. Prospectus mailed on request.

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Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue.

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Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av. (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Johnson, (Harvard,) '91.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

Friends' Seminary 220 to 228 East 16th Street New York

41st Year begins September 17, 1901.

Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also **Brooklyn School** under same management.

EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

The Loyola School,

65 East 83d St., corner Park Avenue.
PREPARATORY COLLEGIATE DAY SCHOOL, under direction of Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. **Reopens Monday, Oct. 7.** For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
N. N. McKINNON, S. J., Principal.
W. J. ENNIS, S. J., Vice Principal.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

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101 E. 23d St. **Day & Evening.** Phone 101—18.

Young men and women fitted for high-class positions in any line of business. Students may enter at any time. Individual instruction.

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High-class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Athletics.
Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

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SIXTH YEAR.—Will reopen on October 2. Boys and Girls. A Kindergarten, under experienced management, is connected with the School. Circulars on application.

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NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
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Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse after September 10th.
Summer Address, HOLLISTON, MASS.

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TWENTY-THIRD STREET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
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711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

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117 AND 160 WEST 55TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Kindergarten, thorough College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

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BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
School House, 310 West 88th St.
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Kindergarten, Elementary and High School. Kindergarten Normal Department.
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THE RANDOLPH AND POND SCHOOL,
253 West 93d St., New York.
College preparation. Kindergarten department. Reopens Oct. 9.

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6 and 8 East 46th St., New York.
Day and Boarding School for girls.
Address Sister Superior.

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Livingston School, West New Brighton, S. I.; select; ten boys under 15 years; thirty minutes from city; large grounds; $400. Address Headmaster.

Livingston School, West New Brighton, S. I.; select; ten boys under 15 years; thirty minutes from city; large grounds; $400; circular from head master.

Elocution, Public Speaking, Reciting.—Thorough, rapid instruction; (day and evening lessons.) Write for booklet. Grenville Kleiser Studio, 26 West 23d St.

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Instruction.

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Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. 25 miles from N. Y. via Erie R. R. Superb location, magnificent buildings. Lawn to river bank, dock, boating, bathing, athletics. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, English, Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Instructors all college men. Advisory Board composed of most distinguished war officers. Rates $400 to $500.
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435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ, }
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224 year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

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Boys from six to nine years.
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L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
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57 EAST 61ST ST., NEW YORK.
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High-Class Day and Boarding School FOR BOYS.
Thorough preparation for all leading COLLEGES.
Complete course in Commercial Branches.
Write for Catalogue.

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Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus.
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**MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS

BROTHER POLICEMAN CORROBORATES O'NEILL

A Bribe of $50 Demanded of One Patrolman.

Many Officers Tell Justice Jerome of Persecution Because They Would Not Pay for Transfers.

Patrolman Edward O'Neill, whose vehement declaration to Deputy Commissioner Devery that he would not be "shaken down" for transfers to desirable precincts has caused charges of insubordination to be preferred against him, has been amply corroborated in his assertions, according to the District Attorney's office.

Not only have O'Neill's statements regarding the pay system of transfers been substantiated by brother officers, in person and by letter, but additional charges against the present police administration have been made by members of the force.

One officer informed Justice Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan yesterday that, having been fined thirty days' pay after arraignment before Deputy Commissioner Devery on charges, he had been approached by an individual who presented satisfactory credentials to establish his connection with those in authority and demanded $50. This individual, whose name the policeman gave to Justice Jerome, declared that if the amount demanded was forthcoming the fine imposed on the officer would be remitted. This is the first instance of such a charge having been made by an officer.

Justice Jerome and Mr. Garvan were greatly pleased to receive this information in addition to the mass of corroboration as to "shake downs" similar to that related by O'Neill. It could not be learned whether the individual who had demanded the fifty dollars was a member of the police force or not.

The officers who have given information have related that in every instance where they refused to pay money for any of the purposes demanded, petty persecutions have at once been instituted. Transfer has followed transfer in rapid succession and charges have been preferred on slight provocation. Those officers who paid money were not molested. Many, notwithstanding this pressure, have withstood the demands of those in touch with the authorities.

Where no money has changed hands, Justice Jerome and Mr. Garvan are powerless to act. It is exceedingly difficult to prove a charge of attempted blackmail or bribery, although both the Justice and Mr. Garvan are hopeful that from the facts now in their possession they will be able to prepare charges against certain officials. They regard the policemen who have come forward only as the forerunners of a great number of others who have been subjected to continual oppression after a refusal to pay for desirable details and transfers.

NO TRACE OF MURDERER.

Yonkers's Police Suspect Frederick Imhof, Son of an Electrician—Not a College Graduate.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, Sept. 6.—The police here say they have good reason for suspecting Frederick Imhof, a youth of nineteen, who lives at 43 North Railroad Avenue, Mount Vernon, of being the moving spirit in the murder on Monday night of Francesco Duro, a saloon keeper of Mount Vernon, who was found dead on Tuesday in the woods near Mile Square in the Yonkers district. Capt. F. H. Woodruff and Detective Sergeant George Cooley of the Yonkers police had their suspicions in regard to Imhof confirmed by Brandolino Yawanluno, a young Italian shoemaker with whom Imhof associated. He was arrested Tuesday and made admissions which resulted in Coroner F. E. Russell issuing a warrant for Imhof on a charge of homicide and with sending out a general alarm for Imhof's arrest.

Capt. Woodruff and six police detectives have failed to find Imhof, but as he had little money when he was last seen they expect to have him in custody before many days. Imhof is not the son of rich aristocratic people, as he is the son of a German Imhof, a gentleman who is an electrician. Young Imhof received a little education in the public schools of New York and Mount Vernon, after which he learned the trade of a machinist. He was employed last in the shops of the Otis Elevator Company, at Yonkers. He left there July 8. He was then living with his sister, Mrs. Leonard Mintel, at 43 North Railroad Avenue, Mount Vernon. He left her three weeks ago after a dispute, and the police have not discovered where he lodged since. At noon last Tuesday he called at the house where his sister lives and went away with a dress suit case and took a trolley car to Yonkers. On the way he told a fellow-passenger that he was going to Albany. It was noticed that he wore a new suit and patent leather shoes.

Herman Imhof, his father, lives at Schenectady. His mother, Mrs. Matilda Imhof, who comes of a good Mount Vernon family, lives with two daughters in Pacific Street, Brooklyn. She was at Mrs. Mintel's to-day, and was intensely agitated because of the suspicions against her son. She denied reports that he had been a soldier and that he was graduated at the Stevens Institute.

The police of Yonkers have been aided in their hunt for Duro's murderers by Chief Foley of Mount Vernon. They have also in custody Mauro Petagina, a middle-aged Italian watchmaker, who will, they expect, be an important witness against Imhof.

THE COST OF IMPATIENCE.

A Young Lady Who Ordered Two Lemonades Sadly Learns It.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

She was entertaining a friend from a town in the northern part of the State, and when the beauties of the parks and the wonders of the breweries had been enjoyed, the drive to Whitefish Bay was next in order. There was the usual crowd at the resort, but they were fortunate in getting a table. A hurried waiter presently swooped down upon them to wipe up the pools of beer on the table and to take their order.

"Two lemonades," said the hostess, timid but dignified.

The pleasure seekers gave their attention to the music and the crowd and enjoyed the general animation, while the band disposed of two numbers on the programme, and still the lemonades did not appear.

"We want two lemonades," she cried to a waiter rushing past. The band played selections from "Princess Chic." She looked with growing anxiety at her watch and hailed a third waiter with:

"We are in a hurry and want our lemonade."

Just as "Princess Chic" was brought to a triumphant close two lemonades were placed before the two women, and were promptly paid for. Before all the straws had been tested the second waiter swept two lemonades from his tray to the table.

"We have been served," the hostess said, with dignity.

"You ordered from me," was his reply.

"Yes, but—" she began.

"I paid for this, now you pay me," said the waiter, looking obdurate.

"I wouldn't do it," interposed her friend, indignantly; but the waiter waited. The bandmaster was raising his baton to begin "The Bohemian Girl" when the third waiter appeared on the scene.

With dexterity he swept the glasses on the table and with a flourish presented two more lemonades.

"We have lemonade," she faltered.

"You ordered from me," he replied, with the air of one sure of his position.

"Yes, but—"

"I paid for it, now you pay me," was the response.

Her face would have softened the heart of any man out of "professional hours," but the waiter waited. She looked from them to the smiling crowd around them and felt she was "in for it," so she paid for the six lemonades—paid for them like a man.

"And, just think of it," she said, with tears in her eyes as she told the story, "they were 10 cents a glass."

A Strong Reminder.

"Whenever you come here," she said after he had lit his cigarette, "I can't help thinking of Chicago."

"Why?" he asked. "I never lived in Chicago."

"I know, but they have the smoke nuisance there."—Chicago Record-Herald.

AMERICAN CHARGES CRUELTY.

Hippolyte Lambert Says He Was Arrested and Treated Brutally by Venezuelan Officials.

Hippolyte Lambert, who claims to be a naturalized American citzen and has in his possession papers certifying to that fact, arrived here yesterday on the Clyde Line steamship New York, having come by way of Santo Domingo from Central and South America. He told, after landing in Brooklyn, a thrilling story about cruelties to which he he said he had been subjected in Venezuela.

With no apparent cause, he declared, he was made prisoner by the police of Caracas and by soldiers at La Guayra, and when he demanded to see the American Consul he was strung up by his thumbs, prodded with bayonets, and otherwise maltreated, until he had wounds all over his body. While in a dungeon, he added, his wounds were permitted to fester, no care being given to them. The naturalization papers he showed were issued by the Court of Common Pleas in this city in 1881, and to them were attached certificates from the United States Consuls at Caracas and at Sanchez, dated 1901.

"I secured employment as cook in a private family in Caracas," he said, in telling his story, "and before I had cooked my first meal the police got hold of me on the street. At first they let me go, but later I was caught again. In my memorandum book they found notes I had made about Socialistic conditions in South America years before, a copy of a French Socialist newspaper, a portrait of the man who killed President Barrios of Guatemala, and papers showing that I had been concerned in the revolutions in Guatemala and San Salvador long before I ever became a citizen of this country."

Lambert said that his business part of the time he was in South America was to go about and organize Socialist clubs of workingmen. He said also that he would apply to the State Department at Washington to get damages from Venezuela for his treatment there.

"After finding the papers," he continued, "the police were very angry. They put me in a dungeon and gave me twenty lashes with a heavy whip despite all my protests and requests to see the American Consul. Later I was transferred to La Guayra, where I was placed in a military prison. I resisted, saying again that I wanted to see an American Consul, whereupon the soldiers punched me with their guns and lacerated my body with bayonets. Then they laughed at me when I asked that my wounds be dressed. After becoming conscious from loss of blood, I lay sick of fever for a time, and was then told that I was to be exiled from the country. I was escorted by policemen on board a Hamburg-American steamship, which took me to Santo Domingo, but before I left, the authorities surrendered my naturalization papers, keeping, however, my passport. Workingmen in Santa Domingo paid my passage to New York."

Lambert left this city to go to his brother's home in New Jersey. He said that he needed a rest after his trying experiences.

At the Venezuelan Consulate here it was said yesterday that no one in the office had ever heard of Lambert, that they would have heard of him had he been an arrested American citizen, and that American citizens were never arrested in Venezuela, anyhow, unless they had committed crimes.

GIRL SLEUTH'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

Captures on the Bowery a Neighbor's Son Who Had Robbed His Parents in Williamsburg.

William Rockower, twelve years old, a son of David Rockower, a well-to-do wholesale liquor dealer at 14 Moore Street, Williamsburg, who a month ago robbed his parents of $490, was captured on Thursday evening by the pluck of fourteen-year-old Josie Leschinsky of 17 Moore Street. Young Rockower was seen in the Bowery by the girl, who had heard of his theft, and when she spoke to him he pretended to be a deaf mute and ran away.

Later the girl came across a neighbor's boy, Daniel Weiner, and told him that she was going to do some detective work and asked him to accompany her. Both started out and after a search of three hours again came across the fugitive in the Bowery. Seizing the boy she declared that she was going to turn him over to the police. Young Rockower struggled to free himself and bit the girl several times on the right hand, causing the blood to flow freely.

By this time a large crowd had gathered and they ordered the girl to release her grip upon the lad's throat. "He's a cousin of mine," she declared, "and is wanted in Williamsburg for robbery." The crowd made no further interference and the girl held on to her capture until Weiner came to her assistance with a policeman he had fetched. Young Rockower was taken to the Oak Street Station House and locked up on a charge of assault made by the girl. After her wounds had been cauterized she hurried to Williamsburg and informed Mr. Rockower of his son's capture.

When the lad was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday there was no complainant, but the father of the boy was present and so was a detective from the Stagg Street Police Station. When the Magistrate discharged the lad he was rearrested and taken to Williamsburg, where a charge of grand larceny was made against him. Mr. Rockower told how his son had once before tried to steal $1,100 from him, but was detected in time. The boy was then held by Magistrate Higginbotham in the Lee Avenue Court for trial at Special Sessions.

The boy's statement of the robbery to the police was that after he had robbed his father he went to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, where he met a man who had induced him to part with all his money and then sent him to Canada from where he tramped to New York and took up the vocation of begging on the Bowery.

RUSSIAN CITIZEN ARRESTED.

Charged by His Government with Intending to Commit Forgery—Had Illegal Paper in His Possession.

After evading arrest for many weeks, Meyer, or Marcus, Stokman, a fugitive from Russian law, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday and committed to Ludlow Street Jail without bail to await examination on a charge of wholesale forgery. Vladimir Teplow, Russian Consul General, swore to the complaint against Stokman, who is a native of Warsaw, Poland, and was apparently a successful business man of that place.

It is alleged that he undertook to counterfeit official bills of exchange, the manufacture of which is only permitted to the Russian Government, and with that end in view contracted with a firm of German paper makers for 60,000 blank bills of the peculiar tint and watermark used by the Government, and it is said he intended to issue them in the sum of 20,000 rubles, or about $15,000. It is not charged that he issued any of the bogus bills, the forgery consisting in the fact that he had the forbidden paper in his possession.

It is stated that though the blanks were shipped to Stokman in 1899 and 1900, it was not until six months ago that the Russian authorities received information of the plot from one of its agents, but Stokman fled before he could be arrested. He has since lived in this city at 232 Sixth Street, under the name of Marcus Schlesinger. He recently opened a clothing store in East Fourth Street, between Avenues A and B, but he was located by United States Deputy Marshal Bernhardt and the Pinkertons about six weeks ago.

They were unable to capture him, however, because of the care taken by his friends, who would always come out before he did and signal that the coast was clear. Bernhardt and Assistant Superintendent Humbsdorfer of the Pinkerton Agency succeeded in concealing themselves near the house on Thursday night and pounced upon him when he came out at midnight and carried him off, despite his vehement protests, Stokman was represented by W. B. Yeomans of 220 Broadway as counsel before the Commissioner, while Coudert Brothers were counsel for the Russian Consul General. Stokman demanded an examination, which was set down for next Wednesday.

New Austrian Gold Coin.

From The London Mail.

BADEN, Aug. 22.—The Board of Directors of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, at their session to-day, decided to issue twenty-crown gold pieces, equivalent to eighteen shillings, and circulate them. This decision, which is brought about by the recent constant influx of gold, is an epoch in finance, as Austria for decades has had no gold coin circulation.

Financiers express a doubt as to whether the bank will be able to keep up the circulation. It is also feared that the country population will not take kindly to a gold circulation.

YOUNG STUDENT'S SUICIDE

Felix Seralles of Porto Rico Kills Himself in a Hotel.

Had Been Studying at a Seminary in Easthampton, Mass.—No Reason Known for His Act.

Felix Seralles, eighteen years old, a native of Porto Rico, who had been in this country for two years with his mother, brothers, and sisters, while completing a course in a preparatory school, committed suicide early yesterday morning in the Hotel Muro, at 120 West Fourteenth Street, where he was staying over night on his way from the temporary home of the family at Bath Beach to Middletown, Conn., where he was to enter Wesleyan College. He was accompanied by his cousin, Marcel Seralles, a young Porto Rican, fifteen years old, with whom Felix had just completed a preparatory course at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and who was to have been his chum at college.

The suicide was a member of a wealthy and well known family in Porto Rico. His father, who is dead, was a planter living near Ponce, and held many responsible Government positions. Two years ago after the father died, Mrs. Seralles came to this country to educate the children, and for some time they have been living at the Hotel Buena Vista at Bath Beach. The family of Marcel, the cousin, is also wealthy, and he was staying here with his aunt while completing his education. The two young men before entering the school at Easthampton attended for a time a school at Tarrytown, N. Y.

The two young men reached the city Thursday afternoon, after bidding good-bye to the home folks at Bath Beach. Felix before leaving home left explicit directions about the forwarding of his letters, and seemed in the best of spirits. They decided to spend the night in the city before leaving to-day for Middletown, and registered at the Hotel Muro about 6 o'clock in the evening. They went out during the evening and visited the American Theatre, getting back to the hotel about midnight. They remained in the office talking until about 2 o'clock. Marcel insisted that they go to bed. They went to their rooms on the fourth floor, Felix having No. 20 and his cousin No. 19. After Marcel had gone to bed Felix came to the door and rapped, saying that he was lonesome and wanted his cousin to come and talk to him. The cousin said he was too sleepy to talk and refused to get up.

At 3 o'clock a patron occupying a room nearby heard the sound of a pistol shot coming from Felix's room. He ran down stairs and told the night clerk, who, opening the unlocked door, discovered Felix lying across the bed, a revolver grasped in one hand, and blood trickling from a wound just under the right ear. The gas was burning brightly, and the young man was still clad in his underclothes. Ambulances were called, but Seralles was dead. Three newly written letters were lying on the table beside the body. One of the letters was addressed to his cousin, a second to "Miss H. E. Reima, Buena Vista, Bath Beach," and the third to "Miss S. O'Dell, Tarrytown, N. Y." Nearby was a large box of chocolates and a card addressed to Miss Celia Muller, 362 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

Marcel Seralles, after his cousin had been pronounced dead, was awakened and told of the event. He became hysterical. When seen yesterday he could throw no light whatever upon the probable cause of his cousin's suicide. It is believed that a love affair may have been the cause of the act, but none of the young man's acquaintances who were seen yesterday had any knowledge of any such affair. The letters were taken by the Coroner, who has not yet made known their contents. The body was taken to an undertaker's establishment on Sixth Avenue and may be shipped back to Porto Rico for burial.

When the news was broken to the mother at Bath Beach yesterday afternoon it is said that she became hysterical and tried to jump out of a window.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Wallace Odell, a brother of Miss Odell, for whom Felix Seralles left a letter, explained this evening that the young Porto Rican while a pupil at the Irving Institute, in this place, about a year ago, was introduced by a mutual friend to Miss Odell, who is only seventeen years old. Seralles called at Miss Odell's home a few times, but probably did not make more than half a dozen visits in all. He wrote to her from New York a number of times and she answered his letters.

Last Sunday afternoon Seralles telephoned to the residence of the girl's father, asking permission to call upon Miss Odell that evening. This was granted, and Seralles called at the Odell residence about 8:30. Sunday evening and remained until 10:30. Miss Odell's brother, who was present during Seralles's visit, said that the young man explained that he was going to attend school at Easthampton, Mass., and, as he would be away a long time, he wished to bid Miss Odell good-bye. He seemed to be in cheerful spirits, and nothing unusual was observed in his manner. In the morning he called again and staid until the afternoon, when he said good-bye, saying that he was going to New York.

Mr. Odell said that as far as he knew his sister had never entertained any warmer feeling than that of friendship for the young man, and there had never been any talk of her being engaged to him.

A DRUGGIST ARRESTED.

Samuel Flauman Charged with Urging Boys to Steal Drugs.

Samuel Flauman, twenty-four years old, a druggist, of 20 Second Avenue, and living at 151 Suffolk Street, and Edward Lang, seventeen, who refuses his address, were locked up in Police Headquarters last night by Detective Sergeant Burns. The police charge Flauman with being a receiver of stolen goods and with urging boys to steal drugs from wholesale druggists.

A month ago W. J. Schieffelin & Co., wholesale druggists of Beekman and William Streets, were told by one of their messenger boys, Edward Jowosky, that he had been approached by a man who told him a lot of money could be made by selling cocaine and the more valuable drugs. He offered to pay the boy 50 per cent. of the wholesale price. The police were informed, and Burns was told to investigate.

He arrested Lang. The latter told him he had made $400 in August by stealing drugs from his employer, Max Zeller, a wholesale druggist of 27 Bowery. Burns says a go-between acted in the matter, and that the boys were paid from 16 to 25 per cent. of the price of the drugs they stole. Many firms have been swindled, Burns says, many boys having been induced to steal, and he claims that boys were kept busy telling other boys employed in drug stores that a lot of money could be made through selling drugs.

HIS FATEFUL DAY.

Boy Escapes from a Bullet and from Drowning, and Is Crushed by a Car.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

It seemed as though death was following little Charlie Liotta, who lived on South Rampart Street, near Poydras. Twice he escaped death Sunday by accident, but in the night, when he was on his way home, he was crushed by a West End train just by the Halfway House.

The lad was on the streets during the noon hour, when a mean negro began shooting his pistol. One of the bullets flew by Charlie's head and narrowly missed him. He ran home and told his people, and they advised him to be careful.

In the afternoon he went to the lake with some companions, and, like boys, they decided to go swimming. Charlie wanted to be bolder than the others and swam out too far. He was seized with a cramp and was drowning when he screamed for help. His companions yelled, too, and an old colored man jumped into the water and caught the lad as he was sinking. Charlie was brought to land and cared for until he recovered his strength. When he was well enough to walk he and his friends boarded the in-bound West End electric car.

In pulling in by the Halfway House, one of the fuses under one of the coaches burned out, and of course there was a great flash of electricity. A number of passengers became alarmed and Liotta and his companions took fright, too. They ran to the platform, and in trying to cross to another coach Charlie fell to the ground and upon the rails. There was no possible chance of stopping the train and the little fellow was crushed beneath the wheels. He died instantly.

UNION MEN VICTORIOUS.

Justice Blanchard Refuses Injunction Preventing Sending of Alleged Intimidating Circulars.

Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court yesterday refused to grant an injunction pendente lite, to restrain the United Garment Workers of America and the Amalgamated Association of Clothing Cutters and Trimmers from sending certain circulars to the customers of the clothing firm of Cohen, Goldman & Co.

One of the circulars sent out by the defendants, after stating that the garment workers had evidence that the person to whom it was addressed was still receiving goods from Cohen, Goldman & Co., continued: "As you have been already informed of the unfair methods of this sweating concern, it will therefore become our duty to acquaint all the union men in your vicinity that you are handling their obnoxious product." The circular added that an inclosed list of firms dealt in a line of goods similar to that of Cohen, Goldman & Co., and that it would be just as convenient to deal with them, and concluded as follows: "You have been notified in time that their goods are on the unfair list, so cannot therefore offer a reasonable excuse." The plaintiffs claimed that by reason of these circulars their business had been seriously affected, and that irreparable damage would be done unless their continued use should be restrained.

Justice Blanchard in his opinion says: "It has been held by the Appellate Division of this department that the employes had the right to notify persons engaged in the trade of the controversies existing between them and their employers, and to request such persons not to deal with their employers unless such differeneces should be adjusted, (Sinsheimer vs. United Garment Workers, 77 Hun., 215.) In that case the Court reversed the order of the Special Term granting an injunction pendente lite, stating that there was no satisfactory proof of any threats or intimidation. The plaintiffs in this case contend that the circulars do contain a threat and do intimidate the parties to whom they are sent. Circulars substantially similar in form were, however, held in the Sinsheimer case not to have amounted to a threat or intimidation or constituted any infringement of any provision of law. It may be that the second circular complained of in the present case goes somewhat further in the direction of being objectionable, but I am not inclined to grant the injunction pendente lite when the action can be tried and the rights of the parties more satisfactorily disposed of at no very distant date. It is not the policy of the law to grant injunctive relief during the pendency of the action where that relief would be the same as that ultimately granted if the plaintiffs succeeded at the trial, and the plaintiff's right to the relief sought is involved in doubt."

LEGAL NOTES.

CONVICTION OF EMBRACERY AFFIRMED.—William J. Glen was convicted in Wayne County, N. Y., of embracery, the indictment reciting that he attempted "to improperly influence" one Abram Weed "as a member of the Grand Jury theretofore summoned in a certain criminal action then pending on complaint of one Michael Abert, accusing one Dwight S. Chamberlain of assault in the third degree." Chamberlain was a personal and political friend of the defendant. The latter had known Weed, the Grand Juror, for a long time. Mr. Weed was accosted one day by Glen, who said he wished to have a "little talk" with him. Glen bought cigars in a store near by, and, referring to the fact that Weed as a Grand Juror, said there was a sort of spite against Dr. Chamberlain, and that the latter's case would come up before the next Grand Jury. The parties connected with the affair, Glen told Weed, were disreputable. No name was mentioned in the conversation except that of Chamberlain. The substance of the talk was not contradicted by the defendant. The Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed the conviction. Justice Spring, for the court, after quoting the section of the Penal Code defining embracery, says: "To support the charge under this section, it is not necessary that a proffer of money or other consideration be tendered to the juror improperly approached to influence his decision. The unlawful attempt is the gist of the action, and it was for the jury to construe the intent of the defendant in endeavoring to persuade the juror that there was no merit in the charge against Dr. Chamberlain." Justice Spring refers to an erroneous instruction to the jury, which was not excepted to by defendant, and continues: "The defendant was convicted of a misdemeanor, but the offense is one which strikes at the integrity of our judicial system, and the proofs fully warranted the verdict of the jury. He is an intelligent man of experience, was ably defended by skillful counsel, the trial was fairly conducted, and there is no occasion for us to be lenient to him in the way suggested, inasmuch as the conclusion reached by the jury is a just one from the evidence." Justice McLennan dissented, saying: "It cannot be pretended that the defendant in fact influenced the action of Weed as a Grand Juror in the slightest degree. Weed testified that he did not, and there is no fact or circumstance disclosed by the evidence which in any manner contradicts his statement. It does not even appear that Weed did not vote for the indictment against Dr. Chamberlain, which was in fact, found by that Grand Jury. * * * If such casual conversation had with a 'juror,' 'arbitrator,' or 'referee,' under the circumstances disclosed by the evidence in this case, may be made the basis of a criminal prosecution, the courts of this State from now on need never lack for business, and a very large number of citizens heretofore supposed to be law-abiding have been or are liable to criminal prosecution."

CHICAGO BISHOP ACCUSED.

Charge that Patients Were Poisoned that Their Money Might Be Kept.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Sensational charges against Bishop Anthony Kozlowski and attendants at the St. Anthony Independent Catholic Hospital were again made to-day by witnesses for the defense in the conspiracy case started on the complaint of the head of the Independent Catholic Church before Justice Martin.

Dr. Stanislaus Slomenski, one of the defendants, again accused Bishop Kozlowski with being responsible for the death of certain persons at the St. Anthony Hospital, and charged that people were poisoned that their money might be kept.

MANIAC'S FIGHT ON A ROOF.

Took Seven Policemen to Capture an Insane Camden (N. J.) Artist.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 6.—A thousand persons watched seven policemen capture Charles C. Albert, an artist, who suddenly became insane this morning. Albert climbed up a ladder to the roof of his home, pulled the ladder after him, and leaped and screamed until a great crowd gathered. His family, fearing he would jump to the street, called the police.

Patrolman Shreve secured another ladder and gained the roof before Albert saw him. A terrific struggle followed, and the maniac was overpowering Shreve when the other policemen climbed to the roof. It took the entire squad several minutes to secure Albert, when he was bound with a rope and lowered to the street. While he was being bound he struggled so that at one time he and six policemen were in danger of going over the roof.

VINELAND'S POLE WAR.

Authorities Restrained from Erecting Any More Pending Court Decision.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 6.—Some time during the night the electric light pole over which Superintendent of Public Works Keighley and Major Lukens are at loggerheads was sawed in two and fell. The fact was not known until the workmen engaged in putting up the pole in the fashionable section against the objections of the residents went to work this morning. The workmen dug out the stump and erected a new pole in its place.

Mr. Keighley was not present. His encounter with Major Lukens was too much for him, and he is confined to his bed with nervous prostration. During the erection of the new pole the residents of the houses near by merely stood in their windows and watched the work, but soon after the pole had been erected a writ was served upon the authorities restraining them from erecting any more poles. The case now goes to the Supreme Court, and nothing further will be done in the matter by either side until the Court finally decided the matter.

That faint, sickly feeling, which creeps over you at intervals, with palpitation, dizziness, apprehensions of evil, and all that, may result seriously if long neglected; but DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will correct the cause, promote healthy action, and bring strength.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is the surest of Blood Purifiers.—Advertisement.

Boys' outfitters.

Complete outfitters—covering every part of his body from curly pate to poky toes.

But we outfit men too!

And the grown-up business won't grow if we don't please the growing boy.

So we've got to please him—and his mother.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
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We fill orders by mail.

Amusements.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, B'way and 44th St. EVENINGS, 8:30. MATINEE TO-DAY 2:15. WM. FAVERSHAM | A ROYAL RIVAL

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. "Fully as bright as 'A Royal Family.'"—Herald. Evenings, 8:20. Matinee To-day at 2:15. JOHN DREW | The Second in Command

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. THE BEST YET."—Herald. Evenings, 8:15. Matinee To-day at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Matinees To-day & Wed. | Evenings, 8:30. Matinees, 2:15. ARE YOU A MASON?

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Avenue. NEXT MONDAY NIGHT E. H. SOTHERN IN RICHARD LOVELACE. Box office now open. Seats ready.

PROCTOR'S Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. 23rd St. | "The Man From Mexico," Great Comedy and Vaudeville. All Big Acts 5th Ave. | "A Bachelor's Honeymoon." "Brown the Martyr." Continuous, 1:30 to 10:30. 58th St. | "A Fair Rebel." Big Vaudeville. 125th St. | Grand Military Drama. 100 in Cast. "Widow Bedott." Vaudeville. Curtain Raiser. "In a Dressing Room."

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. AT 8 P.M. CHINA AND PAIN'S FIREWORKS. AT 3:30 AND 9 REFINED VAUDEVILLE. George Fuller Golden, Maude Huth, Techow's cats, 4 Madcaps, Maude Amber, Johnson, Davenport & Lorella, Amiel and Charles T. Aldrich. Twice Daily, 25c, 50c, 75c.

PUBLIC INSPECTION.—The new steamship "Celtic" (the largest in the world) will be thrown open for inspection on Saturday, 14th September, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., for the benefit of Seamen's Charitable Institutions in New York City. Tickets, (obtainable at White Star Pier, No. 48 North River).....25 cents

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE | MAT. TO-DAY. ANDREW MACK | In His Greatest Success, "TOM MOORE." Hear Mack's Sweet Songs.

WALLACK'S Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day at 2:15. "Since the time of Salvini no one has indicated the character of Don Caesar so clearly or played it so well."—William Winter. JAMES K. HACKETT IN DON CAESAR'S RETURN.

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL, B'way. & 30th. Mats. Tues., Sat. PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP. HOITY-TOITY & DIPLOMACY. Gen. Adm. to All Parts of House, 50c.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. to-day 2:15. To-night 8:15 | FLORODORA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. THE GREATEST PLAY IN AMERICA. 40 Horses. 200 People. ARIZONA. Prices 25,50, 75, 1. Mats. to-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE Nightly at 8:30. Last American and Week. ATOP OF THE European Novelties. N. Y. THEATRE Sept. 9, King's Carnival

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Rambler Burlesquers. This Sunday Night, Grand Concert 25c., 50c.

"PARADISE" Every Ev. 8:15 to 12. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. and Sun. night. Vaudeville Concert. | On the Combined Glass Enclosure Roofs of the GARDENS (Fully Protected) Victoria and Republic Thea's.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Ave. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. This Week—UNDER TWO FLAGS

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE | Opening Sept. 9 The Laughing Comedy, The Brixton Burglary | Seats now on sale.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon. 25c. Under Two Flags

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mat. Wed. & Sat. WEDNESDAY MAT. 25c. & 50c. No Higher. LAST TIMES. THE MORMON WIFE.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | 30—Great Acts—30 CONTINUOUS SHOW. PRICES, 25c., 50c.

GRAND THEODORA MAT. To-day. Next week, Nell Burgess

3rd Av. Theo. 3 MAT. TO-DAY | An elaborate Production of FAUST

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M., ST. LOUIS vs. NEW YORK. Adm., 50c.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c. WEEK OF SEPT. 9. UNDER TWO FLAGS. | THE GREAT RUBY.

The Turf.

GONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB, RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY. Aug. 31 to Sept. 14. 2:30 P. M. Rain or Shine. Sept. 7, GREAT FALL Handicap and CENTURY | Other Races. Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 12 o'clock and every 20 minutes. Brooklyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side) Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. Music by Lander. ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.

Royal Golden Wedding Coming.

From The London Express.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21.—The forty-eighth anniversary of the wedding of the King and Queen of the Belgians was celebrated to-day. Their Majesties will celebrate their golden wedding in 1903 by great festivities if the Queen's health, which is delicate, allows. They are the oldest-wedded pair on any throne in the world.

Open To-day Until 6 P. M.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Clothes for the Boys

Why do we sell such great quantities of Boys' Suits, Trousers, Shirts, Waists and Hats?..... Why is this department the talk of the trade, as well as the favorite with mothers and boys?..... Because of confidence in values offered and certainty of finding the proper article..... Customers know that if they buy Boys' Clothing at Hearn's it is right.

Right in Quality, Right in Style, Right in Fit, Right in Price.

If those who are not yet customers will but make a visit, it will prove a pleasant surprise and open their eyes to the money they have misspent by not coming before.

HERE ARE SOME

Big Leaders for School Wear

Boys' New Fall Waists
Dark Blue Percale—best cut and finish—patent waist band—4 to 13 yrs..... .29
Light and Dark Percale—4 to 13 yrs.... .19
Outing Flannel and Percale—pleated front and back—Medium, light, and dark colors for School Wear—patent waist band, 4 to 13 years..... .25
"Mother's Friend" laundered Percale—large ass't—best patterns—all sizes—collars and cuffs attached, or two separate collars..... .49

New Hats and Caps
Direct from the manufacturer; therefore one profit only, and that a small one.
Golf Caps and Yacht Caps—new Fall patterns in Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds; value .35.... .19
Cloth and Serge Tams—Navy, Red, Brown, Tan, Royal Blue, and Cadet—emb'd silk and gold emblems. .49..69..98
Boys' Yacht, Golf, and Cadet Caps—gold or silk braid..... .49..69
New Fall Styles in Derbies, Alpines, Telescopes, and wide brim Golf Tourists—Black, Brown, Pearl, Steel, and Dark Grey—silk bindings to match—elsewhere 1.50 to 2.50—our prices ..... .98 and 1.49

New School Suits
No shoddy fabrics, but good, all wool cloths, bought far below worth; double breast—7 to 16 years—
Regular $2.98 Suits.....1.75
Regular $3.98 Suits.....2.50
Regular $4.98 Suits.....2.98
Regular $5.98 Suits.....3.98

College Suits—14 to 20 years.
Long trousers—excellently tailored—neat mixtures and plain navy—strictly all wool fabrics.... 4.98 and 5.98
Suits to equal them cannot be found in the city at the prices.

Three-piece Suits—9 to 16 years.
Short trousers, with vest—
Dark Mixtures—all wool..... 3.50
Blue Thibets and Mixtures..... 4.50

Little Fellows' Suits
Natty, fancy styles—3 to 10 yrs.
Vestee and "Little Man" Suits..... 2.75
Sailor Suits of Navy Cheviot..... 1.75
Extra quality—navy and colors.... 2.75
Norfolk Suits 2.75
Russian Blouse 3.75

Knee Pants
Good strong cheviots fit for sturdy school service—4 to 16 years—
50 cent qualities.....here .39
69 cent qualities.....here .49
98 cent qualities .....here .69

Girls' Fall Dresses
Two offerings that fill the bill for something new and natty at a moderate price.

Children's School Dresses
Colored Cashmere and Fancy Mixtures—full or gored skirts—tastefully trim'd with velvet or Vandyke rows of white braid—4 to 14 years—good value at $2.75..... 1.98

Girls' "Admiral" Sailor Suits
Fine Zibeline Serge—latest colorings of Blue, Brown, and Claret—new gored skirt—lined throughout—double Breast Blouse—two rows pearl buttons—rever collar with full braid—taffeta silk tie—emb'd Silk Shield—6 to 14 years—dressed worth $5.98..... 3.98

Snowy Aprons for the Girls
We have bought some of the prettiest styles that have yet been made up, and because of quantity purchased, prices were made low enough for us to SELL for less than we ourselves would pay in regular way.
Bretelle Aprons, Bib Aprons, Gretchen Aprons, Bertha Aprons, Long Waist Aprons, Ruffled Aprons
Cutely fashioned and trimmed with lace or embroidery—ages 4 to 14 years.
At 24 cents.....Aprons worth 39 cents. | At 69 cents.....Aprons worth 98 cents.
At 39 cents.....Aprons worth 59 cents. | At 98 cents.....Aprons worth 1.49.
At 49 cents.....Aprons worth 69 cents. | At 1.49.....Aprons worth 2.49.
And still finer Aprons to 2.69—corresponding value.

New Corsets for Fall
Customers tell us that we don't say enough about our Corset Department.....They claim if every woman knew how complete a stock we carry, and that assortments here are

SEPT 1901

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1901. 16 PAGES.

CONTENTS

	Page.
The New Troubadours. Prof. Downer's Book on Mistral Reviewed by THOMAS A. JANVIER	621
About Tammany Hall. Two Books Presenting Very Different Views	623
Sir Edwin Arnold. His New Poem, "The Voyage of Ithobal"	625
Enriching Books. Charm of Additions Made by the Owner's Hands	626
"The Eternal City." Hall Caine's Explanation of Its Meaning and Purpose	630
Dante in America. Story of the Formation of the Society Named After Him	629
Edwin Markham. His Own Story of His Famous Poem	632
New Verses by Voltaire. Discoveries in Stuttgart and Frankfort	633
London Literary Letter. By WILLIAM L. ALDEN	636
Our London Cable. Items About Authors and Publishers by E. A. D.	629
John Keats. Present Popularity of the Poet Demonstrated	630
American Humor. Some Treasures and Curiosities in a New York Library	635
Other Books Reviewed.	
"The Death of the Gods"	622
"Poems," by James B. Kenyon	625
"Memorial Days and Other Poems"	625
"The Marion of the Free State"	625
The Complete Works of Keats	633
"Pauline"	633
"Mopsa the Fairy"	626
"Kitty's Victoria Cross"	626
"The Presumption of Stanley Hay"	629
"The Sea Letter"	622
"The Earliest Lives of Dante"	624
The Destruction of "Literature"	628
What Is Poetry?	628
The Short Story	628
Edwin S. Morse and Japanese Poetry	628
Relics of Robert Burns	628
Books and Men	631
Topics of the Week	621
Mailbag Hints	624
Notes and News	634
Queries	627
Books Received	633

New York Times Saturday Review,
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

IT appears that the scope of the book planned by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton when, about a year ago, she set out to write a life of Alexander Hamilton, has exceeded the original idea of the authoress and the predictions of the press. She has given it the formidable title "The Conqueror: Being the True and Romantic Story of the Birth, Life, and Death of Alexander Hamilton, Statesman, Orator, and Soldier. Including Many Passages in His Career Never Before Recounted." The sub-title is all right, but "The Conquerer"? To us it seems that the main title is about as convincing as applied to Alexander Hamilton as it would be if M. Rostand had used it for his play known as "Cyrano de Bergerac." As a matter of fact, there was a good deal of the Cyrano in Alexander Hamilton, even though the latter won, in the circumstances of his passing, where the Frenchman most lamentably lost. Mrs. Atherton, we understand, has gone over her ground thoroughly, having obtained valuable information concerning Hamilton's birth and early boyhood in the West Indies. And, whatever the ponderous title of her work may portend, readers of "Senator North" and "The Californians" will be certain that she has produced an entertaining book. It does not so much matter, after all, what tributes it may later call forth from students of American history.

In spite of the sober-faced assurances of the publisher to the contrary, most readers had not progressed far in "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" before they dismissed the idea of authenticity of the epistles and regarded the whole book as a piece of literature of no mean order. The announcement, therefore, that another book is shortly to appear from the gifted pen of the same author will smash no idols and destroy no illusions. "A Modern Antaeus" the book will be called, and with commendable enterprise, sadly wanting in the production of "The Love Letters," the publisher has had it copyrighted in this country. As the title implies, it is a story of a child of nature, who of course, under this author's treatment, becomes a prodigy. The scene is laid in rural England, but one may be sure that the Italian atmosphere with which the pages of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" were saturated will pervade the musings and imaginings and actions of Tristram Gavney, which is the name of the modern Antaeus. Guesses as to the authorship will shortly be in order. Personally, we believe that a good clue may be obtained by following up the Italian atmosphere rather than the scenes of rural England.

Gen. Peter S. Michie, who has contributed a life of Gen. McClellan to the Great Commanders Series, has probably, in the performance of his task, been disturbed by the same emotions that filled the mind of Pope Pius IX. when he attempted to give the exact status of Savonarola. His Holiness, however, refrained from writing the monograph he had intended to produce. Whether Gen. Michie may be less fortunate we are not at this moment prepared to say. Still, there will be some who may wonder why Gen. McClellan should be put in the Great Commander Series at all. Gen. McClellan was a great organizer and had the magic of a Napoleon in securing the devotion of his men. He also won battles. But it seems to us that all these qualities, while certainly commendable in a subordinate General, are not quite sufficient to make him a "great commander." It is not sufficient to win battles to be a great commander. A great commander when he wins battles follows them up and in defeat keeps fighting. He may retreat and retreat and retreat, but he always keeps on fighting. If Gen. Michie has done anything more than produce a judicious volume his sense of irony must be even greater than that of the late Comte de Paris, who, knowing McClellan intimately, pronounced him "the greatest General in the Federal service."

No one can have read the late William J. Stillman's "Union of Italy" without being struck by the author's admiration, almost amounting to adoration, for Crispi. No international intrigue, no domestic conspiracy, was so dark and reprehensible but Mr. Stillman brought forth Crispi from it as white as snow. In 1899 he published a life of Crispi which gave in an elaborated form the ideas set forth in "The Union of Italy." This book is now to be republished, with some additions and changes made in accordance with the desires of the author. There is not the slightest doubt that during his residence as correspondent of The London Times in Rome Mr. Stillman acquired a closer insight into Italian politics than any other foreigner. Moreover, he was intimately acquainted with the late Premier as well as with many other Italian statesmen and politicians of the time. Against his dictum we have the specious arraignments fabricated by the enemies of the Sicilian and a widespread, dominating, popular belief that Crispi was a distinguished rascal. In such circumstances it is devoutly to be hoped that the Crispi memoirs, recently enthusiastically referred to by our Mr. Alden, may soon find a publisher.

The announcement of a new volume from the pen of Capt. A. T. Mahan may cause something of an academic diversion for those interested in naval affairs who have recently been occupied with the Schley-Sampson controversy. The work is entitled "Types of Naval Officers: With Some Remarks on the Development of Naval Warfare During the Eighteenth Century." The officers referred to are six in number—Hawke, Bodney, Howe, St. Vincent, Saumarez, and Exmouth, all of whom represent different types of men. The text will be set off with photogravure portraits of those Admirals.

There appears to be some prospect of Prof. Goldwin Smith writing his autobiography. "This should prove a most valuable book," remarks a writer in The London Sketch. "It ought to bear on the title page the very striking apologia which Prof. Goldwin Smith delivered to a Canadian audience: 'Regrets, and even bitter regrets, all mortals have. Disappointment I have none.'" Hardly any one, however, who has followed the professor's course in politics, can fail to be disappointed that purely literary talents should have been so far diverted from their natural course. The all-absorbing passion which produced such works as "Jane Austen" and "Cowper" became merely an incidental emotion with the production of such brochures as "Shakespeare the Man." Still, there can be no doubt of the valuable lesson contained in an autobiography from the pen of the aged educator and littérateur, even though it be actually introduced with the legend suggested by the writer in The Sketch. And, seriously, the professor owes it to his ever-faithful literary admirers. In somewhat similar circumstances the late John Henry Newman was not unmindful of the obligation.

The most immodest way in which the maiden efforts of well-known writers are constantly bounding into print recalls to mind a pathetic tale related somewhere by Andrew Lang, who ascribed to a certain bookman the invention of an original sin. It was the practice of this individual to hunt the shops of the dealers in old and presumably rare books for the juvenile verse of men who had since risen to eminence in other careers. These he displayed to his friends with horrid glee. It was his thesis, Mr. Lang said, that every man of eminence had made a juvenile slip of this kind, and he did not despair of finding "Triolets of a Tribune" by John Bright and "Lays for Infant Minds" by Mr. Labouchere. And the thought is borne in upon us, How effectually the sorry humor of this particular bookman is nowadays dampened by the guilty ones themselves!

THE NEW TROUBADOURS.

Prof. Downer's Book on Mistral, the French Poet.

TO SAY that Mistral is the greatest living French poet is to give him less than his due. In a delicately decadent way many little lyres are tinkling in France nowadays, and some of them very prettily; but he alone is making music that fills his own age with its melody and that surely will go ringing strongly and sweetly far down the passages of time. Therefore is he to be rated not as the master poet of his own epoch; but as one of the company of master poets who through many epochs have built up and have continued the high tradition of French song. Nor does the fact that his poems are written not in the langue d'oil of the North, but in the langue d'oc of the South disrate him as a French poet—unless France ceases to claim as her own the earliest and the sweetest of all her poets, the troubadours, who in this same mellow and resonant langue d'oc, back in the shadows of the centuries, set all the world a-thrilling with their lays of love and war.

When, in the year 1859, Mistral published in Provencal his first poem, "Mirèio," at a single stroke he revived an old poetic ideal and gave to an old poetic language a new vitality. Lamartine, whose critical word then was the highest literary law in France, hailed him as a Greek poet born again in modern times. "In Mistral," he wrote, (following Prof. Downer's translation,) "a great epic poet is born! A true Homeric poet in our own time; a poet, born like the men of Ducalion, from a stone on the Cran; a primitive poet in our decadent age; a Greek poet at Avignon; a poet who has created a language of a dialect, as Petrarch created Italian; one who, out of a vulgar patois, has made a language full of imagery and harmony, delighting the imagination and the ear. * * * We might say that, during the night, an island of the Archipelago, a floating Delos, has parted from its group of Greek or Ionian islands and come silently to join the mainland of sweet-scented Provence, bringing with it one of the divine singers of the family of the Melesigenes."

That was nearly half a century ago. In the flowing of the years Mistral steadily has widened the field of his first victory. Other poems—though none with quite the charm or quite the sweetness of that first poem—have added to his literary fame. In his great dictionary, "Lou tresor dóu Felibrige," he has garnered not only his own Provencal but all the dialects of the langue d'oc—and so for all time has secured them in the enduring custody of print. By the fire of his spirit and by the force of his example a school of poets has been founded; the new troubadours who sing in the same sweet language that won hearts by its melody when the old troubadours first sang in it, six centuries and more ago. More than this, by his masterful energy there has been revived in the South of France the strong free spirit which in those old troubadour times had its home there—the spirit that was crushed, but not killed, by the savage religious wars—and through his awakening of a dormant provincial language has come the awakening of a provincial independence that has given needed strength to provincialism, as opposed to centralization, in every part of France. And now, in his young old age, this prophet poet, holding fast to his conviction that the bond of a common language is the strongest bond which can hold men and nations together, is fired by a glowing vision of a united Latin Race; a federation—based upon the common instincts of those whose thoughts find expression in approximately common words—that shall work on converging lines not for the material advancement of particular nations, but for the general good of humanity by a steadfast uplifting to lofty ideals. The dream of a dreamer, practical people will say. But it is well sometimes to remember that by such like dreams of dreamers civilization has won its way.

Prof. Downer's presentment of Mistral is less fervid than the foregoing. He seems to fear—and this is a sane fear—that his enthusiasm, if he lets it go, may run away with him. But, on the other hand, such a personality as Mistral's—compact of enthusiasms—cannot be presented fairly nor adequately save in enthusiastic terms. However, the qualifying fact must be added that Prof. Downer's book is not a biography of Mistral, but a study of his literary work, to which is added a sufficient account of his life, of his environment, of the language in which he writes, and of the brotherhood of poets, the Felibrige, of which he is the chief, to make clear the conditions under which his work has been done.

Of Mistral's life, in one way, there is little to tell. The son of a well-to-do yeoman, he was born Sept. 8, 1830, in his father's great stone farm house close by

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*Frédéric Mistral: His Life, Times, Poet and Leader in Provence. By [illegible], Professor of Romance Languages in the French Department of Lawrence, in the College of the City of New York. With Portrait. 8vo, pp. [illegible]. Illus. cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

the Village of Maillane, midway between Arles and Avignon. That region—the old Pays d'Arles—is the very heart of Provence. There he has lived, in the big old farmhouse, and later in the pretty villa of his own building in Maillane, his whole life long. Save for a few visits to Paris, a few expeditions to poetic festivals, a little tour in Switzerland, and a longer tour in Italy, all of his years have been passed in the land where he was born. Faithfulness to one's birth-soil is a cardinal principle of Mistral's anti-centralization creed. He believes profoundly that the truest patriotism is developed by stimulating in every man his natural love for the particular bit of countryside where he was born; that the strongest nationalism is that which is most deeply rooted in the soil. Félix Gras has embodied this creed in the declaration:

I love my village more than thy village;
I love my province more than thy province—
I love France above all!

While Mistral's life work has been strenuous, his life has flowed easily. At the University of Aix he took his degree in law, but his comfortable fortune made unnecessary the practice of his profession and left him free to be a poet and a promotor of ideals. It was out of his poetry that his ideals came. The movement which he has led toward a freer and a stronger provincialism had its origin in a desire to revive Provençal in his home speech, as a literary language. In a way, to be sure—although Prof. Downer does not seem to think so—Provençal never has ceased to be a literary language since the Troubadour times. In all the intervening centuries poets have written in the langue d'Oc, and while they have been few and far asunder, there has been no real break in the poetic tradition of the South of France. Mistral himself, although developing into a leader, began his life work as the disciple of another Provençal poet, Joseph Roumanille, and Crousillat was writing his verses before Mistral was born. Yet Mistral rightly is entitled to the headship for three reasons: His poem of "Mirèio" first challenged the attention of French critics; his poetry as a whole ranks far above that of any other Provençal poet; his work as a lexicographer has reduced to an orderly grammatical arrangement and to a fixed orthography the Provençal tongue.

Before "Mirèio" was written, and before the great dictionary was projected, Mistral was one of the seven founders—May 21, 1854—of the league of Provençal poets, the Felibrige. As set forth in the Statutes of 1862,

> The Felibrige is established in order that Provence shall forever preserve her language, her local color, her personal charm, her national honor, and her high rank of intelligence—because, just as she is, Provence delights us. And by Provence we mean the whole of Southern France.

A dozen years later, when the society had grown beyond the hopes of even its sanguine founders, the wording of this statute was changed, but not its meaning. Concisely rendered, the first clause of the existing Constitution, adopted in the year 1876, reads:

> The Felibrige is established in order to unite and to inspire those men whose efforts are directed toward preserving the language and maintaining the welfare of the country d'Oc.

The seven founders of this society—which has developed, along the lines of defense of provincial rights against a too strong central authority, into an appreciable political force—were: Joseph Roumanille, Paul Giéra, Théodore Aubanel, Eugène Garcin, Anselme Mathieu, Frédéric Mistral, and Alphonse Tavan. Garcin early seceded from the brotherhood, (although he subsequently returned to it,) and in the official list of the founders his name is replaced by that of Jean Brunet. The beautiful ritual of the society—in which the ancient floral games are perpetuated, and in which there is an echo of the mythical courts of love—is due mainly (Prof. Downer neglects to mention this fact) to its distinguished Irish member, William Bonaparte-Wyse, of whom Gaston Jourdanne has written: "Cet Irlandais était un démon de gaieté qui en aurait remontré même à des méridionaux." From Mistral the poets received their name, Felibres. He found the word—one of his many happy findings in old Provençal—in a piece of ancient popular verse called "The Prayer of Saint Anselm," wherein is told how the Virgin found her son in the temple "emi li set Felibre de la lei"—among the seven felibres of the law. Various etymologies have been suggested for felibre. Mistral himself, and with him Gaston Paris and that high Celtic authority, d'Arbois de Jubainville, are disposed to regard the word as one of the many Celtic survivals in Provençal, and to derive it from the Erse filea—(bard) and ber—(chief.) Certainly that was the sense—arch-poet, prophet, bard—in which Mistral gave and in which the others adopted the name. In its popular acceptation felibre now means a poet whose poetry is written in Provençal; but among the poets themselves the higher meaning of the word survives.

In his summary of the history of the Felibrige, Prof. Downer falls into several errors. He writes:

> These [early] meetings, including even the historic one of May 21, 1854, were, however, really little more than friendly social gatherings where a number of enthusiastic friends sang songs and made merry. They had none of the solemnity of a conclave, or the dignity of literary assemblies. There was no formal organization. Those writers who were zealously interested in the rehabilitation of Provençal and connected themselves with Mistral and his friends were the Felibres. Not until 1876 was there a Felibrige with a formal constitution and an elaborate organization.

It is true that the poets did not take themselves and their association so ceremonially at their meeting of May 21, 1854, as they did later, and it is true that the association then formed was not a very rigid one—as is shown by the substitution of Brunet's name for that of Garcin in the official list of the founders; but in a light way, yet with an underlying seriousness, the Felibrige then was founded—and in view of subsequent events that meeting cannot be classed as only a gay social gathering. It also is true that a much more elaborate organization of the society was effected in the year 1876, when the present constitution and laws—in the drafting of which Bonaparte-Wyse had so important a share—were adopted; but the Felibrige unquestionably was organized formally by the adoption, thirteen years earlier, of the Statutes of 1862. Also, some of the early meetings, even before the year 1854, most certainly did have "the dignity of literary assemblies." In the year 1852 a "Congress of Troubadours" was held at Arles attended by forty poets—including, among the older men, Jasmin, Bellot, Castil-Blaze, and Crousillat; and, among the younger men, Roumanille, Mistral, Aubanel, and Mathieu. The poems read at this congress were published in the same year in a volume entitled "Li Prouvençalo," to which a most interesting preface was written by St. René Taillandier. In the ensuing year a like congress was held at Aix, and the sixty-five poems there read were collected and published under the title "Roumarìgi dei Troubaire." The celebration at Vaucluse in the year 1874 of the fifth centenary of the death of Petrarch—on which occasion, for the first time at a festival of the Felibres, the Academy, the Institut, and the Ministry of Public Instruction were represented officially, and representatives were present of the Accademia della Crusca and of the University of Padua—had even "the dignity of a conclave." It is but just to add that Prof. Downer, in taking 1876 as the date of the formal organization of the Felibrige, follows the official history of the society by Gaston Jourdanne; but he substantially is in error because he does not follow the close reasoning and nice discrimination by which M. Jourdanne explains his adoption of that date. He is more widely at odds with the facts in his assertion that "as writers, the Provençal poets may scarcely be said to continue any preceding school or be closely linked with any literary past." With a reasonable confidence the opinion may be advanced that these poets, in spirit, are linked with a literary past very closely indeed; since, assuredly, they never would have dreamed of writing poetry in Provençal rather than in French had they not been fired by the poetic tradition of their race and land.

In regard to the language of the new troubadours, Prof. Downer's views are so various and so contradictory that they can be presented only by a series of quotations. He writes:

> A language has been born again, so to speak, and once more, after a sleep of many hundred years, the sunny land that was the cradle of modern literature offers us a new effervescence of poetry, embodied in the musical tongue that never has ceased to be spoken on the soil where the Troubadours sang of love. (p. 3.)
>
> The language of the Felibres is based upon the dialect spoken in the plain of Maillane, in and about the town of Saint Remy. (p. 43.)
>
> The language of the Felibres is not even the descendant of the special dialect that dominated as a literary language in the days of the Troubadours; for it was the speech of Limousin that formed the basis of that language. (p. 44.)
>
> As the Felibres themselves have received all their instruction and literary culture in the French language, they use it among themselves, and their prose especially shows the influence of the French to the extent that it may be said that the Provençal sentence, in prose, appears to be a word-for-word translation of an underlying French sentence. (p. 45.)
>
> Translation of Provençal prose into French prose is practically mere word substitution. (p. 51.)
>
> The strength, the originality, the true raison d'être of the Provençal speech resides in its rich vocabulary. It contains a great number of terms denoting objects known exclusively in Provence, for which there is no corresponding term in the sister speech. Many plants have simple, familiar names, for which the French must substitute a name that is either only approximate, or learned and pedantic. Words of every category exist to express usages that are exclusively Provençal. (p. 53.)

No conclusion can be derived from these premises. Perhaps, therefore, it is as well to continue to believe that the Provençal writers—since much of their writing derives its beauty from similes, from imagery, from reference to usages, which cannot be well rendered in French or cannot be rendered in French at all—have a traditional language as well as a traditional inspiration that really is their own.

The most valuable part of Prof. Downer's little volume, precisely half of it, is devoted to synopses, including partial translations, of Mistral's longer poems—"Mirèio," 1859; "Calendau," 1867; "Nerto," 1884; "Lo Pelerin Jano," (a drama,) 1889; "The Rhine," 1892—and to a sympathetic chapter upon the shorter poems, styled collectively "The Golden Islands," (*Lis Isclo d'or.*) The translations, in prose, are admirably well done. They give not only the meaning, but the feeling of the original, although necessarily the melody of the verse and a part of the harmony of the balanced phrases are lost. Especially to be commended is the truly noble rendering of "The Psalm of Penitence," a poem that in the original and in the translation has the flavor of an excerpt from the Book of Job. Warm praise too must be given to the chapter on the versification of the Felibres. This is clear in statement, is well illustrated by carefully selected examples of form, and is enlightened by sound explanatory and critical comment. The observation that "verse may be made too easily in this dialect, and fluent rhymed language that merely expresses commonplace sentiment may readily be mistaken for poetry," has a wide application among the lesser of the Provençal poets—who take themselves with an amusing seriousness, and who twitter away about nothing in particular with the solemnity of little poetical owls.

While Prof. Downer is in error in some of his statements of fact, and while some of his statements of opinion are open to question, his book is one for which English readers owe him a debt of gratitude. Even when qualified by the inaccuracies which have been noted, and by others which have not been noted, the fact remains that he has given for the first time in English a collective presentment of Mistral's work, and so has enabled English readers to perceive its scope, and with an approximate accuracy to estimate its quality; and that he also has given, in compact form, a highly interesting study of one of the most curious literary movements of our time. THOMAS A. JANVIER.

A Wonderful Russian Romance.*

The strife between Christianity and paganism has formed the topic of many a romance. Of the fiction of our own times there are Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii" (1834), and nineteen years after that came Kingsley's "Hypatia." Before either of these Shelley, in poetic form, developed the Hellenic idea. Ought we not to remember Paul de Musset, the brother of the poet, who, in his wonderful "Les Dieux en Exile," gave the pathetic story of the gods of Olympus at their last gasp? Where are we to look for the most recent romantic treatment of the strife betwixt Christ and Zeus? It is in Russia, for in his "The Death of the Gods" Dimitri Mérejkowski tells of the contest. Tolstoi, Turgeniev, Dostoivski, we Americans read. If we accept Turgeniev in a general way we are more chary of the other two. Here then in Mérejkowski we find a new aspirant for fame, and from the work before us we must declare that this production of his is at the least startling. Of regular plot there is not any. It is a picture of the times of Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus, the man who saw the sign of the cross in the heavens, and of his two nephews, Julian and Gallus. The period embraced in the romance begins A. D. 290 and concludes in 337 with the death of Julian. Are we to argue as to the goodness of Constantinus, who caused Christianity to be recognised, and who convened the Council of Nice? We leave the settlement of that question to Gibbon. It may be true that Constantinus the Great had many traducers among the heathen.

As the romancer presents it, the Emperor was a wholesale murderer. After having made away with his brother, as the story goes, he had confined in his strong place his two nephews. Flavius was to have been brought up as a Christian. His life was one of hypocrisy. The old faith in the gods he could never shake off. We are to consider Dimitri Mérejkowski as a great deal of a Hellenist and a writer, fully imbued with the spirit of the old Greek. The translator, Mr. Herbert Trench, informs us that the author of the romance has produced in Russian some of the works of Aeschylus and Sophocles, and in addition has been a close student of the Gnostics and the Sophists. His travels in Greece, besides, have given Mérejkowski the power of describing many of the sacred shrines of the long past, that is as they may be visible to-day.

Julian is the anti-Christ. The old reverence for the gods runs in his veins. No sooner has he assumed power than, by imperial edict, he exerts himself to throttle Christianity. Wonderful is a scene drawn by the author, where the many sects of so-called Christians massed in Constantinople are called upon by Julian to discuss their faith. It is a trap laid by Julian. Here in solemn conclave are the Dogatists, Circumcellions, Valentians, Adamites, Montanists, Gnostics, Ophites, Massonianists, Capocratians, Colabasians and Rogationists. It is in mockery that the Emperor desires that there must be peace among them, but there is no peace. From angry wrangling the representatives of the many creeds come to anathemas and finally to blows. They have, however, all preached humility. The chief of the Circumcellions yields a club with a fatal effect, for he believes that it is against the law to smite with the sword. "Glory be to God!" shouted the African, seeking to brain a new victim. There stood the Emperor on a marble dais above the battling crowd.

"Is this how you fulfill the law of love, Galileeants?" he said to the dismounded assembly. "How much your mercy and forgiveness are worth. . . . Verily the wild animals have more compassion than brethren like you. In the words of your Master, 'Woe upon you, lawmakers, because you have taken the key of the house and hindered others from entering; have not entered in yourselves. Woe to the Pharisees.'"

If there be a heroine in the romance it is the fair Arsenoë. Perhaps the introduction to the maiden is a trifle risque. Julian sees her nude in an old, deserted circus, throwing the discus. She does not know of his presence. In Arsenoë the author embodies the art inspirations of the past. The girl is Greek to the core, and yet has at times a tendency to the simpler Christian belief. Julian falls in love with her, but Arsenoë is too wanton.

All conceivable topics of antiquity are presented. Here are the lofty personages, the orators, the casuists, the poets, the Court sycophants, the stern Roman commanders of the legions, and with them the priests, Christian or pagan, and the lower herd, the courtesans, the fishwomen, the gladiators, the gamblers, the eunuchs, the merchants, the filthy ascetics, the perfumed voluptuaries, the abjectly superstitious, all find their appropriate places. Take, as an example of the descriptive skill of the author, the account of a festival in honor of Bacchus, as ordered by Julian. The Emperor heads the procession, and on each side of his chariot there paced tame leopards.

Rope-dancers, drunken legionaries, venal women, circus riders, gymnasts, actors swarmed and wantoned around him. The procession arrived at a place where four streets met. One of the Bacchantes ran to a tavern, whence came an unpleasant smell of rancid frying fish, and bought some greasy cakes for 2 obols. These she ate, greedily licking her lips, and finished by wiping her hands on the purple silk of her robes, which had been granted from the imperial Treasury. The chorus of Sophocles soon became wearisome. Husky voices took up a street song. A drunken man was picked up, and some thieves, playing the part of Pauns, were arrested. They defended themselves, and a fight ensued. The only personages in the whole company whose demeanor remained dignified were the panthers.

The Emperor visits the dead shrines of the gods. He finds them pillaged. Life becomes weary to him. Only among a few of the old priests does he find a true, a sincere love for the gods. Most touching is the story of the last worshipper of Apollo. Gorgius still lights the sacred fire, and with him is the deaf-mute boy Hepherion. The Christians murder the old priest and try to kill the boy. The child is so beautiful that Julian thinks he is Cupid. The conclusion is Julian's defeat by the Persians. He has longed for death, and it has come at last. When the wood of Daphnis was burned, Julian's heart was broken.

It was later when Arsinoë, on board of a merchant galley, sought the shores of Crete. It was her art that now more than ever occupied her attention. But was it a Christ or a Dionysus she was modeling? Then on the shore she sees in a cypress grove a lad and a little girl before an altar of Pan.

The girl was pouring out the evening's offering of milk and honey, the boy beginning to play on his reed pipe. The thin blue smoke of sacrifice could be seen rising above the wood after the human figures had vanished and while the trireme made for the open sea. From the forepart of the ship there came upon the silence a solemn music; the old monks were chanting in unison their evening prayer. * * * But over the still water came the faint and clear notes of another melody. It was the little shepherd piping his nocturnal hymn to Pan, the old god of gaiety, of freedom, and of love. * * * Huge clouds massed overhead, and from beyond the horizon came the first long intermittent roll of thunder. Night and Tempest, hand in hand, were striding on apace."

The merits of this romance are incontestable. Iconoclastic it might be deemed by many, but for poetic conception "The Death of the Gods" should rank very high. If modern civilization is not derived in large measure from the Greek, whence comes it? The translation of what must have been a difficult work is of distinguished merit.

*THE DEATH OF THE GODS. By Dimitri Mérejkowski. Translated by Herbert Trench. Authorized English version. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. 414. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Treasure on the Maine Coast.*

Mr. William Henry Winslow has combined in his "The Sea Letter" a romance and an itinerary. With the volume in hand you may find your way from Cape Cod to furthermost Maine. Thus, too, there are illustrations of the principal places of Summer resort, for even Squirrel Island is not overlooked. The hero in the story is Tom Delano, who makes his presence known at the hotel on the seaside by his coming in a tally-ho drawn by four horses. He is a real good and hearty fellow, clever not alone in driving four-in-hands, but well posted in yachting.

Which of the two nice girls who are at the hotel does he care for the more? Is it Laura or Gabrielle? Delano lives with an old sea Captain, Oliver by name. One stormy day a bottle is washed on shore, and Delano finds in it a message from the sea. A schooner, the Cyneros, was just about foundering, and some one informed the finder of a treasure hidden on the coast of Maine. The indications as to locality are vague. Delano calls on Oliver for help. The place where the treasure probably is is made out. A yacht is chartered, and after many adventures the hoard is discovered. There is in the chest some $30,000, besides jewelry. Then there are important documents, showing that one Aylia is the descendant of no less a personage than the Duke of Balearica. Laura by the ingenuity of the author lays claim to the windfall and a title, and becomes in proper time the wife of Tom Delano. Sea-skirted New England is pleasantly described, as are the people, and there is an abundance of Indian legends.

*THE SEA LETTER. A Mystery of Martha's Vineyard. By William Henry Winslow. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 338. Boston: Henry A. Dioerman & Co. $1.50.

1901

ABOUT TAMMANY HALL

Two Books Presenting Very Different Views.*

BY THE curious or studious inquirer into the history of Tammany Hall, Mr. Myers's book will be found a mine of carefully digested fact, and Mr. Lewis's book a mass of elaborately embroidered fiction. Mr. Myers makes the interesting, though not readily comprehensible, statement that the difficulties of securing the publication of this work by any of the regular publishing houses proved insurmountable. Even when certain responsible persons who had read the manuscript offered to guarantee the expense of its publication, an unnamed publishing house is said to have replied: "We should hardly feel warranted in locking horns with Tammany Hall." Some thirty years ago this caution might have been intelligible; to-day it seems decidedly misapplied. The records drawn on by Mr. Myers do indeed show that "nearly every prominent Tammany leader has been involved in some theft or swindle, public or private. These peculations or frauds range in point of time from 1799 and 1805-6 to the present day; in the matter of persons, from the founder of the Tammany Society to some of the most recent 'bosses,' and in gradation of amount from the petty thousands taken by Mooney, Stagg, and Page, in the first decade of the century, to the $1,220,000 taken by Swartwout in 1830-38, and the undetermined millions taken by Wood and Tweed in the fifties, sixties, and first two years of the seventies. From nearly the beginning of its active political career, Tammany, with few and generally brief interruptions, has continued to abstract money from the city, the State, and the Nation—the interruptions to the practice generally coinciding with the periods when Tammany has been deprived of political power."

But that is a theme on which newspapers have never ceased to dilate, not even when Mayor Hall was distributing the Tammany advertising corruption fund at the rate of a million a year. With due regard to the costly experience of Mr. Brice and his publishers with Prof. Goodnow's chapter of a justly celebrated book, it is difficult to account for the necessity of Mr. Myers becoming his own publisher. The fact is the more to be regretted, as any responsible publisher would have saved the book from the slovenly mechanical execution by which it is disfigured. Mr. Myers truthfully says that the few narratives already published in regard to the history of Tammany are either extravagant panegyrics or else partisan attacks, violent in style and untruthful in statement. Usually both are characterized by their paucity of real information no less than by the number of their palpable errors of fact. It has been the aim of the author to produce a narrative history, plain, compact, and impartial; he has sought to avoid an indulgence, on the one hand, in political speculation, and on the other, in moralising platitudes. It is no slight praise to say that Mr. Myers has succeeded in accomplishing what he set out to do. We know of no more careful or conscientious piece of work devoted to the elucidation of any subject of contemporaneous interest in our local history. As a book of reference it fills a place hitherto unoccupied, and, on the score of accuracy and comprehensiveness, it leaves very little to desire.

The success of Mr. Lewis in finding a publisher is perhaps as remarkable as is the failure of Mr. Myers in that quest. A more preposterous mélange of airy speculation on all conceivable subjects, from Dante to John L. Sullivan, from Beau Brummel to Grover Cleveland, it would be difficult to find among the efforts of the most industrious of bookmakers. The title is a mere peg on which to hang miscellaneous selections from a literary rag bag, and furnish an excuse to air the dicta of a very crude dogmatist. The reading public may or may not be thirsting for a competent estimate of the life and character of Richard Croker, but it certainly does not ardently desire 300 pages of Lewis to float 50 of Croker. Since it was long ago determined "to make of this volume an unchecked thought-ramble into any worth-while field," it would have been more accurate, if not also more honest, to give it another title, such as, "Wayside Musings on Thieves, Thugs, and Trusts, with Incidental Reference to Richard Croker." Such of the book as relates to the political history of New York bespeaks either abject ignorance of the subject or a deliberate application to the domain of fact of the methods of romance. The treatment of the Scannells—Florence and John—on whom Mr. Lewis expends much tawdry rhetoric and maudlin sentiment, is a fair sample of the entire performance—episodical, biographical, and critical. Here is one of the Scannell paragraphs:

> In December of 1889, Florence Scannell was in the canvass for his third term, with victory—despite the Ring's worst efforts—assured. The Ring was desperate. For two Council terms Florence Scannell had been a blundering [sic] block in the paths of Ring Hessans. Money couldn't buy him; it had been tried; threats were powerless, for recourse had been made to them. Nor did the time-worn trick of arrest and trial and sentence to Sing Sing on false charges offer certainty of success in the dangerous occasion of the Scannells. They were rich, prominent, of coolest courage; moreover, they were intrenched as behind ramparts in the friendships of a multitude. But the Ring was urged of a great need; Florence Scannell must be "stopped" at any bloody cost; he must not return to the Council.

By way of appreciating what manner of man Florence Scannell was, it is only necessary to turn to the records of the period, but here is the calm, judicial judgment of one who had personal knowledge of him and who wrote it down in the year 1899:

> Florence Scannell is a man of about 5 feet 6 inches in height, light complexion, and stout build; he is about twenty-three years of age, a butcher by trade, and the owner of one or more valuable stands in West Washington Market. His ostensible business is called by him "horse trading," though the police, who are thoroughly acquainted with the details, designate it by a name more in accord with its real nature. During the war, Scannell was largely interested in faro banks in Washington and Alexandria, and, as we are informed and believe, now "runs a small game" in Fourth Avenue, near Twenty-seventh Street, which nets him a monthly sum of some $1,600. His education is somewhat limited, but enables him to read print quite readily, and write his name in a very fair hand, but it is with difficulty he can read the most ordinary words when written. He is exceedingly popular with the "b'hoys," and prides himself on a reputation of being a teetotaler.

So far from being "a stumbling block in the paths of ring license," the Scannells were among the chosen tools of the ring in 1868 to accomplish the stupendous election frauds of that year. Mr. Lewis might have familiarized himself with this fact by a reference to the report of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the transactions of that memorable election. During the sessions of the committee in New York an attorney of the Supreme Court, who at the time of election was an Inspector in the Fifth District of the Eighteenth Ward, testified before it that late in the evenings of the days for registration there came to the board of which he was a member, in groups of four or five as applicants for registration, a large number of young men of from twenty-one to twenty-five years of age.

These groups were usually led by one Florence Scannell, an ex-member of the Common Council, and a somewhat notorious character. Each of these men being challenged, sworn, and examined, stated that he resided at the Compton House, a combination of rum hole, restaurant, and cheap lodging house on the corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, of which Fagin and Scannell, both of whom were Deputy Sheriffs, and the latter a brother of Florence, were the proprietors. Deeming this matter worthy of investigation, Florence Scannell was brought before the committee and sworn. Being examined, he admitted having employed some thirty men to register names, but stated that he could not tell where they registered for the reason that they had registered from 150 to 200 names, and from "almost every house in the district"; that on the day of election he had engaged some 20 men who had voted on about 100 of these registered names.

Believing he was stating only so much of his operations as he chose and concealing the rest, the original registry book of his district was obtained, when the Compton House alone was found to have 152 names registered therefrom, while the poll book showed that 94 votes had been cast from that house, 27 of which were never registered. The registry book being exhibited to Scannell and also to one McGlade, bartender of the Compton House, the two swore that they knew only 39 of the 179 names registered and voted therefrom, and some of this small number were not residents of the house. Of the 39 known to them, but 27 voted, and 7 of these illegally—6 not being registered. Thus under Tammany manipulation there were registered from this single house 114 fraudulent names and 74 fraudulent and illegal votes polled.

As an illustration of Mr. Lewis's utter failure to get anywhere near the truth in his narrative, this ought to be sufficient, especially as it happens that there is no single important statement in the book in regard to matters affecting the history of Tammany Hall which might not be subjected to a similarly destructive process.

A Happy Ending Certain.*

In "Pauline" Mrs. Alden, so long known by her pseudonym "Pansy," has manipulated a plot of considerable complexity with extraordinary simplicity of method. We are assured at the start that the heroine is at once "good" and religious, and we are given pictures of the hero at intimate moments which unmistakably reveal not only his admirable up-bringing, but his essential integrity of character as well. When, therefore, in the seventh of the twenty-nine chapters we receive overwhelming evidence in proof of his deceit and infidelity we are able to fight against the conviction by which his wife is overpowered, and the process of re-establishing her faith in him seems to us—as doubtless to him—unnecessarily slow.

Not for a single instant, however, does our expectation of a happy ending falter, and we are finally rewarded by a burst of emotional sunshine that wraps "two kneeling figures in its glory," while all the trusty supernumeraries are given their just deserts—the indefatigable chambermaid exchanges her old room on the seventh floor back for one with a lace curtained alcove in the bridal suite; the warm-hearted landlady receives "at one dash" a check for $1,000, with the promise of more to come; the boy Charlie, for whom one's sympathies are honestly stirred, finds a home; the disturbing element in all their lives is given "a silver-bound, satin-lined" coffin and "a stately resting place," and from none of the children of her brain does Mrs. Alden exact reproach. She follows the time-honored conception of what a popular novel should be and a large public still responds to that conception.

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*THE HISTORY OF TAMMANY HALL. By Gustavus Myers. In one volume. Pp. xxi-397. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Published by the author. 1901.

RICHARD CROKER. By Alfred Henry Lewis. One vol. Pp. xv.-372. 8vo. Cloth. Profusely illustrated. New York: The Public Library Company. 1901.

*PAULINE. By Pansy. (Mrs. G. R. Alden.) Illustrated. Pp. 347. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.25.

Published To-day:

A Book That Will Provoke Discussion.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH

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MAIL BAG HINTS.

Historical Inaccuracies.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The constant succession of errors made by newspaper writers on historical subjects is certainly remarkable. The ladies who are "Daughters" and "Dames" are responsible for many such, but one hardly expects an experienced author like Miss Ida M. Tarbell to talk about "John Carroll of Carrollton, the signer," when she means "Charles"—nor Charles "Thomson," (with a "p,") the Secretary of the Continental Congress, when his autograph shows he spelled his name "Thomson." (See her article in the July McClure's.)

And Gen. F. V. Greene in his article on the army, in the September Scribner's, makes several remarkable assertions—e. g., on Page 292: "The French took part in only one engagement, that at Yorktown."

If he refers to the French under Rochambeau, he is technically correct, but the impression conveyed to the average reader can only be that Yorktown was the only battle in which the French aided the Americans, whereas in October, 1779, D'Estaing landed almost 3,000 French soldiers at Savannah, and lost about 700 of them in the unsuccessful attack on the city.

A more surprising statement is that of all the Continental Generals of 1775 Greene was the only one who remained in active service until the end of the war. Has he forgotten Gen. Heath, whom he names as among the original Brigadiers, (but who became a Major General)? Heath was in active service all through, (refusing an appointment to the Board of War because it would have taken him out of the field,) and was the second in command of the army at the end of the war.

The strangest error of all is Gen. Greene's statement that New York furnished only 17,781 men to the Revolutionary ranks. This is the familiar record, as given by Knox and copied by all historians, but a few years ago the investigation made by the then Controller of New York, Mr. Roberts, showed the real total to be 43,645—a total second only to that of Massachusetts. One would think Gen. Greene had not heard of this important discovery.

W. ABBATT.

New York, Sept. 5, 1901.

Brander Matthews's English.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with interest the letter signed "Scrutator," in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 31, and quite agree with its estimate of Mr. Brander Matthews's style. Elegance in writing so largely depends upon the ear and taste that it is difficult to advance mere verbal arguments in support of a proposed standard.

It is clear that no one with an ear for correct verbal expression can seriously approve the use of what is called the split infinitive. It will not do to bring forward illustrations from writers, either supposedly elegant or otherwise, to support this vulgarism, or, indeed, to sustain any other question of disputed style; the reason being that no writer is perfect and that all authors err occasionally. Errors of this kind, very few and far between, however, may be found even in the writings of Herbert Spencer. Therefore it does not aid Mr. Matthews to produce instances of this or any other error from the writings of Shakespeare. Shakespeare frequently used the double negative in what were intended to be affirmative sentences, but, of course, Mr. Matthews would not cite such examples to support their modern use.

The fact is there is no absolute standard, for the reason that all men err. It would, perhaps, be difficult to calculate the harm Mr. Matthews has already done, even in the lower field of literature, where mere rules may be formulated toward clearness and elegance. What he said will appeal only to the indolent and to those who neither have, nor can have, perhaps, excellence in these qualities. S. A. BOYLE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1901.

Can We Rely on the Dictionary?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In regard to the meaning of words the dictionary is usually, I may say almost universally, looked upon as the court of the last appeal. But should this be? Let us take a single case and see where it leads us. Take a one-volume Standard Dictionary (Funk & Wagnalls, 1898,) and turn to the word "North." It says: "North, n. One of the four cardinal points of the compass; the point that is on the left hand of a person facing the rising sun at one of the equinoxes; the point opposed to the south."

Now turn to "South." It says: "South, n. That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is directly opposite to north, and at the right hand of an observer who faces east."

Now let us find which way "East" is. The dictionary makes it very clear by saying: "East, n. That one of the four cardinal points which lies at the right hand when one faces north; strictly, that point of the compass at which the sun rises at the equinox, but in common parlance including the part of the horizon near that point."

(In passing, it might be well to notice the more than questionable English of this last definition.)

To find where we are suppose we look at "West." We learn that: "West, n. That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is exactly opposite the east, that point where the sun sets at the equinoxes; in common parlance, including the part of the horizon near that point."

Evidently the only thing for us to do is to "face the rising sun" and see which is our right hand and which is our left hand. We are informed that: "Left, a. Of or pertaining to that side of the human body which is toward the north when the face is toward sunrise; opposite to right. 2. Situated on the left-hand side." (Why "of the human body"? Also, may I or may I not turn my face to the rising sun over one of my shoulders while doing all this? Or must I keep it straight to the front?)

Now glance down the page and you will see that "leftward" is not there; but we do find "left-hander."

Turn over to "Right" and we see: "Right, a. * * * 6. Of, pertaining to, or situated on that side of the body which is toward the south when facing sunrise: ordinarily superior in strength and readiness: opposite to left; dexter; as, the right foot; the right ear." (Here is some more transparent English. When what is "facing sunrise"? Notice also the rather odd way of using the colon and semicolon.)

Again: "Right, n. * * * 4. The right hand or side. 5. Anything adapted for right-hand use or position."

Also: "Right-hand, a. Of, pertaining to, or situated on the right hand: as, one's right-hand neighbor." And now glance down the next column and you see "right-ward," but no "right-hander"! According to the dictionary, then, you can be knocked down by a "left-hander," but you need not fear a "right-hander," because such a thing is not known!

But to face the rising sun once more. From the above it is clear that "north" is "on the left hand"; and that "the left hand" is on the "north"; also, that "South" is "on the right hand"; and that "the right hand is on the south." In other words: "Who is John Doe?" "He is brother of Richard Roe." "Who is Richard Roe?" "He is brother to John Doe." Continue 'til tired! Now, will some kind brother please tell me—and the Standard Dictionary—"which way's north"?

WORD HUNTER.

New York, Sept. 3, 1901.

Columbia College's Publications.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Apropos of the discussion in a recent number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW on Columbia journalism, it is interesting to note that while the Columbian who wrote it appears to have proved his case—that Columbia is better represented in periodicals of all kinds than any other college in the country—he has nevertheless left some facts on his side of the question unnoticed. For instance, in his list of periodicals he has omitted two important ones, The Political Science Quarterly, which has a wide reputation, and The Columbia Medical News. These are published under supervision of their respective Faculties.

As to purely literary effort among the undergraduates, it is a significant fact that of the seventeen selections of recent college verse included by Mr. Stedman in his American Anthology, Columbia has furnished eight, or nearly as many as the other colleges put together.

ANRIAS, A COLUMBIAN.

Morristown, N. J., Aug. 29, 1901.

Junius, Francis, Paine, and Jefferson.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In spite of the recent discovery of two Junius letters which Philip Francis could not have written, Mr. F. I. Haber still thinks the Francis-Junius theory is maintainable on the evidence of handwriting. Junius wrote a disguised hand, and Thomas Paine, a good penman, capable of writing that disguised hand, varied his own autograph, particularly the initial capitals, apparently in fear that a resemblance should be found to the manuscript of Junius in possession of Woodfall of The Public Advertiser. And, curiously, I have found the capital "T"s and P's in the "handwriting of Junius" varied in every possible way.

As to Jefferson's authorship of the Declaration of Independence, why did he studiously dodge the question until he was eighty years old and Paine had been dead sixteen years? Of course he wrote the document—that is, he copied it from the draft before him. But his authorship was questioned from the first. The Newark Gazette of Oct. 5, 1802, alleged that the instrument, after being drawn up by the committee of five,

* * * was given by Congress to a certain person, whom, above all others, the Democrats would dislike to hear had corrected the writings of Jefferson, for revision and amendment, and it was from this person it received the elegant dress it now appears in.

The "certain person" who gave the instrument its "elegant dress" was none other than Thomas Paine. The only mistake of the editor was that Jefferson's draft was amended by Paine. It was the reverse, and the amendments were not improvements.

The late Col. Ingersoll in a lecture said:

Certain it is that Jefferson could not have written anything so manly, so striking, so comprehensive, so clear, so convincing, so faultless in rhetoric and rhythm.

W. H. BURR.

New York, Sept. 4, 1901.

The Attainment of Good Speech.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The feeling is widespread among the cultured leaders of thought that the time is ripe for much desired reforms in education. To be cognizant of the vulgarity and puerility of ordinary speech is to unearth a protest from the crust of one's mild-mannered indifference. There seems to be a premium on slang that matches with the inroads of rag time in the realm of music. As a professed or frequent indulgence in language that has neither melody, humor, cogency, nor depth unfits one for the appreciation of what is beautiful, pure, or characteristic in good and classical literature, so the devotee of rag time's whimsicalities will interpret the more ennobling strains through the channel or time of dance music. It is sad to find even those who are gifted with better opportunities and capacities radiating influence around this mongrel speech, but the fault lies principally with our newspapers and writers of dialect stories, who diffuse with imaginative enrichment the coarse incidents and commonplace happenings of life. We have millions of readers, yet how few of them are well read in the strictest sense of the term! That implies the possession of a balanced judgment, which is the outcome of a long and familiar intercourse with the spiritual interpreters of each and every epoch, accomplishment, and art, and it serves to guide in the selection of what is notably worthy in the output of a thousand authors.

So few of us can appropriate to ourselves the shining models of uplifting conversation that we must fain content ourselves with the elegance of Addison, the romantic coloring of Goldsmith, and the chastity and inspired force of Burke. If prizes were awarded every month by some philanthropist to the writer of the best composition in point of style and depth of matter, perhaps the habit of writing with rare industry and rarer polish would become more universal.

Then could we look for a filtering poise and fastidiousness in ordinary language, provided that we in our boastful recognition of this era of libraries could point to endowed chairs of philosophy whose lecturers, holding forth in these same libraries, might illustrate, enrich, and fructify the seed which these institutions implant in the majority of souls.

There are hundreds of distinctive styles to be found among our great writers and journalists, and whosoever reads with envy the brilliant antithetical essays of Macaulay or the rich, discursive, volubile, and limpid pages of Stevenson has it also in his (or her) power to form by assiduous and choice reading, pruning, and analysis a style that may approximate in all the externals to theirs—like the resemblance found in the rich habiliments of an Old World epoch to the identity and peculiarities of the people who once invested such garnishings with charm.

J. F. F.

New York, Sept. 5, 1901.

Margaret Fuller.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you permit me to add a humble offering to the discussion about Margaret Fuller? I am so glad to read the letters and articles in regard to that noble woman! I was particularly delighted with Kenyon West's scholarly and charming article. Coming from such an authoritative source, it was especially valuable. But will you kindly explain why he ends his article with a statement of the reasons why Margaret Fuller is not forgotten, and yet heads it with a statement that she is famous and yet forgotten? One cannot be famous and yet forgotten.

Your editorial says she sailed for home in a steamer. It was a sailing vessel—the Elizabeth. K. C.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1901.

"Horn" and Its Derivation.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a recent number of the literary supplement one of your contributors gives what purports to be the origin of the word "horn," as used or applied for the word "drink," as follows: "Give me a horn of whisky" for "Give me a drink of whisky." So far as Kentucky and Tennessee folklore goes, there is no necessity for any questioning.

The use of the horn—usually a cow or ox horn—for a drinking cup dates back many years before the "Red Heifer" of Tennessee was planted or the seed germinated. During the feudal times of Europe—more principally Germany—the Sir Knight or Baron who could not drain a horn of beer at a draught was deemed not valiant. During that period there was the "bier horn" for the beer-drinking section, the "wein horn" for the Rhinelander, and the "schnapps horn" (whisky horn) for those of the more northern section.

During the forties and fifties in New York, or at the time the German element was becoming a factor and being felt at the polls, many German organizations were formed for various purposes. There was usually a street parade and field day and picnic by each of the aforementioned societies. On such days it was customary for the officers in nearly all, and in some all the members, to wear the costumes of the age or period the organization represented. On such occasions the chief mark of distinction worn or borne by the chief officer or his "cup bearer" was a large ox horn, heavily mounted in either silver or gold. This horn was known as the "drinking horn." On reaching the "fest platz" the first ceremony was a drink by all the members from the horn. A glass of beer was not asked for. "Gehen sie men ein horn bier" was the word or phrase used when asking for a glass of beer. Artificial horns of porcelain or ordinary clay were on hand for the occasion, and the German who had not such a horn or a drinking horn made from a cow or ox horn was on the outside.

The taking up of all the picnic parks for buildings has no doubt shut out most of the parades, and consequently we see but little of the old custom and display of horns.

The ox or cow horn as a drinking utensil was still in vogue when the writer was a youth, more principally among the rustic population. Where horns were plenty and Yankee boys were on hand with their jackknives a drinking horn could be trotted out in an hour. They were almost universal—not unlike the gourd in the Southern States prior to the war.

When about twelve years of age (1845) the writer spent a few months in Belfast, Allegany County, N. Y. Of his knowledge, there was not a glass tumbler in the town except at the village tavern. Glasses—the cheapest—were then worth from 15 cents to 25 cents each. Teacups were expensive, and used only for company. The drinking vessel for water was the horn cup; that for tea, coffee, or milk was the "blecka," (from the German of "bleck," tin or sheet iron,) meaning a tin cup. The nickname "blecka," pronounced "bleka," originated among the Pennsylvania and Mohawk Dutch.

"Take a horn," "have a horn," and "try a horn" have been in vogue, or were in vogue, in this country since its settlement. It has become almost obsolete in and near New York City, and as a request to take a drink began to wane along in the fifties. It was in general use in the naval and merchant marine of all English-speaking people "who went down to the sea in ships" up to 1860, since which time the writer—formerly a sailor—has not been among the "matelots" or "shellbacks"—pet euphonious titles for sailors years ago. The term used was, "Give us a horn of grog." Go to the boatswain (bo'sun) and get your horn. Since 1840 the writer has visited more than twenty of the States comprising the Union and has been over the border into Canada, in all of which among the oldest settlers the old term, "Take a horn," &c., was still in use. When I was quite a youth—say from four years up to ten years—in Rochester, N. Y., which was settled by and largely peopled by New Englanders, and at that time quite a young town, all newcomers were usually visited by the older settlers. The new-comers kept up the home custom by keeping a jugful of the ardent on the premises, and after the usual "howdies," "Well, let's try a horn," usually new rye whisky at, as per the legal tender of the period, "4 shillin's" (50 cents) a gallon. The horn cups which had been used "en voyage" (usually the Erie Canal) were brought out, and the pure juice, with a lump of New England maple sugar added, was passed among all present.

The early German, Scotch, Irish, and Swiss settlers of the period had their horn cups. The German host, after the usual number of "wie gehts" had been asked and answered, "Well, meine erren, wollen sie ein horn schnapps nehmen." ("Well, gentlemen, try a horn of whisky.") The Scotchman would say, "Woll ye hae a horn o' whuskie?" Paddy would put it "Fist shay a bit of wurrukeagh." (Celtic for dew of the mountain, a pet phrase for spirituous liquors,) or, "Och, shure, now just one dhrap o' the crayther for the love of the cuild dart or the cuild sod."

Much more could be written on the matter were there a necessity for it, which same does not exist when the foregoing facts prove beyond the faintest shadow of a doubt that the phrase of "a horn of whisky," &c., existed many years before the red heifer was invented. I. L. H. M.

New York, Sept. 4, 1901.

Early Lives of Dante.*

The university publications are quietly but surely and steadily making valuable contributions to the products of American presses. As a whole, they are triumphs less for American literature than for American scholarship. There is marked the subtle difference, from a National standpoint, between letters and learning. But since the realms of learning are international, the university publications that are not the fruits of original investigation seek for those subjects for translation which, among rare productions, are best. So they make very valuable additions to accessible, if not to strictly American, literature—additions of which the worth will be more and more appreciated by a steadily widening public.

Such a series are the Yale Studies in English. No. 19 of these, which now appears, is devoted to lives of Dante that were written, one within *fifty*, the other within a hundred and twenty-five, years after the poet's death. Boccaccio was acquainted with at least four persons who, it is supposed, knew Dante personally. Bruni, who endeavors to supplement his predecessor's work, derives the bulk of his material from public records and Dante letters no longer extant. No other documents of anything like equal importance regarding the life of Dante have come down to us. Of the present publication, the historical importance and the rarity are not, however, the only recommendation. The gentle spirit of Boccaccio, to whose work three-fourths of the publication is devoted, breathes through the pages with a certainty that speaks well for the translator's loving faithfulness. And this is further evidenced by a grace and charm of diction, by a quaint flavor of the antique, which makes this contribution to American learning something very close indeed to literature. Read the pages however critically, and one looks in vain for a single phrase that one would alter, for a word that one would change. There are not many translations that, without stiltedness or apparent straining, can thus preserve the flavor of the original, transporting the reader unconsciously to its time and point of view, giving to him the pleasure of one familiar with the tongue in which the author wrote. This is a delicate art, standing by itself. Mr. Smith excels in it.

There is little need to summarise the "Lives." Their statements have been weighed by many students. The assured facts are printed baldly in all the encyclopedias, and their more doubtful and traditional records have been discussed innumerable times. The worth of these "Lives," as well as their charm, lies not in events and dates, but in the connecting matter, which is new. As Bruni, in his Proem, says of Boccaccio's "Dante," "Our gentle and sweet Boccaccio hath written the life and habits of that sublime poet as though he were writing the Filocolo, the Filostrato, or the Fiammetta. For it is filled with love and sighs and burning tears."

In this connecting matter there are portions that tempt one strongly to quotation. Such is the "Digression Concerning Poetry," showing its kinship to theology. This sums up to the assertion that "theology is simply the poetry of God"—a thesis very prettily worked out. Aristotle affirmed that "poets were the first theologians." Such, again, is the explanation of the choice of laurel for the poet's crown; and such is the comparison of the peacock's plumage to an angel's—"not," says Boccaccio, "because I know that angels have such plumage; but, hearing that angels fly, I reason as a mortal that they must have feathers." Since none is more beautiful than the peacock's, Boccaccio thinks the angel's must be like it—though, he hastens to add, "the angel is a nobler bird than the peacock."

The Heart of a Boy.*

Edmondo De Amicis's diary of a schoolboy, which was published some two or three years ago, has again made its appearance in a new edition. The story is that of an Italian boy told through the medium of his diary, and recounts the trivial happenings and doings of his school life, but through the book runs such an undercurrent of gentleness and tenderness as one scarcely looks for in the hearts of little boys—especially New York boys. Italian boys may be different, however. From the beginning of his third term till its close for the vacation season the boy has faithfully transcribed the events of the day as seen through his eyes, and appreciated by his mind, and there ought, indeed, to be much in the book to attract and charm youthful scholars.

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*YALE STUDIES IN ENGLISH. Albert S. Cook, editor. X. The Earliest Lives of Dante. Translated from the Italian of Giovanni Boccaccio and Lionardo Bruni Aretino by James Robinson Smith. 8vo. Pp. 95. New York: Henry Holt & Co. (Paper.)

*HEART. A School Boy's Journal. By Edmondo de Amicis. Translated by Isabel Hapgood. 16mo., pp. viii., 370. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

1901

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

His New Poem, "The Voyage of Ithobal."*

EVIL DAYS these are for the gypsily inclined among men, once walled Robert Louis Stevenson, and all the honors and emoluments are for him who sits closest on a three-legged stool. Perhaps that is one reason why romantical literature is so much in favor with the mass of us, for we must have our romance at least in imagination. In an age of steel and electric lights and underground trolleys one can hardly hope that epic poesy will make a great stir in the market places, yet we suppose there must still be room for it, otherwise Sir Edwin Arnold would not go on turning out his long talks in verse, nor would publishers send them forth in fine linen. Here lies his latest epic, "The Voyage of Ithobal," with its 220-odd pages teeming with romantic incidents, all the product of his busy imagination.

For we must not take literally the excellently written foreword. In this the poet presents himself to us as contemplating a mummy in a museum and deciphering hieroglyphics upon which to found a tale. The foreword shows us that we stand at the portals of an Egyptian story, and presently we float away into a past so dim and remote that a poet may do as he pleases in it, and few will call him to account. Such a past has its advantages for one who desires to set aside the mere externals of the scene and centralize his fancy on the underlying thoughts and emotions of the story. But we learned long ago that Sir Edwin Arnold was not a sufferer from the habit of introspection. For him the arena and the action are as imposing as they are for our own good Gen. Wallace, and we need have no fear as we turn his pages that we shall stumble upon dense quagmires of philosophy or bogs of analysis of human hearts.

The stage and the action and the passing of incident are the topics that fire the mind of Sir Edwin, and let it be said at once that these are by no means improper topics for the epic poet. They were good enough for Homer, who was something of an epic writer in his day also. And so we follow with interest the fortunes of the valiant Ithobal and the beauteous Nesta, the priestess of Amen-Ru.

For the name of that lady was plain to view—
Nesta, the priestess of Amen-Ru—
And gods and kas had been set to guard her
Asleep, while the slow-footed years crept through.

This is the poet's announcement of his heroine, and the strange unevenness of this verse sets the key to an unevenness which prevails throughout the blank verse following the foreword. The foreword is, indeed, a strangely irregular, yet effective overture to the work itself. It is one of the poet's happiest productions, and were it not for some of the bursts of picturesque brilliance which star the pages of the epic, we should say it was a better piece of workmanship than the main poem. The style of the epic itself is laid down in the opening passage, in which Ithobal proclaims what manner of man he is.

Lo! as the land-dwellers con the ways of earth,
The chariot road, the camel's path in the sand,
The halting places and the drinking wells,
And where will be good grass, and where the rocks
Hide robbers, and the swamp is home for snakes,
And what to-morrow's march shall bring of hap,
If sun sets ruddy, if he rises pale;
So grew I from the first to know my Sea,
My ship's path on the purple and the green,
The friendly reefs would give her refuges,
The rugged deadly coasts that she must shun,
And where fair water was and pirates lurked,
And how to hold a vessel's painted eyes
Straight to the furrow that her stem must plow
Over those dancing meadows of the deep,
All day by golden guidance of the sun,
All night with shimmer of the Star of Tyre,
Set in the north by Ishtar for our sakes.
This lore of the wide waters I did gain,
And ere my chin was bearded sailed and sailed
Over the midland main; threading the isles
Coasting the Greek and Tuscan gulfs; one year
Moored to a Libyan palm tree, and the next
Rocking beneath black shade of northern pines.
So did I win, ere I was risen, as far
As where the Western gateway of that sea
Opens by Kalpe and the seven-topped mount
Into what no man knoweth of—a waste
Of waves as vast as time and dark as death,
Wherein the sun himself did die each night,
Plunging, 'twas said, with seethe of dripping gold
Into the blue.

These are good, resounding lines, and they

But she, her lips set firm, softly replied:
"My silence stands thee better than to tell;
Things seen are not so true as things unseen;
The Gods are with us! be content, sweet Sir!"

Thereat we took the ships in. From the hills,
Thirty days' journey off, the river came
Broad, lined by canes, with deep pools interspaced
Where the great river-horses rolled and washed
And strange things stole to drink—the water-buck,
The long-faced hartebeest, quilled porcupines,
Crooked-tusked wart-hogs, sable antelopes,
The gray, sagacious elephants, and he
Who roams tyrannous lord of all the woods,
The tawny lion.

The "crooked-tusked wart-hog" is indeed good, and yet better is "tyrannous" with the accent on the second syllable. But these are small matters, and so let us come to the end of the entire matter. "The Voyage of Ithobal" is a dignified piece of epic writing, but its fundamental qualities are by no means great, nor is its style so luminous as to be dazzling. Envious minor poets, who do not write epics, but content themselves with the short flights of the lyric muse will doubtless say that it must take a high rank among revered mediocrities, and even minor poets sometimes tell the truth.

Three Collections of Verse.*

Minor poesy is so plentiful in these days of magazine verse that one is forced to wonder why the minor poet embalms himself in the coffin of a volume sure to be consigned to the dusty tomb of a top shelf—if it ever rises even to that dignity. But poets are a stubborn race, and they are not easily persuaded that they have nothing to say or to sing. They continue to record with the greatest gravity in the world their faint echoes of old songs, which the world loves, and to labor under the painful delusion that because they have been powerfully affected by the old songs they, too, are poets. Thus does a world of bookstore shelves become populated with silent singers. It is a sad sight to see, but it cannot be ended. The world is filled with literary woe. If the complainings of all the writers whose verses are not published could be joined with those of the writers whose verses are published but not read our ears would ever ring with the melodies of pain.

All this is prefatory to saying that before us lies a volume of verse entitled "Poems by James B. Kenyon." The title is a modest one, yet it puts the kibe and wicked reviewer in a quandary. For if the author well knew, as he seems to have known, that these were really poems, then how is the wicked reviewer to earn his living? For if he reads the "poems" he cannot praise them, and if he condemns them he writes himself down an ass, for the author has told us that they are poems, and poems, as most of us know, are rare things. However, let the reader judge for himself. Here is one of the "poems":

Our ways diverge; we shall not meet again;
But that old season, gone beyond recall,
Shall never quite pass from your life, nor all
Forgotten be its pleasure and its pain.
Hushed to the music of the Summer rain
Among the flowers; no more the lilies tall
Flame in the garden, where for us the small
Vine-cloistered minstrel warbled his refrain.
The last word has been spoken, and we part;
Vanished the dream which was too bright to stay;
Hate from her quiver draws a final dart
Full-fledged with scorn and deadly will to slay.
Farewell! the hollow chambers of your heart
Shall know henceforth the ghost of a dead day.

All of which is extremely touching, and makes one feel sorry for the girl. But have we not heard often and so often about that hushed music of the Summer rain, and the minstrel who is going to shut off his refrain and consequently give us a good deal of pain remembering the things that shall not come again? And have we not heard somewhere before about the quiver and the dart and the bleeding heart and the people who must part and the ghost of a dead day? Why didn't the poet just say:

Fare thee well, and if forever,
Still forever fare thee well?

It's so much shorter! But there are 199 pages of these "poems," and they are all just as striking in thought and feeling, language, and imagery as that which we have quoted. So the reader cannot say that we have not told him what to expect. Let us turn to another rhymester of a different sort. Here is "The Marion of the Free State" by John Sleeper. Let it be understood at once that this new Marion is no other than the doughty Gen. De

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BETWEEN the mere lover of reading and the true lover of books there is a vast difference, a "great gulf fixed." The one regards books simply for what they contain as pastime or as tools of trade; the other regards them with a tender devotion, full of gratitude for what they have been or may be in the formative process of life and character. The book lover is of a higher degree than the book reader, infinitely higher. He, too, loves reading, but also loves books for what they are to the whole world's life; one loves them with a large, full, abstract love, the other with a concrete regard for utilities. The book lover idealizes his book; it responds to his love and becomes something new and more to him. He desires to clothe it with loveliness. He wishes to make it fair without and within. The book has for him a holy mission; nothing is too pure, too beautiful for its raiment or adornment. He finds himself in a new passion, at first somewhat alone, but discovers congenial spirits in a small circle about him. He has entered upon a new Freemasonry; or, rather, passed into a more dignified and more exalted degree of an old fellowship.

In these days many of the publishers of books are sending out volumes that would be creditable to the old printers, who made typography a study and an art—men who put their lives, their consciences, their souls and minds into their work, and built their characters into books. Now, again, we have editions de luxe of standard works on large, carefully chosen paper, printed with beautiful type, with clear ink, and bound so exquisitely that many volumes come daily from the publishers which a few years ago would have been thought worthy of a place in a special cabinet.

Rarely there comes a book from the press but that it may gain something of beauty and value and interest by additions that can be made by the hand of its owner. The exceptions to be made are technical and text books. When a man has passed through the state of being a book reader merely, and has become a lover of books, he should order everything for his library in sheets, or "quires," as they are called in England; just folded as they come from the pressroom. Of course, there are ephemeral publications that never will go into one's library; they are for the journey, the piazza, and the train; these may be bought in the cheapest editions, to be flung into the waste basket or on to the "give-away" shelf, to go to life-saving stations or the soldiers. But the permanent books, the books to live with and to live by, these should be bought in the largest and best paper obtainable, and for awhile put aside unread. They should be, of course, carefully wrapped to keep them from spot or blemish. The works should be read in a copy from a library, taking care that the paging is the same as the choicer edition that is put away. As the reading goes on, a memorandum should be kept of every important personage mentioned, every place named, and every incident likely to have been illustrated elsewhere, or for which illustrations are obtainable.

Let us suppose that the beginner has bought, as I did, for my first extra illustrated, "Thackeray Letters" published by Scribners'. Very charmingly Thackeray describes his little German, French, and American trips, naming castles and towns that he visited and people whom he met. The note book, always at hand, has a list after reading of some fifty more or less distinguished people and more or less important places. And now begins a delightful search for illustrative material. Small engraved portraits, etched portraits done on copper, wood, and steel. The search affords greater delight when one can find contemporary portraits and views. I shall not forget the joy with which I obtained possession of a charming etching of Dejazet, made at about the time that Thackeray was in Paris; and of Jules Janin, of whom he speaks particularly. Then there are pictures of places. Do you remember how fondly Motley in his published letters speaks of the school at Northampton? It made the book all the more interesting that in an old magazine I found an engraving of the place, and only the other day I found a woodcut of Bismarck, in the time of his college intimacy with Motley; of course, I shall have it inserted in my copy of the "Letters." Then, for a collection of letters, there are generally to be obtained plentiful portraits of the author; in my "Thackeray's Letters" I have bound in seven portraits, following along the chronology of the letters; and I have fully fifty to insert in another "Life of Thackeray" that I have in hand for extra illustration. Autographs of the author or autograph letters of prominent persons that are named are a noble enrichment to books. In my copy of Roche's admirable life of John Boyle O'Reilly I have bound a sheaf of letters in his own dashing handwriting and several manuscript copies of his poems.

Then, too, if one has a gift at sketching, or has a friend that is generously disposed for such friendly service, little sketches of men and places may be done in the wide margins to catch the eye as the book is opened.

In the search for engravings no book stall is too mean to be a possible bonanza. I found even in a junk shop nearly a full set of the Eclectic Magazine, and bought the lot for less than a cent apiece, with all the best Sartain portraits and many others. In the same way I found Bentley's dear old magazine, with a good impression of the portrait of Cooper, which I had long sought, and which, with six other portraits, now enriches my "Lounsbury's Life of Cooper."

Old woodcuts, genuine woodcuts, not smudgy process prints, but real engravings that have in them the life and touch of the artist, and not the mere mechanical cleverness of the machine. How excellent as likenesses are some of Charles Barry's portraits that appeared in Gleasons & Ballou's "Pictorials"; none better, and none others of many subjects obtainable at any price. The collector should treasure all really engraved portraits on wood; they are becoming more and more rare and more and more valuable. But the portraits and other woodcuts often have the impression on the other side of the paper. It shows through, and destroys the effect of the engraving. Moreover, it makes a raised or embossed impression like printing for the blind. There is a remedy for this: Moisten the print, soak it a little while in clean water if it is on thick, hard paper, then lay it face down on a sheet of glass, pressing it firmly there, and with the soft cushion of the finger tips rub off the back in little rolls till half the thickness of the paper is reached. Then you have your engraving on a thin film of paper, almost as beautiful as an India proof. From the process I have described, the cuts or the engravings come in various sizes and not likely to fit the uniform size of the page, some being too large and some being too small. For those too large there is but one of two things to be done—build up all the pages of the book to the standard of the largest, or fold the engravings, which is a cruel and disastrous proceeding. For those that are too small there is an easy method of adjustment. They must be inlaid on sheets of paper that will fit the pages of the book and leave a slight margin for trimming. This inlaying is a delicate art. There are a score or so of well-known experts, who make of it a good business, but some of the best work I have seen has been done by amateurs. At the beginning it is best to trust to the professional inlayers, in the meantime practicing inlaying until the hand becomes deft with the sharpest of knives—such thin sharp knives as will cut a bevel on even the thinnest paper. And the process of inlaying is not difficult of description nor of accomplishment. It is simply a matter of practice, of good sight and tact. First the engraving that has been rubbed down must be carefully squared; then a sheet of paper being found as nearly as possible the same thickness and texture as the printed book, it should be cut in pieces an inch larger than the pages of the printed book. The squared engraving is laid on this, exactly in the centre, and a fine line is drawn around and close to it, with a very fine sharp pencil, drawn so lightly as to be only discernible in a strong light and to good sight.

Take away the engraving, and with a sharp, thin, strong knife run a beveled cut from the line inward, so that not less than a sixteenth of an inch is in the bevel, and a longer bevel than that if one is expert enough to cut it. Such a bevel cannot be cut with the paper laying on a soft surface; it should rest on smooth but not polished stone; for this purpose there is nothing better than a discarded lithographer's stone, to be bought for a few shillings at any lithographing establishment. The bevel on the page should be rubbed very smooth with pumice powder, and the edge of the engraving similarly treated. Then the two may be attached, fitting the bevels neatly together with some strong, slow-drying paste. The fine photograph-mounting paste answers perfectly. Before adjusting the engraving to the paste-smeared square the page should be laid on a sheet of firm, smooth cardboard, and after the two are joined a similar card laid on the top. Now they are ready for the press; a letter press will do. I have known some excellent inlaying to be done with the aid of heavy weights or stones placed on boards.

The page can be removed in twenty-four hours, and if the work has been well done it is hard to discover the joint between the engraving and the leaf upon which it has been mounted. Sometimes when people are badly bitten with the extra illustrating fad they go on recklessly and acquire large engravings, much too large for the chosen book. In that case the whole book is built up on sheets the size of the largest engraving, rather an expensive proceeding if done abroad; rather a tedious one if done at home. I have seen a large octavo "Life of Napoleon," in three volumes, extended to twenty-five folios and costing some thousands of dollars. There were 2,500 engravings or other pieces of interesting matter bound in, and the work was valued at $6,000, a very low price for it indeed, considering the work involved, and that some of the engravings had cost as much as $50, and that there were many valuable autographs.

In ordering sheets of books that are likely to be extended it is well to ask the publishers for extra title pages. For my copy of Wine's "State of the Prisons" I have ten extra title pages, though I only count on extending the work from one to six volumes. Sometimes extra title pages are not obtainable; in that case new titles can be specially printed for extra volumes, if the same type and paper can be had; or a title page may be made with pen and ink, so closely resembling the original title that it is hard to tell the difference. There are several experts who do this work with marvelous skill.

It is a delightful pastime this beautifying and enrichment of books. Under the hand they grow to be choice companions. One sends them to the binder regretfully, but welcomes them back with ecstacy. After spending three years on "Madame de Remusat's Letters," I felt when the book was taken to be bound as if some clever and vivacious French friend had gone out of my life forever, but when the book came back glorified, I felt, and have always felt since, that I had "a friend at court" in the moving days of the First Empire. The extra illustrating of books is sometimes called Grangerizing them. This from the first extra illustrator of note, one James Granger, rector of Shiplake, England. He lived a peaceful life btween 1723 and 1778. He says of himself that he "had the good fortune to retire early to independence and obscurity and content."

It is commonly believed that the enrichment of books by the insertion of extra plates, maps, autographs, &c., is an expensive fad. It does take some time, but need not take a large expenditure of money. It is also a good investment if judiciously done, and a means of saving to many men who would not save otherwise. In my own small collection, every book is worth something more than it cost me. I know this from prices obtained for some that I have sold. If one is patient, does with his own hands the work of rubbing down and inlaying, collects by exchanges, and keeps a weather eye open for bargains, it is not so expensive a fad after all. Of my own collection of 13,000 small engravings many were gifts, some had been taken from old annuals, gift books, and magazines, picked up from bookstalls, in junk shops, and country auctions. There had not been $150 in money expended on the whole lot, and one-half of them were destroyed in an hour when my house was burned.

The enrichment of books is an absorbing pastime. The world is richer for every book that is built up to a lovelier beauty, and every such book has a higher intrinsic value. It is something to have even one book that is entirely unique, and has on it the impress of the owner's individuality.

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Romance of Two Irish Girls.*

Innisboffin is a dilapidated Irish fishing village, and at Woodbine cottage near by there are two young women, Kitty O'Neill and Nannie Oakley. The first is the daughter of an officer in the English service, and the other has for father the vicar. The young persons are thus described as "being practically shut out from all intellectual sympathy, and cramped to torture-point by the cloister-like existence required for girls who had been respectably brought up." There comes to the village Capt. Peterson, who is in command of a small detachment of soldiers, for there are agrarian troubles at Innisboffen. Later on he is joined by his subaltern Linton. Then there is the American Kendrick, who is a millionaire, or it is his father who rolls in wealth, the family fortune having been acquired in pork. Peterson is a cynic, but at the same time an honest fellow. His bark is worse than his bite. Mr. Robert Cromie draws an exceedingly clever picture of a soldier, the martyr to duty, and who forcedly carries out his instructions, though they may be distasteful to him. Naturally Kitty falls in love with the Captain. It is somewhat difficult to understand what are precisely Peterson's feelings in regard to Kitty. The subaltern also pays his attentions to Kitty. Then there is the American, who interferes. Peterson has no liking for Kendrick, and he calls him a "bounder." Whenever the American wants to assert himself, he declares himself to be "an honest Injun." Linton likes both the girls. Finally Peterson declares his love to the pretty Irish girl, and then comes orders for him to join the army in India. Kitty is broken-hearted, and as for that, so is Nannie. A battle in India is finely described, and it ends with the death of the gallant Peterson. Linton is badly wounded. In time Linton returns and finds consolation in Kittie. It is Kendrick who pairs off with Nannie, who is certainly indifferent to money. Mr. Robert Cromie's literary style is of the best, and his romance a most interesting one. The bravery, the heroism of the English officer was never better shown than in the character of Capt. Peterson.

*KITTY'S VICTORIA CROSS. By Robert Cromie. 8vo. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 307. New York: Frederick A. Warne & Co. $1.50.

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"The Tempting of Father Anthony," by George Horton, author of "Like Another Helen," with six full-page illustrations, is announced by A. C. McClurg & Co. As in Mr. Horton's recent popular success, the scene of this story is laid in Greece.

*MOPSA THE FAIRY. By Jean Ingelow. New edition. 16mo., pp. 228. Illustrated. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cents.

1901

QUERIES.

CHARLES T. POWNER, Greenburg, Ind.: "What can you say concerning the value of an old book with the following title page: 'Romancio-Mastrix; or, a Romance on Romances. In which the prodigious vanities of a great part of them are (as in a Mirrour) most lively represented, and so naturally personated that the Ingenious Reader, observing their deformities, may delightfully be instructed and invited to the pursuing of more honourable and profitable Studies. By Samuel Holland, Gent. Printed for the Author, in the year of our Lord 1659'?"

The book possesses some interest, but has little value.

"H. C. P.," New York City: "Replying to John H. James's inquiry in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for Aug. 24 in regard to the action of Gen. Armstrong at Fayal I would suggest to him John R. Spears's book, 'The History of Our Navy'; James Barnes's 'Naval Actions of the War of 1812,' and 'American Naval Battles,' Boston, 1831. This last and Clark's 'Naval History' have accounts of the action off Surinam."

"A. S. B.," Albany, N. Y.: "In answer to my appeal for information regarding verses with the refrain 'How pleasant it is to have money,' I have received several letters, whose writers I thank very much."

"E. M.," New York City: "I have 'The London Illustrated News,' 'Harper's Weekly,' 'Leslie's Weekly,' 'Town Topics,' and 'Scientific American' for several years, and would like to know their value."

Broken files of periodicals have little value.

A. D. ABBOTT, Westchester, N. Y.: "In response to question as to authorship of 'The Water Mill,' I have a newspaper clipping of the whole poem, the date being twenty-five years ago, in which Brig. Gen. L. McCallum is named as the author, not Sarah Doudney, as has been stated."

J. H. KIRBY, Port Chester, N. Y.: "Where can I obtain Brackett's 'History of the United States Cavalry' and Hamley's 'Operations of War'?"

Brackett's book, published in 1854 by Harper & Brothers, is not in print, but can probably be obtained through an advertisement. Hamley's "Operations of War" can be had from Charles Scribner's Sons for $12.

"A. I. W.," Bound Brook, N. J.: "Will you kindly tell me of an inexpensive edition of Boswell's 'Life of Dr. Johnson'?"

Inexpensive editions are published at these prices: $1, (George Rutledge & Sons;) $1.25, (T. Y. Crowell & Co.;) $1.50, (the Macmillan Company.)

GEORGE H. RICHMOND, 22 West Thirty-third Street, New York City: "I understand that in Mr. Roden's article on the recent book auction season, published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 17, Mr. F. R. Halsey is credited with purchasing the McKee copy of Poe's 'Tamerlane.' As a matter of fact, I bought it for $3,050, partly on speculation, without an order from any one, and sold it later to Mr. Halsey at a fair advance."

The article in question said that the "Tamerlane" had been "secured by Mr. Halsey, who now has two of the three known copies." Space did not permit in this instance, as in the case of other books of great importance mentioned, any further details.

FREDERICK LEWIS, Litchfield, Conn.: "Can you inform me by whom are published or where are to be obtained the stories of J. E. Muddock, listed on Page 80 of 'Dixon's Subject Index to Prose Fiction'?"

Most of the stories by Joyce Emmerson Muddock, ("Dick Donovan,") listed by Miss Dixon are not in print here. His two best known books—"The Man from Manchester" and "Caught at Last"—can be had from Street & Smith, New York City, for 10 cents each. Among his later books of a different class are: "Basile, the Jester," (Amsterdam Book Company, $1.25 and 50 cents,) and "Maid Marion and Robin Hood," (The J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.25.)

R. J. MILLER, Baldwin, L. I.: "When was THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW started? Where can I get back numbers? What is the value of Paulding's 'Slavery in the United States,' New York, 1836?"

THE SATURDAY REVIEW was first published Oct. 10, 1896. The scarcest back numbers would probably be secured through an advertisement. The value of Paulding's book is not over $2 or $3. The book is scarce, but Paulding has now little fame as an author, and his writings are not sought after by collectors.

HELEN L. TURELL, Yonkers Park, Yonkers, N. Y.: "What is the value of Shakespeare's 'Plays,' with a life by Symmons and illustrations, London, 1826, and of J. Payne Collier's edition of the 'Plays,' (the text regulated by the recently discovered folio of 1632,) New York, 1853? Was there not a controversy about this alleged discovery of the readings Collier found? How was it decided?"

The first of these books has little value. The second is worth $2 or $3. It is a reprint from the London edition of the same year. The story of the Collier-Shakespeare controversy is this: In 1849 Collier held a distinguished position as a bibliographer and a Shakespearean scholar. Early in 1849 he purchased from Rodd, the book-dealer, an imperfect second folio Shakespeare, and discovered, so he said, old manuscrip alterations of the text as it stood in the first folio of 1623. On Jan. 31, 1852, he published in The Athenæum an account of this volume, and gave specimens of the emendations. At the end of the year he published a volume, dated 1853, containing the work of the alleged manuscript emendations, and entitled "Notes and Emendations to the Text of Shakespeare's Plays." These emendations he incorporated in 1853 in a single volume edition of the plays, the reprint of which our correspondent possesses. Many doubts were expressed as to the authenticity of Collier's "Notes and Emendations," and he lost, in consequence, the confidence of the literary public. He died in practical obscurity in 1883, at the extreme age of ninety-four. He did much for the bibliography of English literature, and to those who can wisely use them his "Poetical Decameron," 1820; "History of English Dramatic Poetry," 1831; "Shakespeare's Library," 1844, and "Bibliographical and Critical Account of the Rarest Books in the English Language," 1865, are of great value.

"A. D. D.," New York City: "Some time ago you informed me of your readers of a book on etiquette, naming title, price, and publishers. Will you be kind enough to repeat same for my benefit? Also please inform me from which of Shakespeare's plays the following quotation is taken:

'Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which like a toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in its head.'"

Mrs. Sherwood's "Manners and Social Usages in America," Harper & Brothers, $1.25. The quotation is from Shakespeare's "As You Like It," Act II., Scene 1.

F. D. MACK, 184 Franklin Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What are the dates of some of the oldest manuscripts in existence, and where written? When were the first books printed? Were any books printed prior to 1469 in Italy or France? If so, where and what date?"

The origin of writing, that is, of the art of transmitting information by means of symbols representing speech, is obscure and uncertain, but dates back to 5000 B. C., when the Egyptians wrote upon leaves of papyrus the forms of prayer and eulogy which were buried with their dead. Among the surviving written productions of that great monarchy is a work containing the Moral Precepts of Ptah-Hotep, written in the language of Khem (old Egypt) and in the hieratic character, upon papyrus; it is "the oldest book in the world." The period of its composition is more ancient than the date of the writing, which, by internal evidence, has been proved to be over 2000 B. C. It is now in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and is known by the name of the Papyrus Prisse. The first book printed was the Latin Bible, printed by John Gutenberg at Mentz about 1454-56. Then came the "Psalter" of 1457, printed by Faust & Schoeffer at Mentz in 1456-57; the "Psalter" of 1459, the Durandus of 1459, Gutenberg's "Catholicon," Mentz, 1460, and three small undated books about this time; the first undated edition of the Bible, 1462. Printing began in Italy in 1465 and in France in 1470. If our correspondent wishes to see some of the earliest printed books he would do well to visit the Lenox Library, Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street. There he will find the Gutenberg Bible, two copies of the "Durandus," two copies of the "Catholicon," Mentelin's Bible of 1460, the Bible of 1462, and many other wonderful typographical monuments.

Appeals to Readers.

A. H. ROSS, 456 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.: "Where can the following quotation be found? It is usually attributed to Daniel Webster. It cannot be found in any of his published speeches: 'If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust, but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow-men, we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten to all eternity.'"

RAY S. BALL, Huron, Ohio: "Who is the author of the following lines? They are quoted in Prof. Harvey's English Grammar, on Page 196, and I have often wondered who the author was and what he had reference to:

'Above the clouds and tempests' rage,
Across yon blue and radiant arch,
Upon their long high pilgrimage
I watched their glittering armies march.'"

"B. H.," 21 Irving Place, New York City: "Will some reader kindly inform me whether there is a good portrait of Queen Victoria in any private or public collection in New York City?"

ELIZABETH T. TURNEY, 274 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York City: "Please print the inclosed verses in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, with the request that some reader furnish the last verse, which runs like this: 'I know I shall say it there as I say it here—"where's mother?"'

'Bursting in from school or play,
This is what the children say,
Trooping, crowding, big and small,
On the threshold, in the hall—
Joining in the constant cry,
Ever as the days go by,
Where's mother?

'From the weary bed of pain,
This same question comes again;
From the boy with sparkling eyes,
Bearing home his earliest prize,
From the bronzed and bearded son,
Perils past and honors won,
Where's mother?

'Burdened with a lonely task,
One day we may vainly ask
For the comfort of her face,
For the rest of her embrace.
Let us love her while we may,
Well for us that we can say,
Where's mother?

'Mother with untiring hands,
At the post of duty stands,
Patient, seeking not her own,
Anxious for the good alone.
Of the children as they cry,
Ever as the days go by,
Where's mother?'"

MARY E. PHILLIPS, 380 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.: "Will some informed reader kindly advise me where I can find Kipling's 'Lines on Little Joe'? They were written of his little daughter Josephine, who fell asleep forever during her father's critical illness in New York City several years ago, and were published in the newspapers at that time, in New York and Chicago."

"ALLEGHENY," New York City: "When a lad at school I learned a piece, of which I will try to give you what remains in my memory, and from these parts some one may be able to tell me where I can find the original poem:

'One man there was who never had a dozen
thoughts in all his life,
But told them o'er, each in his 'customed place,
From morn till eve, from youth to hoary age.
* * * * * * *
Little above the ox which grazed the fields his
memory rose:
So weak his judgment that what at evening
played
Around the swamps, fantastic clothed in robes
of fiery hue,
He thought the devil in disguise and fled
With quivering heart and winged footsteps home.
He lived where his father lived, died happy, and
was saved.'"

"A. R. L.," 143 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I would like to get in full that verse of Kipling's of which the following two lines are an extract:

'When Omar smote 'is blooming lyre,
* * * * * * *
'E went and took it—just like me!'

"I have a fairly complete collection of his works, but am unable to find the verse in it."

"J. W. P.," Gilbert House, Oostanaz, N. Y.: "I have lost my copies of two pieces of verse that have been dear to me since I was a schoolboy—sixty years and more. Perhaps some comrade, veteran, or new recruit in the ranks of THE SATURDAY REVIEW can help me to restore them. One was called 'The Sea-Boy's Farewell,' and here are some of the lines:

'Farewell to father! Reverend hale!
In spite of sunset, spite of gale,
Soon may his cabin ship,

'Farewell to mother! First-class she,
Who launched me on life's stormy sea,
And steered me, fore and aft.
May kindly Time her timbers spare,
And keep her hull in good repair,
To tow the smaller craft.

'Farewell to George, the jolly boat,
And all the little craft afloat,
In Mamie's delightful bay.'

The other one was about a 'Grandpa'—not of the 'Foxy' sort:

'To teach his grandson thoughts
His leisure he'd employ,
Until at last the old man's
Was begun by the boy.'

Who knows them?"

"A. S. B.," Court of Appeals, Albany, N. Y.: "I would like to get a copy of Will Wallace's poem, 'Pulling Together against the Stream.' How can I do so?"

"HIM, Y.," 305 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I obtain the music setting [illegible]

Announcement of Publication

THE

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Its subject is the circumnavigation of Africa by the Phœnicians six hundred years before Christ.

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Savannah News says:

"AMONG [illegible]

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"The author carries us from first [illegible]

[illegible] PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SEPT. 7, 1901.—16 PAGES

THE DESTRUCTION OF "LITERATURE."

Mr. Arthur Symons is a writer of much attractiveness. He has a tendency, not always effectual, to think independently and to strike out views of current questions which compel attention. But he brings to the discussion of these a mind so intimately influenced by the literature of other days that his attitude sometimes gives an impression of originality greater than really belongs to it. He is of the "lauditores temporis acti" in spirit if not always in word, and his admiration is of the nature of worship.

Mr. Symons in a recent article suggests that "literature" has perished, and declares that the "invention of printing helped to destroy" it. "Scribes, and memories not yet spoilt by overcramming, preserved all the literature that was worth preserving. Books that had to be remembered by heart, or copied with slow, elaborate penmanship, were not thrown away on people that did not want them. They remained in the hands of people of taste. The first book pointed the way to the first newspaper, and a newspaper is a thing meant not only to be forgotten but destroyed. With the deliberate destruction of print, the respect for printed literature vanished, and a single term came to be used for the poem and for the 'news item.' What had once been an art for the few became a trade for the many."

This pathetic and superficially logical statement doubtless expresses the feeling of many thoughtful men, to whom the flood of printed matter of the day is depressing and to whom the few things that have stood the sifting of time seem at once a blessed refuge from the confusion of the present and the proof of better, finer conditions at the time of their production than we ever again can hope to see. But Mr. Symons's statement appears to us far from convincing. It is not in reality a high or a true conception of literature which makes its preservation depend on the mechanical difficulty of making copies of the literature. It hardly follows, because a composition can be preserved only by "slow, elaborate penmanship," that it will fall only into "the hands of people of taste." It may very well be that a person of taste would not have the means to secure such a copy, or the time to make one. The purchasers and preservers of manuscripts in parchment or vellum may have been both rich and vulgar, and quite unable or unwilling to discriminate between good work and poor work, as are the purchasers of costly printed books to-day.

Nor does it seem at all certain that good work will not be discovered and prized and handed on because the art of printing has made it easy for a thousand to read such work and to own a copy of it where only a score could get access to it in the old times. The number of persons who can have it and will not take it is, of course, vastly increased. But so is the number of those who can understand it and are able to have it. And it seems a defective notion of the power and charm of writing that is really literature to think that it cannot withstand the indifference of the stupid or the vicious preferences of those who are vicious. It is true that printed writing is more easily destroyed than writing on sheepskin. But it is not easier to produce true literature for the printing press than it was for the copyist, nor is its intrinsic value less because of the relative ease with which it can be destroyed. If there is the will to preserve it, the chances of its preservation are many times multiplied. Shakespeare did not write for the press; at least he was strangely indifferent to the printing of his plays. But surely he is not less truly appreciated because his works are within the reach of every one who cares for them. The muddle that was made of the early publication of them on account of his own carelessness as to them shows what might have happened to them had there been no printing press. They might readily have perished as the acting copies of myriads of plays have perished. Would the "people of taste" whom Mr. Symons delights in have been the richer for that?

WHAT IS POETRY?

The business of conducting a literary review is not all cakes and ale, though there are doubtless many young women of tender years (and even some of years less tender) who are of the opinion that there is nothing half so sweet in life as to see one's own opinions of books and authors in print. But the literary journal has a mission, and its editors like to fancy that it does not exist in vain. Thanks to the kindness of many correspondents there is some encouragement for the makers of this review. But sometimes discouragements will come along and make one sigh for a cornfield and a hoe and a poem by Edwin Markham all about one's own unfortunate condition in this world.

We have recently received a tolerable number of letters as to the nature of poetry, and we have noted with some considerable interest that even those persons whose inclinations lead them to slake their thirst for knowledge at the exhaustless founts of this periodical have but vague and mystic ideas of the matter. Perhaps that is because we do not publish poems, and they are obliged to seek for rhymes in the pages of the average magazine, whose verse is a law unto itself. But there is little consolation in that thought, for we have on more than one occasion pointed out to our readers the existence of Keats and Shelley and Byron and Tennyson and a few other real poets, whose works may be purchased at reasonable prices of worthy booksellers habitually advertising in these columns.

We could wish, therefore—in fact, we do wish—that somehow these dear readers of ours would get on safe ground as to poetry and not trouble their souls with vain wonderings as to whether they are to take one another seriously in regard to such productions as the works of the Mud Valley or Stockyard poets. But in order to help our dear friends just a little, we mean to offer just one suggestion as to the way to tell what is poetry and what is not. Briefly, then, true poetry does not, as most of our friends seem to think, consist wholly in the recording of lofty thoughts. Some of the most beautiful thoughts that have ever graced literature or enlightened mankind have been put forth in good prose. They may have been poetic thoughts, but they were not expressed in poetry.

Poetry is an art, and its primary test, the first test of all art, is its technic. The whole difference between mere writing and literature lies in the difference of the technic. The mere writer has no technic at all. Nine times out of ten, and especially in the case of poetry, he does not know that there is any technic. He just sits down and writes. If his lines scan and the rhymes come out all right, that is all he cares about the technic. For the rest he aims to set forth in his lines some tender or sentimental or patriotic thought. Now the number of such thoughts is limited, and there is not one of them that has not already been expressed in literature thousands of times. What the literary artist has to do is to find some new way of expressing them, to make some new and bewitching colorscheme of words, to make mere parts of speech be born again and fill the world with a new incarnation of beauty. He who knows the value of a word is a literary artist. So great a master as Robert Louis Stevenson said that the man who was not willing to spend an entire afternoon in finding the right word for his idea was not fit for the profession of literature.

And when it comes to poetry, the artist is he who makes a note of every word, a song of every line, and a tone-picture of the whole. He must touch the imagination with every phrase and make this glorious English tongue of ours not merely voice his thought, but live it in the brain of his reader. The art of writing is in style, in diction, in imagery, in striking out the epoch-making phrase. Call it mere juggiery in words, if you will, but it is something more than that. It is the raising of the common means of expression to a height where they become luminous, even as the stars, with the reflected light of a flaming imagination. Thought there must be, great and beautiful thought to make great and beautiful poetry, but if there be not the technical mastery of the tongue and a perfect ear for the music of speech the thought will not produce poetry any more than the inner life of Aeneas would have produced the masterpiece of Virgil.

THE SHORT STORY.

In the current number of The North American Review Mr. Howells, with much charm and with an easy flow of that gentle patriarchal toleration which he is wont to let forth when establishing the existence of self-evident facts, attempts to define the status of the short story and to explain why this form of literature, while apparently so well received when presented in the magazines, does not usually meet with a similar reception when collected into books. Of course it is outside the argument that the new Portrait Collection of Short Stories, of which a collection by Mr. Howells forms the initial volume, has given the author inspiration for his dissertation. Mr. Howells evidently speaks for others less fortunate than himself. With a kindly sense of indulgence he sees an analogy between short stories and certain interesting boarding house diners—delightful when taken singly, but distracting if entertained together.

Here the boarding house analogy breaks, breaks so signally that I was lately moved to ask a distinguished editor why a book of short stories usually failed and a magazine usually succeeded because of them. He answered gayly that the short stories in most books of them were bad; that where they were good they went, and he alleged several well-known instances in which books of prime short stories had a great vogue. He was so handsomely interested in my inquiry that I could not well say I thought some of the short stories which he had boasted in his last number were indifferntly good, and yet, as he allowed, had mainly helped sell it. I had in mind many books of short stories of the first excellence which had failed as decidely as those others had succeeded, for no reason that I could see; possibly there is really no reason in any literary success or failure that can be predicted or applied in another case.

It is diverting as well as instructive to follow the writer into his gently flowing periods of humor, in which he discusses the relative merits of the French conte, the Italian novella, and the Anglo-American short story, and shows the difference between them and the episode, the anecdote, and the sketch, but space forbids. So it does, should we attempt to do full justice to his opinions concerning the relative value of authors who have written both brief and long fiction. He is undoubtedly right in saying:

It appears to be the fact that those writers who have first distinguished themselves in the novelle have seldom written novels of prime order. Mr. Kipling is an eminent example, but Mr. Kipling has yet a long life before him in which to upset any theory about him, and one can only instance him provisionally. On the other hand, one can be much more confident that the best novelle have been written by the greatest novelists, conspicuously Maupassant, Verga, Björnsen, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. James, Mr. Cable, Tourguénief, Tolstoi, Valdés, not to name others. These have, in fact, all done work so good in this form that one is tempted to call it their best work.

In passing, we would like to inquire what Mr. Howells thinks of "Kim." But we are wandering from our point, which was, Why is it that the public who apparently delight in short stories when presented in magazines give them scant notice when republished in books? The answer is simple. The ten-cent magazine has killed the volume of short stories as a commercial commodity. For 30 or 40 cents one can buy ten or twelve new stories in ten-cent magazines, while one has to pay $1.25 at least for the same number of old ones in book form. Let the price of the volume of short stories be so reduced that it can compete with two or three ten-cent magazines; let it be bound in paper covers and sold for a quarter or 35 cents, and the trouble of which Mr. Howells complains would be removed. Many a tiresome journey would be lightened if the casual purchaser of a volume of short stories did not feel in duty bound to preserve the book for his library, just because it contained the portrait of his favorite author, because it was prettily bound, because the deckel edges gave it the appearance of elegance, or more especially, because he had been obliged to spend as much for it as would have supplied him with ten-cent magazines for half a dozen similar journeys.

Americanisms in the Bonaparte Library.

It is interesting to note what Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte selected as fair samples of Americanisms for his great philological collection. In addition to such works as Pickering's "Vocabulary, or Collection of Words and Phrases Peculiar to the United States," Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms," Elwyn's "Glossary of Supposed Americanisms," and Farmer's "Americanisms: Old and New," we have as examples of our dialects Lowell's "Biglow Papers," Jack Downing, Nasby, Artemus Ward, Orpheus C. Kerr, Josh Billings, and the "Widow Bedott." (Newell's Orpheus C. Kerr Papers, by the way, are attributed in the catalogue of the library to Mortimer Thompson.) In all there are only fourteen separate works. This department needs to be strengthened, as many important and interesting works can be added.

Edward S. Morse and Japanese Pottery.

Edward S. Morse of Salem, Mass., is the foremost American expert in Japanese pottery. As a youth he was a railroad draughtsman in Portland, Me., where his skill with the pencil and his interest in rare forms of marine life brought him to the notice of Louis Agassiz. At the instance of the great Swiss naturalist young Morse enrolled himself as a student at Harvard. Years afterward, when he became a professor at the University of Tokio, the acute powers of observation first drawn out by the brachiopods of the Maine sea beach stood him in good stead. His eye was as sharp in reading a potter's mark, however worn and blurred, as when he had discriminated as distinct species two marine forms long deemed identical. Prof. Morse draws rapidly with both hands at once; it was thus that he executed the illustrations for his "Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings." As he traveled throughout the empire he gathered, with opportunities now forever past, a superb collection of pottery. This was bought in Boston by a group of wealthy amateurs and presented to the Museum of Fine Arts as the best collection of the kind in the world. For this collection Prof. Morse has prepared a splendidly illustrated catalogue, recently published by the museum at $25.

As these fine plates recall the beautiful vases and bowls of ancient and modern Japan, there is inexhaustible suggestion to the American artist, whether in pottery or decoration. The freedom and essential truth of Japanese art have profoundly affected the art of France, and may well do the like in this country. And thoughtful observers of the vast diversity of Japanese pottery find confirmation of the old dictum that the art of a people is greatly influenced, or, indeed, created by the abundance of easily worked material. Egypt, with her resisting granite, could never rise in sculpture to a plane comparable with that of Greece, enriched by its readily chiseled marble. So in Japan the universal supply of clays suited to the potter's wheel has led him to fashion a thousand articles which elsewhere are made of metal, wood, or glass. Stoves and lamps, cages and desks, chessboards and hairpins are all in Japan included in the potter's art. Nor has accident been unfruitful. Says Prof. Morse in the introduction to his catalogue: "The metallurgist uses crucibles of pottery for the melting of metals, the accidental oxidations of which have in past times given a hint for new glazes, and the colored residuum often left in the bottom of the crucible has yielded the suggestion of various alloys for inlaying their metal work."

Relics of Robert Burns.

The trusteees of Burns's Cottage and Museum of Alloway, near Ayr, have just acquired a number of important manuscripts of the poet. The most notable of the eight documents, which are all in Burns's autograph, is an autograph copy of "Holy Willie's Prayer," the satire in which ecclesiastical things and personages are held up to ridicule and scorn, and with which religious people have had so much fault to find. For this treasure, which is inscribed on all four pages of a double sheet of paper, the sum of £200 was given. It was sold in Edinburgh March 28, 1887, for 230 guineas. It is remarkable for having the motto from Pope, "And sent the godly in a pet to pray," and also one stanza which is frequently omitted in his printed works, and which does not appear in the Kilmarnock copy, nor in that included in the Burns collection at the Glasgow Exhibition.

A manuscript possessing less importance is a copy of "The Whistle," addressed to Mr. Fergusson of Craigdarrock, a descendant of the husband of "Bonnie Annie Laurie." It is written on three sides of a large sheet of excise paper bearing two impressions of the red excise stamp, and apparently was sealed and sent through the mail to "Mr. Cairns, Jun., Lorr, Dumfries." The trustees gave £100 for the manuscript. There are also the first draft of part of the song "Country Lassie," three of the five stanzas containing a version of one of the verses which is not the usually accepted reading; a copy of "On the American War," "Love Will Venture In," "To Chloris," and a receipt written and signed by Burns for £2 10s received from George Gracie as "Fine for decreet of the Justices of the Peace," and dated Jan. 12, 1791. A few weeks ago a handsome Celtic cross was put up to the memory of Chloris in the Edinburgh cemetery where she is buried. Three panes of glass were also purchased. They were once in the Globe Hotel, Dumfries, and bear some characteristic verses scratched by Burns with a diamond. The collection was purchased for £400. This would seem to be less than what the items would bring at auction.

"Graustark: The Story of a Love Behind a Throne," by George Barr McCutcheon, recently published by Herbert S. Stone & Co., is already selling in its fifty-eighth thousand.

SEPT

1901

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest Items About the Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.
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LONDON, Sept. 6—Evelyn Abbott, the Jowett Lecturer in Greek history at Oxford and Fellow of Balliol College, died this week. He was well known both as an author and an educator; he was the author of various works on Greek history and literature, including a history of Greece, in three volumes, a study of Pericles, and a collection of essays called "Hellenica," edited by him, to which he contributed papers on theology, ethics, and Sophocles. In collaboration with Prof. Lewis Campbell of the University of St. Andrews, he wrote "The Life and Letters of Benjamin Jowett." He was terribly crippled and worked at a great disadvantage through bodily disablement all his life.

***

The Oxford University Press will shortly publish a new edition of "Hermann und Dorothea," edited by Dr. Bucheim, late German professor in King's College, London. The work has been completed by his daughter, who contributed a biographical sketch of her father. Prof. Dowden writes the introduction.

***

Mr. Heinemann is preparing to publish, in conjunction with D. Appleton & Co. of New York, a series called "The Great Peoples," edited by Prof. York Powell. The first three volumes are "The Spanish People," by Martin Hume, which has already made its appearance in the United States; "The French People," by Arthur Hassall, and "The Russian People," by FitzMaurice Kelley.

***

Mr. Sidney Appleton has secured the rights, for American publication, of a new Artistic Crafts Series, edited by W. R. Lethaby. The first volume is entitled "Book Binding and Care of Books," by Douglas Cockerel, which is nearly ready here; the others on "Cabinet Making" and "Gold Beaters Art" will be ready within the twelfthmonth. All will be adequately illustrated.

***

John Buchan, the young Scotch novelist and poet, recently appointed private secretary to Lord Milner, is only twenty six years of age. Already he has distinguished himself in his university career as assistant editor of The Spectator, if not as a barrister of the Middle Temple and a writer of verse and fiction. He is a Glasgod University man, but secured his B. A. degree from Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1895. Among his best known works are "Sir Quixote," "Musa Piscatrix," "The Half-Hearted," and "A History of Brasenose College." He declares that he will now abandon literature for a political career. He begins well under an Oxford man of his own type.

***

Conan Doyle is thought to have a Boer story in mind, as he advertises in The London Times for the loan of officers' letters relating to various battles in South Africa. Dr. Doyle, besides his "The Great Boer War," has already presented a number of short South African stories in the magazines.

***

Dean Spence of Gloucester has finished a book on early Christianity and paganism which is a study of the conflict of the two elements of the Roman Empire at the time of Nero and Constantine.

***

Longsmans, Green & Co. are about to bring out "The Recollections of Sir Edward Blount, 1815-1901," from notes taken down and arranged by Stuart J. Reid. The volume opens with the return of Lord Anglesey after the battle of Waterloo, and practically ends with the death of Queen Victoria. Sir Edward describes his life as a schoolboy at St. Mary's College, Oscott; as a Foreign Office clerk, and as an attaché in Rome and Paris in the reigns of George IV. and William IV., and his subsequent career as an English banker and railway promoter in France. The work is said to furnish some vivid side lights on the reign of Louis Philippe and the Revolution of 1848, the early days of the Second Empire, the Mexican war, and the siege of Paris. Among the letters presented are some which Sir Edward dispatched from Paris by balloon to his wife. There are, too, interesting pen portraits of many social and political celebrities of the day.

***

Among the great private collections of England is that of Earl Crawford, in his vast library at Haigh Hall, Lancashire. The collection has been accumulating for more than seventy years, having been begun by the father of the present peer. It was designed to be thoroughly representative of all the literatures of the world in the best editions, including the best poets and prose writers, and especially those works issued in the lifetime of the authors. Moreover, modern critical editions and history are treated in the same way. But the crowning glory of this wonderful collection is its manuscripts, which, it is now announced, will go to Manchester.

***

The Daily Chronicle to-day politely chaffs Grant Duff about his forthcoming anthology of poetry. The author is the well-known diplomatist and statesman. Incidentally, he is an expert fencer, and for several years has been known as an authoritative judge of sonnets and ballades.

E. A. D.

The Romance of an M. P.*

May not a cat look at a King, or an M. P. at a Serene Highness? Stanley Hay, who represents the Moretown constituency in Parliament, attends a first performance at the Lyceum Theatre. Bertie Sellinger, Hay's best friend, is with him. Bertie is a clubman, a gossip, and a plucky fellow. Among his many accomplishments is the gift of revolver shooting. Just here we enter a gentle protest, trusting, however, that the entente cordiale may not be broken between ourselves and our cousins across the water. We notice of late on the part of the British novelmaker a tendency to put in too great prominence the skill of the Englishman with the revolver. What! Is an English clubman to rival the cowboy as far as deftness with the gun is to be considered?

While Irving and Ellen Terry are doing their turns Hay notices a beautiful girl in one of the seats near him. Then enters a stern-looking personage, with a ferocious German look. No sooner does the handsome young person see the German than she goes off in a first-class faint. There is a chaperon in attendance. The gallant Hay offers his aid, and the young lady, who calls herself Miss Christian, is taken to the waiting room. Finally, chartering a cab, Miss Christian and Mme. de Vere, the chaperon, are carried by Hay to the house of his sister, Lady Barmouth. The German follows, and insists on admittance. From Bertie, Hay has learned that the German is known in London as the Baron Mertsog, and that he is an implacable personage, and utterly indifferent to taking the life of those who stand in his way. While the Baron is clamoring for an entrance, Miss Christian and Mme. de Vere make their escape through the back door of the Barmouth house. Hay discovers that the two are living in hiding at a retreat somewhere on the coast. He follows them, and is wounded by a pistol shot in the fleshy part of the arm. It is, of course, Miss Christian who nurses him. It turns out that her name is Berenice. How could it happen otherwise than that the two fell in love?

Hay pleads his suit and is accepted, only Miss Berenice will not tell her history. Hay is not curious. He marries Berenice at a little village church in Cornwall. He has chartered a yacht, and proposes spending their honeymoon in the Mediterranean. But Hay has not counted on what the Baron will do. Hay leaves his wife for an hour on his yacht, when the Baron turns up. The bad German captures the yacht, and Mrs. Stanley Hay, too. The unfortunate husband and M. P. receives an anonymous communication and hurries off to Liesbaden, the capital of Liguria. If you cannot find Liguria, it is because your map is not up to date. One day there is a grand function in Liesbaden. Hay, in a melancholy mood, watches the show. The King is driving out, accompanied by his daughter, the Princess. Rumor says that the Princess has been very ill, and for a long time. Think of Hay's amazement when he recognizes in her Supreme Highness Mrs. Stanley Hay. The Baron is also in evidence, and his real name is the Prince Otho von Leipzen. The presence of the Englishman is distasteful to the Prince. He is not to be foiled. He lays a trap for the M. P. Hay is captured, and all kinds of things are offered him if he will give up his wife. Berenice's papa, the King, is a real comedy potentate. Prince Otho takes Hay into a wood, and there is a file of soldiers ready to shoot him. His crime is that terrible German one of lese majesté. Now, Bertie Sellinger comes to the front. He lets himself loose. He pumps in the lead as would have done Billy the Kid, and the entire outfit is wiped out. In the nick of time the castle where Berenice is a prisoner burns down. There is a rescue, and to-day in England Mrs. and Mr. Stanley Hay are happy, and there is a baby. The romance. "The Presumption of Stanley Hay, M. P.," is an amusing one, and if Hope told a flattering tale, so does Mr. Nowell Cay.

"The Messages of the Prophetical and Priestly Historians," by Prof. John E. McFadyen of Knox College, Toronto, will come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons this month. It is said to be a skillful stimulating paraphrase of the historical literature of the Old Testament, which enables the reader of the Bible to grasp the ideas which impelled the Biblical historians to collect and arrange the data which they embodied in the Biblical histories. The work treats separately of the two great sources of Israel's historical traditions, the prophetical and the priestly; and, by simple changes of type distinguishes editorial alterations or additions from the body of the history.

Several important pieces of literature relating to Sheridan will shortly be issued in London. We have already made mention of J. F. Meehan's "The Famous Houses of Bath and District," in which, of course, there will be numerous references to Sheridan, as there will be to Jane Austen. Also, Fraser Rae is now preparing a new edition of the plays of Sheridan, in which the text will be an exact copy of what Sheridan wrote. Part of his mother's unacted comedy, "A Journey to Bath," will be included in this volume, and there will be an introduction by the Marquis of Dufferin.

"THE PRESUMPTION OF STANLEY HAY, M. P." By Nowell Cay. Cr. 8vo. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 324. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.50

DANTE IN AMERICA.

Story of the Formation of the Society Bearing His Name.

FOR more than 600 years the name of Dante has been venerated by the scholars of all nations. Notwithstanding bitter disappointments during his stormy life, there were responsive spirits, who, sitting at Dante's feet, acknowledged him as master, and as one of the

Olympian bards who sung
Divine ideas below,
Which always find us young,
And always keep us so.

His renown grew with the centuries, for he occupied the unique place of being one of the greatest of the world's poets, and at the same time the creator of Italian literature and the greatest voice of the Middle Ages. His sublime poem was "an embodiment of his epoch, a concrete study of the permanent problems, and an expression of the eternal realities of life."

With wider scope in intellectual development came deeper interest in the Divina Commedia; the number of the students of Dante steadily increased, and within the last twenty-five years the catalogue of Dantesque literature has multiplied sevenfold.

In the month of December, 1880, a circular was issued in Cambridge, Mass., and distributed among the various followers of the Dante cult in the United States, suggesting the formation of a society for the encouragement of the study of the great Italian's life and work. In the following February Longfellow, who had consented to accept the Presidency of the society, received the proposed members at his home. At that meeting, and at subsequent ones held at the house of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, the organization of the present Dante Society was completed. During term time it had been the privilege of some of the Harvard students to attend informal meetings for the reading of the Divina Commedia at Prof. Norton's house. Mr. John Woodbury of Boston, who has long been associated with the society, in writing to me of its inception, arising out of these meetings, says:

I need not tell you how delightful or how valuable these occasions were to those who were present. The reading and comment usually occupied an hour. Mr. Norton first translated into English the canto of the evening and we followed the Italian text. Even now, when I read his published translation, I seem to hear the tones of his voice. For the moment we were masters of language and style in listening to what seemed a literal rendition of the original without the loss of form or rhythm. Then came comment on each word or line of the canto needing explanation, drawn from an inexhaustible store of literary, historical, and artistic information. A few questions from students followed and study was over, and then came general conversation for an all too short fifteen or twenty minutes, when another delightful evening passed into remembrance. Those Dante evenings, I am sure, are by many Harvard men still remembered as unique in their college experiences. It was not strange that enthusiasm was awakened in a few of us to start a society in college to encourage Dante study. As I now remember, it was on my return to Cambridge for work in the Law School that Dr. Knapp, now a member of the Dante Council and my classmate, now Prof. Hart of Harvard, came to my room in Gray's Hall and suggested such a course. We determined to consult Mr. Norton, who at once favored the idea of a society, but encouraged us to proceed on a broader plan than that of a society of undergraduates. He told us of his intention to give his Dante library to Harvard College Library and of the desirability of providing for additions to it of modern works as they appeared. When he told us he would ask Mr. Longfellow to be our first President and Mr. Lowell to accept the office of Vice President and would himself act as one of the council, I think nothing but his perfect courtesy gave us courage to go on. The reports tell of the progress of the society, but they cannot tell or record the interest which these three great Dante scholars, Longfellow, Lowell, and Norton, showed in the effort to do something toward encouraging American Dante scholarship. Our first meeting was at Mr. Longfellow's, and later Mr. Lowell, as our second President, received us at Elmwood. That wonderful study of Mr. Norton's still continued to attract us on the evening of the third day of the third week in May. Mr. Longfellow gave us a copy of the then unpublished manuscript of Imola's "Comment on the Inferno"; Mr. Lowell added many valuable books to the collection, and Mr. Norton from the beginning has been the society's main stay. Without their aid I doubt if the society would have been created, but the remembrances of what they have done will make it certain that the society will continue to carry out, according to the ability of its members, the purposes for which they desired to have it exist.

It was due to Mr. Longfellow's kindly interest in my own youthful work on "Dante" that I became one of the earliest members of the new society. Unforgetable are the hours I spent at Mr. Longfellow's house, either with him in his study or under the trees he used to call his cathedral, listening to the burning words of love and admiration for the great Italian poet. A few years later, in London, on meeting Mr. Lowell, I found him equally interested in our society, of which he became President after Mr. Longfellow's death. Memorable to me also is the first time I had the pleasure of attending one of the annual meetings. I was met at the door by the announcement that I was the only lady who had braved the rainstorm to be present. My inclination to retrace my steps was overcome by the graceful suggestion of Prof. Norton, our host, that he would admit his daughter to keep me in countenance among the masculine members. On entering the famous study, I encountered the gaze of what in my youthful confusion seemed an endless row of professors and students. After the formal introductions and we were seated, my embarrassment was increased by Prof. Norton remarking that he felt highly honored by the attendance of one who was evidently a lineal descendant of the great poet, not only indicated by my name, as Dante was, of course, as we all knew, merely a contraction of the poet's family name Durante, but confirmed by my striking resemblance to the younger portraits of Dante. This flattering remark, so kindly intended, naturally caused every pair of masculine eyes to turn in my direction, and I was thankful for the reading of the Secretary's report, which diverted the attention of the members to other channels. Prof. Norton's deep knowledge of Dante's work, and the happy manner in which his remarks were clothed, lent a fresh interest to whatever was discussed during the evening, and in attending other meetings in after years, the impression but grew as to how much we all owed to the individuality he had expended upon the society.

The influence of the Dante Society has extended beyond its immediate members. Its yearly reports record the additions to Dantesque literature, induced by it, and as Prof. Norton himself said in a letter to me lately: "Dr. Fay's Concordance of the Divina Commedia is the great monument of the society, and ample justification for its existence. The Concordance is an invaluable work for all students of the poem, and its work has been fully recognized in Europe."

Keeping abreast as we do of European culture, we can take our stand with the lovers of Dante in the Old World, who delight in expounding the noble beauty of the immortal commedia, and ever keep a place in their hearts for the dark-browed poet who suffered centuries ago, when he wrote for all humanity of

"L'Amor che muove il sole e l'altre stelle."

HELOISE DURANT ROSE.

A Ballade of 1837.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I notice a writer in a recent issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW tries to give some account of the old ballad, "Shule, Shule, Shule, Agra." The stanza he quotes must be from a parody on the original ballad. He also speaks of it as having been introduced into New York in 1862 or 1863. The present writer heard what purports to be the original ballad sung by Irish emigrants as early as 1837. The form in which it was then sung is the old ballad in a modern dress. So the original Gaelic version must be much older. It is a lament of a peasant girl because her lover was forced to go to war, and is as follows:

I'll go to yonder grassy hill,
There I will sit and cry my fill,
Till every tear would stir a mill,
They took my Johnny for a soldier.
Shule, shule, shule, Agra,
Shule, mavourneen, shule, Aragh,
My lovely lad to the war must go,
They took my Johnny for a soldier.

I'll sell my distaff and my reel,
I'll also sell my spinning wheel,
And buy my lad a sword and shield.
My Johnny must go for a soldier.
Shule, shule, shule, Agra,
Shule, mavourneen, shule, Aragh,
My lovely lad to the war must go,
They took my Johnny for a soldier.

I'll dye my skirt and mantle red,
All round this world I'll beg my bread.
My love and I can never wed,
They took my Johnny for a soldier.
Shule, shule, shule, Agra,
Time alone can ease my woe,
My lovely lad to the war must go,
They took my Johnny for a soldier.

It is a sad and shameful truth,
That Kings and Princes have no ruth.
Oh, what care they for love or youth,
They took my Johnny for a soldier.
Shule, shule, shule, Agra,
Time alone can ease my woe,
My lovely lad to the war must go,
They took my Johnny for a soldier.

As was before said, it will be seen that this is an old ballad in modern dress. In the second stanza she proposes to barter her spinning apparatus for arms for her lover. It is not a gun or pistol, but a sword and shield, the arms of the Middle Ages. Again, the singer charges the taking of her lover to Kings and Princes, who have no pity. This plainly indicates that the ballad is much older than the form of language in which it is given here, so that, although a parody of the song may have been introduced into New York in 1862 or 1863, the song is much older than that. The years 1862 and 1863 were war times. The civil war of 1861 was then waxing fierce and bloody. What would be more natural than for ballad mongers to hunt up an old song and dress it up for such an occasion?

C. E. McDONALD.

New York, Sept. 4, 1901.

TO THOSE INTERESTED IN COUNTRY LIFE.

In November we shall begin the publication of a new and a very beautiful magazine called *Country Life in America*, of which Liberty H. Bailey, the best authority in this field, will be the editor.

Our reason for making this announcement so far in advance is this: We look upon the readers of this column of The Times as friends interested in our work. About September 14th we shall have ready advance sheets of *Country Life in America*, and while they are prepared primarily to show to advertisers, they indicate pretty clearly the sort of magazine we intend to make. To any Times reader who will fill out the following blank, we will send a copy of these advance sheets with our compliments, if the request reaches us before September 14th.

Doubleday, Page & Co.,
34 Union Square, New York:
Send me advance sheets of "Country Life in America" as offered in The Times.

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THE ETERNAL CITY.

Hall Caine's Explanation of Its Meaning and Purpose.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Hearing that Mr. Hall Caine was in London a representative of The Daily Mail called on him at Mr. Heinemann's office, thinking he might offer some explanation of moot points in "The Eternal City," and obtained the following interview:

"I am reluctant to speak," he said, "much as in some respects I could wish to do so. My book if it is properly done ought to speak for itself. It should require no explanation or defense from me."

"Are you satisfied with its reception?" I asked.

"At the hands of the public—yes, more than satisfied."

"And the critics?"

"I have no right to complain. Some of the critics have been not only just but generous. Others have been in the highest degree sympathetic. I have no grievance. Even the adverse articles have only served to set up the electric current without which nothing ever succeeds in literature, and they have certainly not hurt me the very least."

"You see that, according to our Rome correspondent, the Pope has asked to have 'The Eternal City' read to him."

"I am much honored."

"His Holiness does not read English?"

"No, and his new cameriere partecipante, a Portuguese, reads and speaks our language imperfectly. Probably Mons. Merry del Val will read the book to the Pope."

"You are prepared for the Pope's disapproval—on the question of the temporal power, for example?":

"Naturally. The Pope feels deeply on the subject and is sensitive to all opposition. A book which pictures a Pope abandoning the temporal claims of the Papacy cannot be agreeeable to Leo XIII."

"Your views are, I suppose, those of your David Rossi?"

"Substantially. Leo XIII. claims the temporal power for the free exercise of his apostolic mission. To achieve that he would require to have temporal power over the whole world. The thing is an impossibility."

"But Rossi opposes it also in its fundamental essence, as the last bulwark of absolutism."

"What else is it? A Pope who is a king must be absolute. Such a thing as a constitutional Pope-King is an anomaly. It cannot exist. When, therefore, Leo XIII. asks for the restoration of his temporal dominion he asks the people of Rome to return to a political condition in which they would have no powers in themselves. It is putting back by 500 years the clock which marks the progress of the world."

"Yet Democrats like Archbishop Ireland in America advocate the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. How do you account for that?"

"I cannot account for it. Nobody can. It is one of the occult mysteries."

"Will your dream of the Pope abandoning the temporal claims ever come to pass?"

"Why not? And who knows how soon? It is believed in Rome that Pius IX. was at one moment at the very point of propositions terms. And the strongest candidate for St. Peter's chair after Leo XIII. has been heard to say that the Church has never had thirty such peaceful and prosperous years as since it lost the temporal power."

"Will they put 'The Eternal City' on the Index?"

"I don't think so. The English consulter to the Index is Father David, the Franciscan. I know a little of Father David. I consulted him about the confessional and embodied some of his learning in my book."

"Isn't your teaching upon confession likely to give offense to Catholics?"

"Only to those who know imperfectly the teaching of their Church. The everyday confessor only knows that the seal of the confessional is inviolable. His theological textbooks tell him that in strong terms. He sees that under no circumstances may the confessional be turned into a detective agency. That is enough for him to think about, as a recent controversy in The Tablet sufficiently shows. It is only in the rarest cases that the confessor is called upon to deal with confessions which affect the general welfare. He can then seek counsel."

"But haven't you made the impression that in certain cases the seal may be broken?"

"No. But the seal affects the priest, not the penitent, and I have shown that where necessary to avert a great public calamity, the confessor not only can, but must call upon his penitent to reveal the dangerous facts to the proper authorities."

"But failing his power to do that?"

"He must do the thing himself, but in such a way as not to lead to the identification of the penitent."

"Is that the teaching of the Church?"

"It is the teaching of its leading theologians. And it is Christian teaching. Without it the confessional would be an un-Christian institution, which in its regard for the sanctity of the individual soul could forget its duty to God, and become the silent accomplice of crime."

"Mr. Hall Caine, don't you think Catholics have grounds of grievance against you for your portrait of a Pope who is a widower, with a son who is your hero?"

"I don't see where. It is neither impossible nor hurtful. Pius IX. might have married in his days as a Noble Guard. His wife might have died, and his son might have been spirited away from him. Then there is the case of Manning, a widower. His name stood high in the first scrutiny of the Conclave which elected Leo XIII. I might mention a dear friend of my own, Father F——, the Passionist. There is no reason why he should not be made Cardinal, and being Cardinal he might become Pope. In that event the world would see a saintly and gifted Pontiff with two grown-up daughters. What of it? Is there anything hurtful in the idea of marriage? Has celibacy the sanctity of dogma?"

"But your plot works out through the Pope's domestic relations and the tragedy attaching to them, a fundamental change of papal policy that is intensely dramatic, but is it fair?"

"Why not? It is the story of the great German ballad—the fragment about Hildebrand. The Pope realises that he is just as liable to error as other men, and hence the sequel."

"But you appear to attack infallibility."

"No. But I do attack the ideal of impeccability—quite a different thing. Honestly, the Catholic attitude to the person of the Pope is repugnant to me. I am a non-Catholic, but it is not my Protestantism, so much as my citizenship which rebels. To put a man into God's place is idolatry. I think some Catholics are constantly doing so."

"Some of your critics say your book is full of sensational impossibilities."

"My English critics. My Roman ones, as you see, say it is not sensational enough. The changes of policy in Church and State which seem to be wild dreaming in England sound like commonplaces in Rome."

"Do you in 'The Eternal City' set out to depict the present condition of Italy?"

"No. I use a good deal of Italian material—the Milan riots, the attempts on the life of the late King, the Crispi policy, the Rudini policy, the Pelloux policy, the press laws, the public safety decree, the prison scandals, the Accerito case, and much besides. But Italy is only the necessary springboard for a plunge into the universal."

"I presume you have consciously taken liberties with Italian affairs?"

"Great liberties. When I describe the abdication of the King, I am not thinking merely of the personal abdication of King Victor Emmanuel, but of the hour of the downfall of the monarchical system. In the same way the description of the Pope's abandonment of the temporal power has no reference to Leo XIII. It is intended to depict the crisis at which the Church will see that henceforth it must devote itself entirely to its spiritual mission."

"Then 'The Eternal City' is first of all a dream?"

"I have no objection to that way of putting it."

"It is of course Mazzini's dream of a universal republic, and your man Rossi is, so to speak, a study of Mazzini."

"He is intended to be a younger and later Mazzini, without the revolutionary methods, and with such differences as might have appeared in the great Italian if he had been born half a century later."

"Your critics are saying your politics are not to be seriously considered and that the picture you paint of a future time is a mere Utopia."

"Didn't they say the same to Mazzini himself? Look at Farini's History translated by Mr. Gladstone. The lofty ridicule of Mazzini's hopes is almost humorous. Yet half of Mazzini's Utopia has already come to pass."

"You honestly believe in David Rossi's charter for yourself?"

"I do."

"And you accept the Lord's Prayer as a guide for the nation as well as for the individual."

"Indeed, yes. I think that part of it which deals with temporal affairs turns a flood of light on the world of men, and is good as politics as well as good as religion."

"You really believe that nations could be ruled by it?"

"Is it so very brave to say I do? Have you read Prof. Hanarck's great book—his lectures in Berlin? He deals at length with the Lord's Prayer and says: 'Some of us who are not to be dismissed as dreamers regard the fulfillment of its predictions as something more than a mere Utopia.'"

"So the deepest thing in 'The Eternal City' is really your dream of a Europe in which national barriers will be broken down, war abolished, and patriotism itself superseded by the broader spirit of the brotherhood of man?"

"That is so. And in the face of the signs of the times, leading on with tremendous strides to that great end, I am not afraid of the cheap sneers of the people who see nothing more than the step beneath their feet, and when they read a book must read it with a microscope."

"The people who have read 'The Eternal City' with a microscope call it melodramatic. Do they mean that it deals with these large hopes and expectations?"

"If the breadth of incident and outlook in my book lays it open to the charge of being melodramatic I have no reason to complain. In that sense the most melodramatic thing in life is life itself. The drama of the nineteenth century, with its wonderful and almost miraculous changes in the status of man, is a hundredfold more melodramatic than anything I have dared to offer."

"When is it to be published in the United States?"

"On Sept. 13, copyright being secured already."

"Have you any doubt of the American reception?"

"Whatever America may think of the book as a novel, it will be strange if a democratic country should wholly disapprove of the spirit of a romance which is built on the principles of democracy."

A NEW NOVEL

By the author of "RALPH MARLOWE,"

The Sign of the Prophet

Dr. James Ball Naylor.

A charming historical novel of the War of 1812, of the times of *Tecumseh* and *Tenskwatawa, The Prophet*. At the instigation of the English, Tecumseh attempted to form a confederacy among the western tribes, which was defeated by the hasty action of his brother *The Prophet*, during the absence of the former, resulting disastrously for the Shawnee Indians in the famous *Battle of Tippecanoe*. Romance is happily blended with the historical, and pathos is supplied through the trials and unhappy fate of the early heroine of the book, while the beautiful ward of The Prophet, the real heroine of the story, will keep the reader in keen expectancy until the closing chapter. The book also has a counterpart of the talkative *Jep Tucker*, the yarn-spinner of *"Ralph Marlowe,"* in the veteran hunter, *Joe Farley*, with his quaint provincialisms and drollery.

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ALL BOOKSELLERS.

THE SAALFIELD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Akron, Ohio.

JOHN KEATS.

The Present Popularity of the Poet Demonstrated.

The recent auction season, full of many surprises, offered fresh and convincing proof of the fact that the magical name of John Keats has bibliographically overshadowed the names of a number of Victorian authors far more highly honored and deeply revered by the collectors of the last decade. Ten years ago his three books could be purchased for a few pounds each in England—from £3 to £8—and for less than those sums in this country. A quarter of a century ago either of the three could have been obtained for about 30 shillings, and in 1842, when Richard Henry Horne called upon the English public to set aside "the thin gruel of Kirke White" and put to their lips "the pure Greek wine of Keats" their combined value was not one-third of that sum. Shortly after the poet's death his "misdirected" and "unripe" verse was gathering the dust that has long since covered the quarterlies that sneered and sought to slay.

Keats himself did not foresee his future fame. "If I should die," he said, in one of the most personal of poets' letters, "I have left no immortal work behind me, but I have loved the principle of beauty in all things, and if I had time I would have made myself remembered." This remarkable letter, written at Wentworth Place, Hampstead, to Fanny Brawne, was sold publicly in 1886 for £32 and privately in 1887 for $250, and is now in this country, where we have such a wealth of Keats material—manuscripts, autograph letters, and presentation copies. The original manuscript of "Poems by Two Brothers," lingered, unappreciated, in New York for a space and then went back to England to remain, but we need not regret its absence, for America possesses "Endymion" and "Lamia," in the poet's autograph, the one bringing £695 and the other £305 March 10, 1897, in London. Those prices would very probably be largely exceeded to-day.

In 1895 Mr. Foote's fine copy of Keats's "Poems," 1817, his first book, in boards, uncut, sold for $140. Two years previously the same copy had fetched £23 10s. in London, being the only perfect copy in this condition sold since 1887. In 1896, at the "Crampon" sale, a copy in similar condition, once Thomas Love Peacock's, sold low for £21 10s., but this was not altogether a genuine book auction, and the price is not seriously to be regarded. French's copy, rebound by Zaehnsdorf, fetched $290 this Spring, while Mr. Arnold's, given by Keats to his friend, John Byng Gattie, brought $500, and a choice copy, boards, uncut, and with original label, presented by the poet to the sisters of John Hamilton Reynolds, brought £125 July 1, at Sotheby's. The latter is, of course, the record price. Frederickson's remarkable copy, boards, uncut, which brought $300 in 1897, had sold for only $120 at the Ives sale in 1891. It was a presentation copy from Keats to Thomas Richards, and on a fly leaf was an original manuscript sonnet by Leigh Hunt, "On Receiving a Crown of Ivy from J. K.," dated March 2, 1817. Its present value would be close to $1,000.

The Johnson copy of Keats's second book, "Endymion," 1818, though in the original binding, fetched $22 in this city in 1890, and Hunt's, also, boards, uncut, sold for $21 in Boston in 1891. Foote's, same condition, and with four lines of manuscript in the poet's autograph, brought $60 in 1895. Maxwell's, also boards, uncut, and with a letter to Jane Reynolds and five stanzas of "Sorrow" inserted, brought $100 a few months later. Frederickson's copy, rebound, but bearing this inscription: "G. Keats, from his affectionate brother, the Author," sold for $150 in 1897, to Harry B. Smith, the librettist, whose collection contains many volumes remarkable for their personal interest. That copy to-day would be a safe investment at three times $150. French's copy, in half cloth, (not original boards, as described,) brought $165 in April, and the Arnold sale brought forward a lovely copy, boards, uncut, paper label, which fetched only $150, though this is the record price for a copy in the original binding. July 1 of this year the copy given by Keats to Mrs. Reynolds sold for £42 in London. The Foote price of $62.50 for Keats's third book, "Lamia, Isabella," &c., 1820, remained for five years the record for a fine uncut copy. On April 19, 1900, a copy in the same condition brought £19 15s. in London, another, as good, selling for £20 10s. last December. French's first copy, bound by Cobden-Sanderson, sold for $250, and his second copy, called exceptional, with the original manuscript of Stanzas 19, 20, 21, and 22 inserted, brought $375, the record price. Mr. Arnold's, equally fine, fetched $215.

The Townley Greek autograph collection, sold July 1, 1901, at Sotheby's, included two letters and four manuscripts of Keats. The most important of the latter was the "Ode to the Nightingale," on four pages, entirely in his autograph, for which £105 was paid, the largest price yet given for any single poem of the poet. Mr. Arnold possessed the letter-journal which Keats wrote to the wife of his brother George, Jan. 13, 15, 17, and 27, 1820. The sum of $300 was realized by this treasure, while the complete manuscript of the poem to Charles Cowden Clarke, dated 1816, brought $325. This was probably the first time that a complete manuscript of a poem by Keats was ever offered at an American auction. The price paid for it was disappointingly low, when the interest of the poem is considered. Ten years ago, however, it might not have brought $50, and the Arnold price is eloquently suggestive of the interest now taken in Keats, whose three volumes of immortal music are treasured to-day because of the poetry they contain. Usually it is the case that a great poet's early and suppressed trivialities or privately printed trifles of later years are the more valuable of his productions.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

"Dolly Dialogues," by Anthony Hope, published by Henry Holt & Co., has been augmented by the author with four new conversations. The new edition will be presented uniform with the Holt edition of "The Prisoner of Zenda," "Rupert of Hentzau," and "Father Stafford," and will be illustrated with pen and ink drawings by Howard Chandler Christy.

SPOTS

1901

BOOKS AND MEN.

Julian Sturgis. The announcement of a forthcoming novel from the pen of the author of "My Friends and I," from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, may be a literary event of no small importance. It will be called "Stephen Calinari." Its scene is laid in England and Constantinople during the period of the Russo-Turkish war, some incidents of which have their part in the development of the character of the hero of the story. Its psychological purpose is the study of the conflict of natures in a character half Oriental, half English, and it is sympathetically accomplished. The action is rapid and very dramatic, the character drawing bold and effective, and the dénouement logical and satisfying. It may be remembered that the author, Julian Sturgis, is one of the sons of Russell Sturgis of Boston, the head of the famous London banking house of Barings. Though he has lived most of his life in England, having moved there with his parents while a boy, he is very well known to many in this country, personally, and especially through his writings of some years ago, distinguished as they were by unusual discernment and psychological insight united with a rare felicity of expression. His "My Friends and I" was a very impressive study from a psychological point of view, pleasing in style, and rather remarkable for the period in which it was produced; and many believed that literary greatness awaited this young and careful analyst. But Mr. Sturgis did not cultivate public applause, and though he wrote many sketches, essays, and songs during the few years following, he made no special effort to secure a grip upon a broad popularity, though he was making rapid way in the keen appreciation of the discriminating. Then came a silence of some years, now to be broken by the appearance of a full-fledged modern novel.

A New Romance by Frank R. Stockton. It may be recalled that about a couple of years ago a book was published by the Macmillan Company called "Pirates and Buccaneers of Our Coast," by Frank R. Stockton. One chapter in it concerned itself with a "Greenhorn Pirate." It is this amateur pirate, otherwise Major Stede Bonnet, which has given the author of "Rudder Grange," "The Lady or the Tiger," &c., inspiration for a new story, which will begin its serial run in Collier's Weekly next week under the title "Kate Bonnet; or, the Romance of a Pirate's Daughter," with illustrations by A. I. Keller. Bonnet was an English gentleman, residing in Barbados. He was respectable and fairly wealthy, but, seized with an uncontrollable desire to become a pirate, he bought a ship and put to sea. He had an unusual amount of success for an amateur, until he was finally captured by Blackbeard, the dean of the pirate guild, and marooned. In the meantime Kate Bonnet, his daughter, set out with a search expedition to find her father. Such is some of the material which, it may be sure, Mr. Stockton has woven into a most amusing tale. For him history, cruel and inhuman although its actuality may have been, is always humorous in retrospect; while his power of visualization is such that the things of which he writes produce the illusion of truth, even if no one would ever think of calling them realistic.

George W. Cable. The many admirers of that versatile writer of the old South, George W. Cable, will be glad to learn that a new volume from his pen will shortly make its appearance in book form, without previous serial publication, from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. It will bear the title "The Cavalier." Mr. Cable sets the scene for his story during the Summer of 1863 in Copiah County, Miss., a region which was at that time fought over, back and forth, by the scouts of both the Confederate and Federal Armies. The hero of his story is Ned Ferry, the chief of Ferry's Confederate scouts, and the heroine is Charlotte Oliver, a Confederate newspaper correspondent, who was of great service to the leaders of that region by furnishing them with valuable information. It may be recalled that in his youth Mr. Cable was for a time in the Confederate Army, and his vivid recollections of his own experiences evidently have furnished him with much material for this stirring narrative. The tale is one of sharp dramatic action, as well as one full of that poetic sentiment which is the charm of Mr. Cable's novels. The dramatic crises of the tale, it is believed, will give fullest satisfaction to that body of novel readers to whom "the story" is the chief thing. In addition, the art of a fiction writer, of which Mr. Cable has been for so many years master, is used at its fullest development to tell probably the best tale that Mr. Cable has ever devised. "The Cavalier" appears to have every inspiration for taking its place as one of the greatest novels of the South in the civil war, as well as one of the most intensely interesting stories of its accomplished author. The book will be fully illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy.

"The Private Life of the Sultan." The recent condemning to death in contumacy of Georges Dorys gives more than usual importance to his book—"The Private Life of the Sultan"—for which he must suffer death if he ever appears on Turkish territory. The work has been translated for D. Appleton & Co. by Arthur Hornblow, and will be presented uniform with "The Private Life of King Edward VII." within the fortnight. The author is the son of the late Prince of Samos, a former Minister of the Sultan, and at one time Governor of Crete. The high position that the writer's father held at Constantinople gave the son a close insight into the personality of one of the least known of modern rulers, so far as personality is concerned. It is unnecessary to say that the author has long since left the domain of the Sultan of Turkey, and he is now a member of the Young Turk Party and a resident of Paris. He was formerly a correspondent of The London Chronicle and sub-correspondent of The London Times at Constantinople. That the influence of Abdul-Hamid extends beyond his own kingdom is shown, however, by the fact that this book was recently suppressed in Copenhagen. The power and persistence of Turkey, and the importance of the Sultan in European politics as shown by the German Emperor's efforts at affiliation, add weight to this curious story of the Sultan's rise to power, his strange daily life and personal habits. The various details practically unknown to the world are of special interest as illustrations of the actual character of a man with vast power and capable of causing the most serious complications in world politics. This intimate history will help the reader to balance the conflicting opinions that have been expressed of the Sultan, ranging from Gladstone's phrase, "The Great Assassin," to the comparatively rose-colored views of him as an amiable ruler, much harassed by rebellious Armenians and unreasonably persistent creditors. The prospect of the changes likely to be evolved by the Eastern question before much time passes enhances the value of this book. The illustrations, which are numerous and interesting, include an actual sketch of the Sultan that will be found strangely at variance with the much earlier retouched portraits that usually pass as recent likenesses.

Anthony Hope. The Tristram blood and the Tristram ways are in themselves sufficient to make Anthony Hope's new novel, "Tristram of Blent," which has just come from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co., original and interesting. Harry Tristram is a peculiar character who is the victim of circumstances which are even more peculiar. The trouble all begins with an out-of-date and peculiar Russian custom. Russia, still clings to the old Julian calendar, and is already twelve days behind the rest of the civilised world. And what a difference these twelve days make in the life of Harry Tristram! A marriage becomes illegal, a birth is not recognized by the law, and Tristram of Blent, proud with the pride of centuries, is in danger of losing both lands and name. "But it's the blood that makes the right, and not the law," says this Tristram, and forthwith begins a cool and cunning fight for "what is his." Then a woman comes, and, as is a woman's unconscious way, produces new complications. She is a Tristram, too, and for the creation of odd situations a pair of Tristrams would be hard to equal. Finally the solution comes—with the woman, and just as we are about to exclaim, as the people do in the story, "Oh, you Tristrams!" Anthony Hope ends it all in the most satisfactory manner imaginable. Depiction of character has never been considered one of Anthony Hope's strong points, and whether he has demonstrated his ability in this direction in his latest work remains for his readers to say.

H. G. Wells on the Future of Literature. The Fortnightly Review is running a series of articles by H. G. Wells, entitled "Anticipations." In his current paper the author of "The War of the Worlds" has something to say, in his usual anticipatory vein, about literature. He encourages us to believe that the days of the "greatest selling" book are numbered. He writes:

> Already this is becoming apparent enough. The literary "boom," for example, affected the entire reading public of the early nineteenth century; it was a figure of speech that "every one" was reading Byron, or puzzling about the Waverley mystery, that first and most successful use of the unknown author dodge. The booming of Dickens, too, forced him even into the reluctant hands of Omar's FitzGerald. But the factory siren voice of the modern "boomster" touches whole sections of the reading public no more than foghorns going down the Channel. One would as soon think of Skinner's Soap for one's library as So and So's hundred-thousand-copy success. Instead of "every one" talking of the Great New Book, quite considerable numbers are shamelessly admitting they don't read that sort of thing. One gets used to literary booms, just as one gets used to motor cars; they are no longer marvelous, universally significant things, but merely something that goes by with much unnecessary noise and leaves a faint offense in the air. Distinctly, we segregate. And while no one dominates, while, for all this bawling, there are really no great authors of imperial dimensions—indeed, no great successes to compare with the Waverley boom or the boom of Macaulay's history—many men, too fine, too subtle, too aberrant, too unusually fresh for any but exceptional readers, men who would probably have failed to get a hearing at all in the past, can now subsist quite happily with the little sect they have found or that has found them. They live safely in their islands; a little while ago they could not have lived at all, and yet it is most often these very men who are most covertly bitter against the order of the present day.

Prof. Hauser on the United States. An article by Judge Simeon E. Baldwin in the February number of The Yale Review on "The Entry of the United States into the World of Politics as One of the Great Powers" is the subject of one by Prof. Henri Hauser in the July number of the Paris Annales des Sciences Politiques. Prof. Hauser recognizes the fact that the United States have won the place of a great power, and have come to stay. "C'est un nouvel élément dynamique," he says, "introduit dans notre milieu; il en modifie nécessairement l'équilibre." . . . "Cette situation nouvelle a trouvé sa consécration officielle dans le rôle joué par le délégué américaine à la conference de la Haye. Ce jour-là, le fameux concert a cessé d'être européen." Prof. Hauser does not blame us for wanting to control any new isthmian thoroughfare between the Atlantic and the Pacific. "Ils voudront avoir entre leurs mains la clef de cette nouvelle porte du Grand Océan, munir de défenses solides le vestibule avancé de cette porte, c'est-à-dire la méditerranée américaine. C'est pour cela qu'il leur fallait Porto Rico; c'est pour cela qu'il leur fait dans Cuba 'libre,' une station de charbon, peut-être un port de guerre, en tout cas l'assurance qu'aucune puissance étrangère ne pourra se servir de Cuba comme d'une base d'opérations; c'est pourquoi il leur faudra peut-être, un jour ou l'autre, des Antilles encore; c'est pourquoi ils ont interdit à l'Angleterre le sol du Vénézuéla, et qu'ils montrant si peu de hâte à ratifier la convention Hay-Pauncefote." Ten years ago such an article would not and could not have been written. The game of world politics was then European. We hardly realize in America as fully as do European publicists that now, and through us, no one continent holds the players.

Brief Personals. In his new volume of American impressions Mr. Andrew Ireadale gives us one or two points about books which one might expect from a man who loved them. Considerable attention is given to the Congressional Library in Washington. There the author of "An Autumn Tour in the United States and Canada" is taken into the sanctum sanctorum of the institution, where the rarest and most valuable books are conserved. He says: "I was much amused when told the story of one book which was handed to me for my inspection. It contained the autograph of a famous English novelist. When Mr. Hall Caine was inspecting the library two years ago he took one of his own books and wrote his name in it. That volume is now actually in the holy of holies."

*** Last Saturday a new Ruskin museum was opened at Coniston, including many interesting items contributed by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Severn and Mr. W. G. Collingwood. It will be recalled that to Mr. Collingwood, the well-known editor and biographer of Ruskin, was due the organization of the Ruskin Exhibition held in Coniston last Summer. And now comes a French critic, cited by Le Journal des Débats, M. Brunhes, who declares that Ruskin's education was "like that of most Englishmen, more Biblical than classical, and his admiration for the Scriptures grew as his faith in them lessened." We simply quote the dictum of M. Brunhes here because it is likely to inspire an animated controversy.

*** The name of the late Sir Walter Besant's last novel, announced under the title of "The Way Out," has been changed to "The Other Way," as "The Way Out" had already been appropriated by another novelist.

*** Capt. Mahan's great work "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History," can now be obtained in Japanese. The third volume of the translation has recently been brought out in Tokio.

*** It is understood that Cyrus Townsend Brady is completing a romance of the sea which will be the first one novel that he has written for three years. This is described as the most important novel which he has undertaken.

*** Dr. Arthur H. Smith, after surveying the Peking siege, has had a severe accident at Tien-Tsin. On a recent visit to Hsiku he had his right arm dislocated at the shoulder by an explosion. The proof sheets of his new book, "China in Convulsion," are, therefore, coming in slowly to his publishers, the Fleming H. Revell Company. The book will give not merely the experiences of the siege, but a survey of the causes that led to the outbreak and of the conditions which followed it, all told in the peculiarly vivid and sympathetic style which has made "Chinese Characteristics" and "Village Life in China" so popular. The book will be in two handsome volumes, fully illustrated, and provided with original and accurate maps.

*** Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University, who is very prominent among those who are laboring for a settlement of the steel strike, is perhaps better known to the reading public as the author of "The Trust Problem," recently published by McClure, Phillips & Co., than as the expert agent of the United States Industrial Commission, and consulting expert of the United States Department of Labor.

*** Dr. W. A. P. Martin has just received satisfactory assurances from Prince Ching that the Chinese Imperial University, of which the doctor is President, shall be reopened. This should give added interest to the new book by Dr. Martin, soon to be brought out by the Fleming H. Revell Company under the title of "The Lore of Cathay." It is probably no exaggeration to say that no Occidentalist knows that "lore" better than the veteran scholar and educator who has spent the greater part of his long, laborious life in the Far East.

*** "The Knights of the Cross," Sienkiewicz's latest historical romance, has just been brought out in Italy, where "Quo Vadis," as in other parts of Europe, has made a pronounced impression. A correspondent writes: "'Quo Vadis' in Italian is everywhere. There were 'Quo Vadis' candy boxes made like the book in Rome." René Doumic, writing in The Fortnightly Review, remarks: "I think I shall have said all that is essential when I add that France, in common with other nations, still continues to enjoy 'Quo Vadis.'"

*** It is understood that there is a possibility of another story by the author of "David Harum," which may appear as a posthumous book before the close of the year.

"The Award of Justice," by A. Maynard Barbour, is being issued by Rand, McNally & Co. It is a tale of Western intrigue versus Eastern capital, colored by romance. The same house also announces "The Owl and the Woodchuck," by William Harold Neidlinger and Walter Eckbett, which is a clever conception of prose, music, and pictures; also "The Pirate Frog and Other Tales," by W. A. Fribble and Bart. This last is a juvenile book printed in colors, handsomely illustrated, and containing some verse which is intended to amuse the young and instruct the old.

"The Story of Democracy," by Richard L. Metcalfe and A. J. Munson, and "The Story of Republicanism," by Murat Halstead, are being presented by the Dominion Company as the Library of American Politics. The books are said to contain an authentic and comprehensive record of the growth and standing of the two great parties that to-day dominate American politics, as well as sketches of the prominent men in both parties; there are also photographic portraits and views in abundance.

(OUT TO-DAY.)

The Great God Success.

By JOHN GRAHAM.

A striking novel with a modern journalist as the hero. This is a most original work. Nothing like it has ever been done. It is evident from the knowledge the author shows of his subject that it is written by a journalist of experience. He throws a limelight upon what is commonly called

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EDWIN MARKHAM.

How He Wrote His Famous Poem —His Views on Writing.

WESTERLEIGH, S. I., the home of the author of "The Man With the Hoe," is a delightful place when once reached, despite the fact that the settlement perpetuates the principles, if not the nomenclature, of "Prohibition Park," its baptismal name. It is popularly supposed to be an hour's travel from the foot of Broadway, but it all depends upon whether you reach the ferry just in time to see the boat swing gracefully out into the stream, and whether the trolley car at the island end of the journey is blocked by one of the numerous beer wagons that infest the neighborhood. On the occasion of my visit to Westerleigh the former fate was reserved for me; the latter for Mr. Markham, who had been called to New York to attend to certain details in the publication of his new volume, "Lincoln and Other Poems," that is shortly to appear.

"I always have a good excuse for being late," he said, shaking hands in cordial Western fashion when he had at last arrived. "I was detained by beer, by a whole wagonload of it."

When you have met Mr. Markham, it is easy to forgive him for having kept you waiting two hours. He is big and hearty in manner, at least, although in stature but little over average size.

"That is the coldest and most unsympathetic of all the great poets," I said, pointing to the picture of Tennyson that hangs near the entrance to his study door, and thinking how much more concerned about the federation of the world my host seemed than the man who wrote the sonorous line.

Mr. Markham lives in a cozy little house on the left-hand side of the way as you come from the trolley, just on the limits of civilization; beyond are the woods and the swamps and mosquitos. On the left of the entrance is the reception room, and beyond this toward the rear the pleasant dining room, with its outlook upon the greenest of swards and a distant clump of forest patriarchs.

"We always place guests at table so that they face that window," said Mrs. Markham, as she forced me willingly to submit to a second helping of some culinary production of her inventive genius; "that's our prize view."

Above in the second story is the poet's study, lined with books, which seem to have settled upon the dwelling like the locusts of Biblical fame; it must surely be a difficult place in which to attempt to write—voices of prose writers and poets of to-day and yesterday rise in chorus from the shelves in reminder of the sweets awaiting the sipping of "the bee mouth." I was fortunate enough to espy immediately my host's chiefest treasure—a beautiful three-volume edition of Keats, handy to his writing desk, and my admiration of the English Balder was an immediate passport to Mr. Markham's confidence. Framed on one of the walls hangs the original newspaper production of "The Man With the Hoe," which rendered him famous, and at the far end of the room is a counterfeit presentment of sturdy Walt Whitman, with his disheveled locks and burning eyes.

"Walt Whitman," said Mr. Markham, in speaking of the prophet of Camden, "certainly formulated many great truths, and in his formless way expressed certain moods and feelings that could have found expression in no other way so well. It is foolish, however, to regard him in the manner in which he is regarded by many of his followers, as the greatest man of the Christian era, the prophet for whom America has been looking, the poet of our expectations. Undoubtedly, he often permits himself puerilities, but on the other hand he sometimes gives voice to a magnificent truth that thrills one, or, as Emily Dickinson said, gives you 'zero at the bone.'"

Screens of infrangible construction render Mr. Markham's front porch a comparatively safe place for human beings, as the relentless army of mosquitos are thus reduced to sweet-sounding innocuousness. Sitting here in the waning light, I watched my host gradually, imperceptibly fade until but a blot on the surrounding dark. From a beautiful although not unrelieved white his hair and beard took on their ancient swarthiness, and the clearness of his clean-cut, classic profile blurred into the uncertainty of night. Even the light of his wonderful eyes, that leap into sudden fire at the torch of inspiration, sank and went out before the universal obliterator. Nothing was left but a voice calling across the void.

"I have great hopes for American literature," said the voice; "without any very tangible grounds for my faith, I believe we stand at the threshold of a great revival of literature, in this country especially, but also in other countries as well, that will have a broader basis and deeper note than anything the world has ever seen. Perhaps, however, you may not find my reasons for such belief unsatisfactory."

"I should like to hear them, at all events, Mr. Markham," I said.

"Well, if you will notice, in the past the great movements of mankind have always gone in waves, and the literature of different periods was the outcome of these mental and political upheavals. Thus, at the end of the last century came the revolutionary movement in America and Europe, followed in this century by the revolutions of '30 and '48, and by the freeing of the slaves in America and in Europe, and by the American civil war. Naturally, all these great disturbances influenced the writers who lived through them or followed after them, and their works reflect the spirit of the time in which they were written. Well, the problem of the present age is the emancipation of labor, and before that is accomplished the world is likely to see such a struggle as it has never before witnessed. I don't mean a physical struggle in which blood will be shed, but it will be none the less intense. Painfully, slowly the workingman learned how to spell one word—namely, l-a-b-o-r, and now he has learned to add an 's' to it. You and I may not live to see the end of this movement, although it may perhaps come much sooner than we expect; but it is sure to bring in its train a literary renascence that will have humanity entire as its study. Formerly literature concerned itself exclusively with Kings and Queens and lords and ladies, and if our interest was ever by any chance solicited for a peasant or man of the people, he was certain in the end to turn out to be a prince in disguise. The literature of the future may perhaps discover that the workingman is the prince in disguise."

"I think I can see some signs of a new literary movement in this country," I said, "although as yet perhaps only premonitory. Certainly, however, we have made one unmistakable advance in gaining a broader choice of subjects, in emancipating ourselves from the restriction to the purely so-called 'literary' subjects."

"Yes, that is true," replied Mr. Markham, "and I think I can see an advance also in the quality of the poetry one sees in periodicals to-day. This, of course, is not a poetical age, but undoubtedly more people read poetry nowadays and talk about it than a few years ago."

"And yet what are the chances for a man to live exclusively by the writing of poetry? How many men could do it?"

"Well, I suppose perhaps six men in the United States might gain a modest livelihood by verse at a pinch. I presume I might do it myself if I tried, but I certainly could not have done so until within a few years, since I wrote 'The Man With the Hoe.'"

"How did you come to write that poem?" I asked, desirous of learning of the genesis of a really great production.

"Well, I had always been interested in such subjects, and had read a good deal about them even as a boy on a ranch in the West, and had often thought of writing something of the kind. About fifteen years ago a print of Millet's picture which he calls 'Labor; or, the Man With the Hoe,' fell into my hands by accident, and I saw that he had been grappling with the same problems that had troubled my mind. The picture took deep hold on me, and one day I sat down and made a rough draft of a poem on the subject. I laid it aside, however, and for ten years did nothing with it. But then in San Francisco, where I was Superintendent of Schools, I saw the original of Millet, and in talking about the picture with a young friend of mine who is now a literary editor, he said to me, apropos of previous sociological discussions: 'There, that is the type of man you are in search of for your poem!' So I hunted up the original draft again and set to work and got it into shape. After I had written it my wife asked me where I intended to send it, and I replied nowhere, that it was too drastic for any periodical. She thought differently, however, and as it turned out she was right. One evening soon after I was asked to read something at a literary gathering, and as this happened to be the only thing I had with me, I read it to them. After I had finished there was absolute silence, and I thought it had fallen flat until one of the editors of The Examiner who was present broke out into enthusiastic approval. A few days later he came to see me and asked me to give him the verses for publication in the paper, which I did. They featured it, as you saw up stairs, and pretty soon requests began to arrive from all over the country for permission to reprint it, not only from newspapers but also from magazines such as The Outlook and McClure's."

"Do you think there is anything in the complaint of Western writers, Mr. Markham, that Eastern editors discriminate against them?"

"Absolutely nothing, so far as my experience goes. Just ask yourself how you would feel about such matters, if you were an editor. Do you suppose you would care a farthing whether an article or a poem came from New York or the Philippines, if it was good? Well, I am sure that is the way with editors. I know. I wrote for years for the Eastern magazines, such as Scribner's and The Atlantic Monthly, while living in the West. And I published my first book of poems, also while in San Francisco. By the way, there was rather an interesting story connected with that. Before writing 'The Man with the Hoe' a New York publishing house had accepted a volume of verse from me, but as they were not able to get it out at the time agreed, they offered to let me make other arrangements. For some unexplained reason, I wrote to them to send the manuscript back, and then, when 'The Man with the Hoe' had made a success, I decided to incorporate that in the book. So I had several of the poems copied a number of times and sent them simultaneously to different publishers, asking if they desired to make me an offer on them as a sample. From these I selected the best two, Doubleday & McClure saying what they would give me. Three days passed, but still no answer from the other house. At last, however, came their offer, which I decided to accept, mainly owing to their English connections. So I telegraphed to Doubleday & McClure, saying I had closed with another publisher, but for some reason which I have forgotten I deferred sending a telegram of acceptance to the other firm. Back came word from the Doubleday-McClure house: 'We have already set to work on your book; it will be out in thirty days.' I was more inexperienced then than I am now, so I thought if they had actually set to work on it, I might as well let them have it; so I telegraphed acceptance, and to the other firm that I had made other arrangements."

"What do you think, Mr. Markham," I asked at leaving, "of editors' custom of 'editing' one's manuscript without permission? If I am correctly informed, this was recently done to one of your poems by ——," and I mentioned a periodical of New York whose learned editor shows his knowledge of matters literary by speaking of Mr. Clemens as 'Mr.' Twain.

"How did you hear of that?" cried Mr. Markham; "who told you about it?"

Like "our Washington correspondent," however, I was unfortunately not at liberty to reveal the sources of my information, and I left the poet wondering how news of this editorial presumption had leaked out. As he explained, however, the correction had confined itself to alterations in punctuation and to suggestions of metrical improvement.

"As a general rule," he said, "an editor has no right to change a manuscript, especially verse; it is an impertinence. The only possible exception is in the case of an utterly inexperienced writer, and even then he ought really to ask permission."

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

Complete Works of Keats.*

This new edition of Keats, which comes to us in little volumes similar to those of the Dent Temple Classics, contains the whole of the author's writings, together with the main editorial features to be found in the elaborate library edition presented by H. Buxton Forman, who also edits this issue. "The plan," we are told, "has been to gather together everything which could be found from the hand of the poet, to establish the text as nearly as possible in accordance with what he wrote or meant to write, to make no change without record, to set out fully in footnotes all authoritative variations of text, rejected passages, &c., and to elucidate and illustrate from such printed and manuscript sources as were open to me."

It is a long, high leap from the pseudo-Elizabethanism of "Endymion," to the fine middle English atmosphere of "St. Agnes's Eve," and another to the imperial magnificence of "Hyperion," but the son of a London livery stable keeper took them, and, what is more, while in air, rendered sonnets and odes of unsurpassing beauty and feeling. In the edition before us the first volume includes a memoir, poems published in 1817, and "Endymion"; Volume II., Posthumous and Fugutive Poems to 1818, "Lamia," "Isabella," &c.; Volume III., Posthumous and Fugitive Poems, (1819-20,) Essays and Notes; Volume IV., "Letters," and Volume V., "Letters," including also an exhaustive general index.

Elizabeth Stoddard.*

It is good to have accessible in a neat library edition the novels of Elizabeth Stoddard. Not only do they represent an age of American novel making which is absolutely free from all contest for the "greatest seller," but the stories, intrinsically, are worthy. As Edmund Clarence Stedman says in his just but sympathetic introduction to the volumes:

To be before one's time in authorship is as trying as to be born too late. If "The Morgesons," "Two Men," and "Temple House" had not been written until the tempest of the civil war was more fully assuaged—if in other respects the season had been ripe—they would have been received by the many, as they were by the critical few, for what they verily were—the pioneers of something new and real in the novelist's art.

That is the secret. And those persons who have not read these novels we advise to do so now. They are by no means old-fashioned, and they have a literary quality which is healthful if not inspiring.

Thomas Bulfinch.*

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An "Emergency Roll" in the form of a chart which may be hung upon the wall has just been compiled by Eveleen Harrison and published by Clarence L. Kain, 150 Nassau Street. It will be found useful both for the home and for places of public gathering.

*THE COMPLETE WORKS OF JOHN KEATS. Edited by H. Buxton Forman. In five volumes. 16mo. Thin paper. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2.75 per set.

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MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

VERSES BY VOLTAIRE.

Discoveries in Stuttgart and Frankfort.

A German doctor of philosophy, calling himself Dr. Mangold, browsing in the bibliographic archives of Stuttgart and Frankfort, has unearthed some verses by the great Voltaire, which belong to that period of the latter's career so aptly described by Carlyle as the "osculation of the stars." The relations between Frederick the Great and the French poet, philosopher, and historian are, of course, matters of history, and it is hardly worth while to give here even a recapitulation of the facts in the case. Still, the verses brought to light by Dr. Mangold emphasize a certain characteristic element in Voltaire's mental make-up which is frequently overlooked, whether we accept the dictum of most French critics that the chief function of Voltaire at the Court of the Prussian monarch was "à corriger les vers de Frédéric" or such evidence as is offered by the poet's letters, in which he likens himself to a "little rat who has lost his teeth," and his royal disciple to an "eagle who still has a fine beak, but who was a little shaky about the legs," (il eut mal à ses royales pattes.) Very often the distinctions of assumed toleration were so finely drawn that the modern reader has been altogether too prone to accept as ironical what Voltaire intended should be received as a courtier's tribute.

Nevertheless there is always something of a catlike affection, with true catlike independence, to be found in Voltaire's regard for the Prussian, although the former might not have been willing to designate it as such. Voltaire would purr and arch his back when Frederick scratched his chin or stroked his back, but he never obeyed, and his claws were ever extended even in the ecstasy of being flattered. Sometimes his claws struck deep in the tough German hide. It is this feline characteristic of the great Frenchman which the discoveries of Dr. Mangold particularly emphasize. We shall cite a few of them. Here are some lines addressed to Frederick, which were undoubtedly written between 1742 and 1756:

Héros fameux par la conquête
D'un pays heureux sous tes lois,
Grand roi, tous les dieux sur la tête
Ont versé leurs dons à la fois!
Bon soldat, général habile,
Tu joins à la valeur d'Achille
De Lycurgue tous les talents;
Né pour régner et pour écrire,
Tu réunis le double empire
Des Plutarques et des Trajans.

[Hero famous by the conquest||of a country happy under thy laws||great king, all the gods upon thy head||have all together poured out their gifts!||Good soldier, clever general,||thou joinest to the valor of Achilles||all the talents of Lycurgus;||born to reign and to write||thou reunitest the dual-empire||of Plutarchs and Trajans.]

Here is a satire against Frederick, the date of which is said to be 1760:

Ce mortel profana tous les talents divers,
Il chanta les vertus et commit tous les crimes.
Barbare en actions et philosophe en vers,
Il charma les mortels dont il fit ses victimes.
Hal du dieu d'amour, cher au dieu des combats,
Il noya dans le sang l'Europe et sa patrie:
Cent mille hommes par lui recurent le trépas.
Aucun n'en a reçu la vie.

[This mortal profaned all diverse talents|| he sang the virtues and committed all crimes barbarian in actions and philosopher in verses,||he charmed the mortals whom he made his victims||loathed by the god of love, dear to the god of battles,||he drowned Europe and his country in blood|| one hundred thousand men received through him their death no one by him has received life.]

Here is a madrigal addressed to the Duchess of Würtemberg, daughter of the Margravine of Baireuth, which is distinctly well turned:

Princess, vous pouvez m'en croire,
Qui vous voit et qui vous entend
Peut bien perdre le jugement,
Mais non pas la mémoire.

[Princess, take my word for it, "whoever sees you and whoever hears you may indeed, lose his reason," but not his memory.]

M. Gérusez, who pronounced Voltaire to be the "King of Eighteenth century poetry," lays great stress upon the lyric quality of his favorite's compositions, and his aversion to all harsh sounds. Some writers have even gone so far as to say that Voltaire's objection to the Old Testament was in part owing to the rough-sounding names found therein. Habakkuk, said Voltaire, must have been "capable de tout." We may, therefore, imagine how the name of Frederick's sister Ulric must have affected his sensitive ear, although he could not conceal his admiration for her person. In some lines addressed to her, which are the last from Dr. Mangold's collection that we shall cite, he still shows his feline independence toward the sovereign, (she was Queen of Sweden and mother of Gustavus III.,) who had evidently requested that he pay homage to her in verse. Reading between the lines one is not so sure that the cat who thus purred had his claws so well covered:

Je n'aurais jamais cru, sur les bords de la seine,
Que des Amours la Souveraine
Eut un nom qui finit en ic.
Que je fus détrompé, voyant la belle Ulric,
Cette sœur du grand Frédéric!
Un Grec en fit autrefois une mère d'Aphrodite,
Et de Vénus à Rome on chantait les appas;
Quand on la nomma Ulric, notre muse eut surprise,
Mais les regards ne le font pas.
Eh! Qu'importe du nom quand elle est aimable?
Il n'est pas désagréable,
Que Vénus ait eu jamais cette vilaine de la Suède.
Puisque Minerve est à Berlin.

[I would never have thought, on the banks of the Seine, that the queen of Love had a name which ended in ic. When I found that Ulric, sister of Frederick the Great, was named, I was surprised. But what does a name matter when one is amiable? It is unimportant that Venus has had as her name that disagreeable woman of Sweden since Minerva is at Berlin.]

It would seem from the above that Voltaire was not altogether pleased with the name of Ulric, but he was evidently anxious to please the sister of his royal patron, and he succeeded. Ulrica Eleonora, Queen of Sweden, was a woman of great intellectual attainments, and was a correspondent of Voltaire's for many years. She was also a friend of Madame Geoffrin, and was the first to call her Ulric and not Ulrica. "Ulric" she said, "is the name of a man, and I am a woman." Voltaire, however, was not to be outdone in gallantry, and he wrote:

Ulric est un nom d'homme, et vous êtes femme,
Ulric est un nom de guerre, et vous aimez la paix,
Ulric est un nom dur, et vous êtes douce,
Ulric est un nom rude, et vous êtes polie,
Ulric est un nom barbare, et vous êtes Française.

[Ulric is a man's name, and you are a woman, Ulric is a name of war, and you love peace, Ulric is a harsh name, and you are gentle, Ulric is a rude name, and you are polite, Ulric is a barbarous name, and you are French.]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon:

PALMER. Personal Recollections of Gen. John M. Palmer. The Story of an Earnest Life. Octavo. With portraits, fac similies. Pp. 650. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $3; delivered, $3.25.

AUSTRALASIA, Old and New. By J. Grattan Grey. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-384. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE HISTORY OF MARY I., QUEEN OF ENGLAND as Found in the Public Records, Dispatches of Ambassadors, in Original Private Letters, and Other Contemporary Documents. By J. M. Stone. 8vo. Pp. 546. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4 net.

GENERAL McCLELLAN. By Gen. Peter S. Michie. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advanced sheets.)

POETRY AND NEW EDITIONS.

THE PERSONAL EDITION OF GEORGE ELIOT. Volumes IX. and X. Daniel Deronda. 12mo. Pp. about 416 per volume. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.80 per volume.

ELIZABETH STODDARD'S WORKS. Library Edition. Three volumes: "Two Men," "Temple House," "The Morgesons." 12mo. Pp. about 302 per volume. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.50 per volume.

THE AGE OF FABLE. THE AGE OF CHIVALRY. LEGENDS OF CHARLEMAGNE. By Thomas Bulfinch. Three volumes. 18mo. Photogravure frontispieces. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. Volumes sold separately in cloth binding only. $2.25; limp leather.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF JOHN KEATS. Edited by H. Buxton Forman. Five volumes. 12mo. Pp. about 350 per volume. In box. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $3.75.

THE VOYAGE OF ITHORAL. By Sir Edwin Arnold. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 236. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. (Advance sheets.)

JACK. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Marian McIntyre. In two volumes. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xxvii.-317. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 per vol.

THE EVANGELIST. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Olive Edward Palmer. To which is added Rose and Ninette. Translated from Daudet by Charles de Kay. 12mo. Pp. xii.-460. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 per vol.

THE POCKET EDITION OF BALZAC. Four Volumes. Translated by Katharine P. Wormeley. Memoirs of Two Young Married Women; Albert Savarus; Modeste Mignon; Fame and Sorrow; Pere Goriot. 18mo. Pp. about xix.-30 per vol. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1 per vol. (To be complete in thirty volumes.)

THE CHOUANS. By Honore de Balzac. With photogravure frontispiece and illustrations by Julien le Blant, and an introduction by Prof. William P. Trent. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-360. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

FICTION.

THE BLACK TURQUOIS. Being the Strange Story of Old Frick's Diamond. By Fredrik Viller. 12mo. Pp. 282. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE BACKWOODSMAN. The Autobiography of a Continental on the New York Frontier During the Revolution. By H. A. Stanley. 12mo. Pp. viii.-371. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE BEARS OF BLUE RIVER. By Charles Major. 12mo. Pp. viii.-277. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

BLENNERHASSETT; OR, THE DECREES OF FATE. A Romance. Founded Upon Events in American History. By Charles Felton Pidgin. 12mo. Pp. xii.-442. Illustrated. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Company. $1.50.

LEST WE FORGET. By Joseph Hocking. A Romance of a Faithful Period. 12mo. Pp. 415. Chicago: Advance Publishing Company. $1.25.

LOVE AND LIBERTY. A Romance of Anti-Slavery. By W. C. Townsend. 12mo. Pp. 502. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.50.

THE DAYS THAT ARE NO MORE. By Elizabeth Bryant Johnston. 12mo. Fully illustrated. Pp. 228. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

UNIQUE TALES. By M. Y. T. H. Myth. 12mo. Pp. 151. New York: The Abbey Press. 90 cents.

A SINGULAR SINNER. By Charles R. Harker. 12mo. Pp. 305. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

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TERRISTRAM OF BLENT. A Episode in the Story of An Ancient House. By Anthony Hope. 12mo. Pp. vi.-426. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

WHEN LOVE FLIES OUT OF THE WINDOW. By Leonard Merrick. 12mo. Pp. 230. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (Advance sheets.)

THE SERIOUS WOOING. A Heart's History. By John Oliver Hobbes. 12mo. Pp. 270. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.25.

THE NIGHTHAWK. A Romance of the Sixties. By Alix John. 12mo. Pp. 275. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.50.

THE GREAT GOD SUCCESS. A Novel. By John Graham. 12mo. Pp. iv.-300. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.50.

MISTRESS BARBARA. By Halliwell Sutcliffe. 12mo. Illustrations. Pp. xi.-473. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTERS ON GREEK METRIC. By Thomas Dwight Goodell. 8vo. Pp. 251. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

DANIEL, DARIUS, THE MEDIAN CYRUS THE GREAT. Based on Results of Recent Researches and from Sources Hebrew, Greek, &c. By the Rev. Joseph Horner. 12mo. Pp. 162. Pittsburg, Penn.: Joseph Horner. $1.20.

FOODS FOR THE FAT. The Dietetic Cure of Obesity, with Chapters on the Treatment of Gout by Diet. By Nathaniel Edward Yorke-Davies. Twelfth edition. Revised and enlarged. 12mo. Pp. xii.-132. New York: Brentano's. 75 cents.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE OF THE STATE of NEW YORK. For the year ending Sept. 30. 8vo. Pp. 760. Albany: James B. Lyon.

THE ORAIBI SOYAL CEREMONY. By George A. Dorsey and H. R. Voth. The Stanley McCormick Hopi Expedition. 8vo. Pp. 59. Field Columbian Museum. Publication 55. Chicago. (Paper.)

THE WHY OF POVERTY. By G. H. Hubbard. 12mo. Pp. 181. New York: The Abbey Press. $1.

THE PEERLESS COOK BOOK. By Mary J. Lincoln. New and enlarged edition. With recipes for the cooking fish. 12mo. Pp. 240. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. (Paper.)

BONE RULES, or Maxims of English Grammar. By the Rev. John R. Tabb. New and Revised Edition. 12mo. Pp. 151. New York: Benziger Brothers.

GOVERNMENT. An Inquiry Into the Nature and Functions of the State, Including General Principles Involved in Questions of Sovereignty, Liberty, Labor, &c.; also Showing Relations of Civil Power to Morals and Social Progress. By John Gamble Stoddard. 12mo. Pp. 112. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, Publishers, 44 Fifth Street. (Paper.)

LOOKING MY NEIGHBOR. By J. P. Miller, D.D. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 81. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

STEVENSON'S ATTITUDE TO LIFE. By Prof. John Y. T. Greig. Cloth. Pp. 90. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

THE CUP BEARER. By J. J. Bell. Being a History in Pictures of Certain Events in the Life of Prince Charlie. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 200. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

MAURICE HEWLETT'S new volume, recently referred to in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, will be published in this country by the Macmillan Company, with illustrations by W. Hyde. In the book, which will be called "New Canterbury Tales," the author takes the Canterbury pilgrimage as the scene of his narrative. Persons who have read this author's charming "Earth Work Out of Tuscany," "The Forest Lovers," and "Little Novels of Italy" have no hesitation in saying that he has a style all his own. It possesses that nervous energy, sometimes tense and thrilling, and sometimes merely animated, which is the mark of a writer who pens his ideas without effort and without egotism.

***

Just before Dr. Parkhurst left New York for his annual European outing this Summer he placed in the hands of the Fleming H. Revell Company the manuscript of a new book, which will shortly be published with the title "The Sunny Side of Christianity." The aim of the book, which is said to be in the pastor-reformer's best vein, may be gathered from an extract from a recent sermon: "The aim of Christianity is to make human hearts as much like God's heart as possible." As God is love, he treats of "Love in the Heart Versus Phosphorus in the Brain"; "Love as a Theory, an Experience, a Lubricant, and a Means of Knowing," all with the purpose "to keep the mind unworried and the heart comforted."

***

"The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin," from the original manuscript discovered by John Bigelow, with an introduction by Prof. Woodrow Wilson, will be the next volume in The Century Classics, which, as most book lovers know, is a series of delightfully printed books. This will be followed by Charles Kingsley's masterpiece, "Hypatia," with an introduction by Edmund Gosse; a collection of Edgar Allan Poe's most famous prose tales, with an introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie, and a volume of John Ruskin's most characteristic lectures, "Sesame and Lilies" and "A Crown of Wild Olive." Each book has for its frontispiece the best-known portrait of the author, carefully reproduced from the original.

***

"The Key of the Fields," by Elizabeth Godfrey, is announced for early publication by Henry Holt & Co. The careful and artistic workmanship shown in "Poor Human Nature" and "The Harp of Life," by the same author, is said to be emphasized in her forthcoming book. Her tale deals with a gypsylike character of high instincts, who wanders in nature and among common people. The same house also announces "Shoulder-Straps and Sun-Bonnets," by Mrs. Edith Elmer Wood, which is a collection of fifteen naval and rural stories which the author has contributed to various periodicals.

***

"Next of Kin," by Mrs. B. M. Croker, which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish in October, is the history of a young girl brought up in the house of an Indian magnate. She is something of a demon, and, falling in love with a gentleman, forces him to marry her; a tragedy becomes inevitable. The book is said to abound in the atmosphere of India.

***

Mr. Hornung's second series of "Amateur Cracksman" stories will appear within the fortnight from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, under the title of "Raffles," the name of the gentlemanly burglar himself, with the sub-title "More Adventures of the Amateur Cracksman." These new exploits illustrate the extraordinary range of the author's inventive faculty, as well as his ingenuity in extricating the hero and his companion, Bunny, from the dangers into which their rascality carries them, and include adventures not published serially. In fact, the conclusion of the whole matter will be found only in the book. The illustrations, which are from the pencil of Mr. F. C. Yohn, offer a most acceptable interpretation of the types and depict the lively action with a humor in pleasing harmony with Mr. Hornung's conceptions.

***

Two important translations of French masterpieces are announced by Doubleday, Page & Co.: "The Latin Quarter," (Scènes de la Vie de Bohème,) by Henri Murger, translated by Ellen Marriage, and Gustave Flaubert's "Salammbo," translated by J. W. Matthews. Each volume will have a photogravure frontispiece. They may form the basis of a series in English of the French fiction of the nineteenth century.

***

"While Charlie Was Away," the new novel by Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, which will shortly be produced by D. Appleton & Co., deals with the vanity of a woman in London's "smart set," and with types of London society, with which the author is familiar. The motif is said to be the struggle between vanity and genuine affection, and the story itself is called witty and entertaining notwithstanding the deep moral influence which is believed to pervade its pages.

***

"Marna's Mutiny," by Mrs. Hugh Fraser, author of "A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan," will be published in early October by Dodd, Mead & Co. The story deals with the daughter of a Scandinavian Consul in Japan. Her father is a cheerful widower, and the girl, finding him about to contract another marriage, retreats to a country house in the hills, where Lord Kilmorack, an idealist, finds her and carries her away in his yacht to her new home in Scotland.

***

Part IV. of "The Furniture of Our Forefathers" has just come from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. The remaining parts, four in all, will now be hurried through the press. Part IV. deals with the period of the Dutch and English in New York from 1516 to 1776, and contains photographs and photogravures of a remarkable representation of exact pieces. Throughout the work Esther Singleton and Russell Sturgis have written of the subject of antique furniture from a point of view to give an uncommon insight into the culture and manners of the times when the furniture was originally used. Each part has an excellent photogravure reproduction in color for frontispiece.

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E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly present Villari's "Life of Giovanni Segantini." The account of the artist's early struggle, his life in the mountains, and his final success, make a story of human interest. His claim as the great Alpine painter and one of the few modern Italian painters is hardly contested. The same house is also bringing out an American edition of J. Grattan Grey's "Australasia Old and New," which was noticed at length in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 22. Mr. Grey, it may be recalled, some time ago rendered himself persona non grata in Australia for his correspondence published in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Four handsome volumes, illustrated by W. C. Cooke, will bring together a collection of drawings illustrative of the notable ballads of England, Wales, and Ireland. These volumes, which have been edited by R. Brimley Johnson, will come this Autumn from the press of the Lippincotts.

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"A Short History of Rome and Italy," by Mary Platt Parmele, being the last volume of this author's series of short histories, is about to come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. The book covers a vast field and is considered a fine example of condensation without sacrificing local color. Mrs. Parmele's former short histories cover Russia, Spain, the United States, England, France, and Germany.

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Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason will follow her "Women of the French Salons," issued by The Century Company a few years ago, with a new book this Autumn called "Women in the Golden Ages:" It will contain chapters on "Women in Greek Poetry," "Sappho," and the "First Woman's Club," the "'New' Woman of Old Rome," &c.

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Blumenschein is illustrating Samuel Merwin's "The Road to Frontenac," which is one of the more important books on the early Fall list of Doubleday, Page & Co. It is a romance of Quebec and the St. Lawrence in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and is said to be full of the feeling of the wilderness life and dramatic in incident.

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Hall Caine's "The Eternal City" will be ready Sept. 13 for the general public in an edition of 200,000 copies.

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Two novels to be published the latter part of this month by the Lippincotts are "The Lifting of a Finger," by Edith Brevoort Roberts, a new-comer in the field of fiction, whose first effort is a society novel with serious purpose, and "The Price of a Wife," which is the seventy-first novel from the pen of John Strange Winter.

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"The Cathedral, and Other Poems" is the title of a new volume by Martha Gilbert Dickinson, author of "Within the Hedge," which Charles Scribner's Sons have in active preparation. Miss Dickinson's verse has been praised for its personal quality; the forthcoming volume contains her mature work. The title piece is a review in various meters of the ideas and emotions awakened in a penetrating, reflective, and thoroughly poetic mind by each different detail of some mighty minster, the whole being a rather unique poetic organism of which the independent parts have each its own interest and poetic force.

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"The Snow Baby," by Josephine D. Peary, shortly to come from Frederick A. Stokes Company, is a true story of the birth and infancy of Marie Ahnighoo Peary, who was born near the north pole, in a latitude further north than that in which any other white child was ever born. Her father is, of course, the well-known arctic explorer.

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"The Private Life of the Sultan," by George Dorys, is to be published immediately by D. Appleton & Co. It will be recalled that the author has just been condemned to death, in contumacy, by the Sultan for his book, while strenuous efforts are being made in all European countries to prevent the book from being published—efforts which have succeeded only in Sweden.

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"Blennerhassett," the Aaron Burr romance by Charles Felton Pidgin, which comes from the C. M. Clark Publishing Company to-day, has already been sold in advance to the extent of 60,000 copies.

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"By Higher Law," by Julia Helen Twells, Jr., author of "A Triumph of Destiny," will soon come from the press of Henry T. Coates & Co. It is a dramatic novel of New York society life, written by one who appears to be familiar with the life of the "smart set."

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"Tolstoi and His Problems," being essays by Aylmer Maude, is being brought out in an American edition by A. Wessels Company. Mr. Maude having had the privilege of Tolstoi's friendship for many years, is well acquainted with the views—religious, political, and social—of the great Russian novelist.

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"Our Lady of Vanity," by Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk, is in active preparation at Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s. The tale finds its motif in the strong tendency in human nature to dance, puppetlike, when the right person pulls the strings.

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"With 'Bobs' and Krüger," by Frederick W. Unger, is a volume by the war correspondent of The London Express. After being present with Lord Roberts at his early operations, the author followed the fortunes of one of the Boer armies.

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"The Crisis," since its publication on May 25 last, has been disposed of to the extent of over 250,000 copies.

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"The Surprise Book," by Nell K. McElhone, is in preparation for the Christmas Holidays at Frederick A. Stokes Company's. It is illustrated by Mrs. A. R. Whelan, with thirty-six humorous half-tone engravings, with an appropriate verse for each. It is a book particularly designed to attract the eye and mind of very young children.

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"A Man's Woman," by Frank Norris, author of "The Octopus," will be the next issue in the Pan-American Library, published by A. Wessels Company. The story has for heroine a girl said to be decidedly out of the ordinary. Arctic exploration is the theme upon which the tale hangs.

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"Talks on Writing English," by Arlo Bates, is to be followed by a second series by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The opening paper deals with "What Besides Pen, Paper, and Ink Is Needed for Composition." Another treats of "Little Foxes," the faults that spoil writing. In other words, it is the author's intention to continue to discuss the elements and qualities of composition in a familiar and helpful way.

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"Captain Bluitt; A Tale of Old Turkey," by Charles Heber Clark, (Max Adeler,) author of "Out of the Hurly-Burly," is announced by Henry T. Coates & Co. The author is among the few humorists of twenty years ago whose books are still in large demand. "Captain Bluitt" is said to be a delightful compound of wit, wisdom, sentiment, and sense.

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In No. 2, Vol. I., of The Current Encyclopedia, which has just been issued from the Modern Research Society press of Chicago, we have the same scheme developed which characterized the first number of this very useful work of reference. Following in serial form the record of events in science, philosophy, politics, industry, commerce, education, which formed the "history" of the month of July, we have presented to us in alphabetical form the material upon which future annual encyclopaedias must be based. In the light of still current events the articles on Argentina, astronomy, commerce, industry, Germany, the Nile dams, the Nicaragua Canal, and arctic exploration are particularly informing. Illustration is an important feature of The Current Encyclopedia.

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"Ireland, Historic and Picturesque," by Charles Johnston, with twenty-five full-page illustrations and a map, is announced for early Fall publication by Henry T. Coates & Co. Although Ireland has been written about by many writers, it has possibly been done more effectually and sympathetically by Mr. Johnston. Beginning with the dolmens and round towers of unknown history, Mr. Johnston has brought his subject down to the present time, omitting nothing which could add to the interest and charms of the Emerald Isle.

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"Life Everlasting," a lecture, delivered last winter at Harvard University by the late John Fiske, will shortly be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is the fifth lecture on the George Goldthwaite Ingersoll Foundation, the previous lectures having been given by the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, Prof. William James, President Wheeler, and Dr. Josiah Royce.

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Theodore Low De Vinne, the well-known artist-printer, will bring out in November, through the Century Company, whose printer he is, a volume on "The Proprieties of the Correct Composition of Type." Its table of contents includes spelling, abbreviations, the compounding and dividing of words, the proper use of italics and quotation marks, sub-headings, punctuation, and proof-reading. Among other features is a table showing the different spellings made by the Century, Standard, Webster, Worcester, Stormonth, Imperial, and Oxford dictionaries for more than 1,000 words; also the division of words in French, German, Italian, and Spanish languages. The author's experience of full fifty years as the middleman between author and printer, aided as he has been by many able printers, editors and teachers, warrants the assertion that this book will be a valuable manual of reference for every one who has to handle types or correct typesetting. It will be a twelve mo. volume and similar in make-up to the "Plain Printing Types" by the same author.

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"The Study and Criticism of Italian Art," by Bernhard Berenson, is being published by the Macmillan Company, together with "Short History of the Hebrews to the Roman Period," by R. L. Ottley, rector of Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire, and "Literary Associations of the English Lakes," by the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, honorary canon of Carlisle, in two volumes, fully illustrated; "Cumberland, Keswick, and Southey's Country," and "Westmoreland, Windermere, and the Haunts of Wordsworth."

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"Legends of King Arthur and His Court," by Frances Nimmo Greene, with illustrations by Edmund Garrett, will be ready this month from the press of Ginn & Co. The work is a reproduction of chivalric legends, arranged specially for school and home use, and is designed to fill an often-expressed need—that of a work for the developing mind, embracing tales of those splendid examples of manly courage and devotion to duty which marked the Golden Age of Western romance and poesy.

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"Maggie McLanehan," by Miss Guilema Zollinger, and illustrated by F. D. Schook, is just ready from the press of A. C. McClurg. Some significance many be attached to the book through the fact that while the title of the book is Irish, the author's name is German with an Italian Christian name, the artist is a Hollander by descent, and the name of the publisher is Scotch.

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"Mistress Barbara," by Halliwell Sutcliffe; "Heather's Mistress," by Amy Le Feuvre, and "The French Revolution and Modern French Socialism," by Jessica B. Peixotto, are announced for this month by T. Y. Crowell & Co.

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"London: Historic and Social," by Claude De La Roche Francis, illustrated with fifty full-page photogravures from original negatives, will shortly be presented by Henry T. Coates & Co. Mr. Francis has spent several years upon his work, both in this country and in England, and has ever borne in mind that, in political importance, historic interest, commercial greatness, and social characteristics, London is still the mistress of the world.

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"Allin Winfield," a new novel by George Ethelbert Walsh, author of "The Mysterious Burglar," is being published by F. M. Buckles & Co. It is a story of love, romance, mystery, and adventure; the time is during the early days of the American Republic, when the colonists had only thrown off the yoke of England to find themselves faced on the high seas by innumerable dangers from piccaroons of the West Indies, and the unscrupulous seamen of France and England, who were engaged in their last deadly struggle.

Items from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Among the novels announced for immediate publication by L. C. Page & Co. of Boston are two in which Philadelphians may well take an interest somewhat personal. Robert Neilson Stephens, whose "Captain Ravenshaw" tells again a tale of daring, was for years on the editorial staff of The Press of this city, and Reginald Wright Kauffman, whose "Jarvis of Harvard" has already been noticed in these columns, is at present associated with the same paper.

Mr. Kauffman is now at work upon another novel, in the writing of which he is collaborating with William Budd Trites, whose short stories have recently attracted attention. The new tale, to be called "A Modern Woman," is the sketch of a temperament which, it is said, is none too flattering to the woman of to-day.

It is to be hoped (and expected) that Lloyd Mifflin will soon follow the lead of Charles Heber Clark, whom the reading public knew a few years ago as Max Adeler, and add a fourth to his three volumes of scholarly and charming verse. A recent visitor at Mr. Mifflin's home, at Columbia, Penn., says that the poet of "At the Gates of Song" is working as steadily as ever at his verse, but with no definite plans for the immediate future. Scarcely a day passes but he writes or rewrites, but much that he does he destroys or puts by to be worked over, and little or nothing is sent to the magazines. It is probable that he will soon have another collection of sonnets ready for publication, but he himself has as yet formulated no plans of this sort.

The vogue which attended the appearance some months ago of William Vaughan Moody's "Masque of Judgment" seems to have inspired Mr. Henry M. Neely with a faith in the qualities of this semi-dramatic form, and he is now at work upon the final polishing of a masque of the passions, which will probably be published by a Boston firm early in the Spring. Mr. Neely's verse has not been greatly in evidence because he is a slow worker and an untiring "polisher," but what has appeared in the newspapers and magazines has shown a lyric grace and a naïvely original outlook upon life.

H. C. Wiltbank, who, after ten years' journalistic experience in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, has come to Philadelphia to carry on his work, is soon to publish privately a volume of verse which he has called "Songs of an Idle Singer." Mr. Wiltbank seems to have followed poetry purely as a recreation. A few of the pieces which are to be incorporated in this collection have been sent to the magazines, but in the main they represent rather the play hours of a worker whose time is sold to the unthinking and exacting reader of the daily paper. The volume is to be divided into five parts, though it will contain in all only about one hundred pages. The poetry included between its covers treats mainly of nature and sentiment, though there are a number of "story poems" and a considerable number of attempts in the sonnet form, and the French forms, such as the ballade and rondeau.

The history of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers has recently appeared in an attractive volume of nearly 400 pages. It is written by George R. Prowell and published under the auspices of the Regimental Association. None of the Pennsylvania regiments serving in the civil war has a more brilliant record than the Eighty-seventh Volunteers, and this chronicle of their deeds and doings should appeal to a far larger audience than merely the 300 men now living of the 1,200 who originally marched to the front.

Aside from the interest aroused by our trust makers and capitalists as factors in the great economic and political questions of the day, there is a large amount of curiosity as to the individuality and life stories of these same men. James Burnley's book, "Millionaires and Kings of Enterprise," which the J. B. Lippincott Company will issue this Autumn, should satisfy this curiosity, if it does nothing more. Incidentally the volume, which will be issued with thirty-two portraits, and in handsome binding, will contribute, it is said, a large amount of fact which will appeal to the more serious student of men.

This firm has now moved into its new home, at Sixth and Locust Streets, opposite Washington Square. Since the burning of its former building some two years ago, the century old "house of Lippincott" has done its work in temporary and inconvenient quarters—but now comes the reward. Hopes and plans have been realized in spacious rooms and pressed brick. It is said that the building is one of the most complete for publishing purposes in the country. Not only is it equipped with the latest types of machinery, but it is so designed as to bring into close and economical union all the operations of book-making, as well as for the proper handling of the growing magazine which bears the Lippincott name.

John Sloan, an artist whose pictures at the last Carnegie, Chicago, and New York American Fellowship exhibits brought him into prominence, is at work upon a series of studies of city scenes which will appear at the Fall exhibitions. Mr. Sloan is a believer in the capabilities of the modern American city for artistic work, a theory which he shares with his friend Everett Shinn. Jennie Wilcox Smith and Elizabeth Shippen Green have just completed illustrating the 1902 calendar for Bryn Mawr College. Miss Smith is now at her cottage at Longport and Miss Green is busy in her studio over some work for the Harpers. Miss Ellen Finley has closed her studio for the Fall and has gone to her country home near Paoli, this State, where she is doing a number of studies direct from nature. The Philadelphia Sketch Club holds its first meeting of the season to-morrow, Sept. 7. There is to be given at the same time an exhibition of the sketches made by the members of the club during the Summer, competitive prizes having been offered. The newly organized Philadelphia Water Color Club has completed arrangements for its first exhibition, which will be held at the Academy of the Fine Arts for two weeks commencing Nov. 30.

1901

AMERICAN HUMOR.

Its Rarity—Some Treasures and Curiosities in a New York Library.

"I HAD occasion ten years ago," said a New York book collector last week, "to quote from one of the early humorous works of Joseph C. Neal, 'Charcoal Sketcher' of Philadelphia street life in the late thirties, and to my astonishment could not find a copy in this city, and only obtained one through an advertisement. That incident attracted my attention to the rarity of American humor, and I determined to make a representative collection of the works of our literary comedians. Just how fortunate I have been you can see for yourself."

The earliest work in this collection (which ranges in date from 1626 to 1901) is by "Orpheus, Junior," otherwise William Vaughan, a Welsh physician, who at the beginning of the seventeenth century had started a settlement called Cambriol in the southern part of the Island of Newfoundland. His quaint and very curious book, written largely with a view to induce emigration, was published in London in 1626, and bears this title: "The Golden Fleece, Divided Into Three Parts, Under Which Are Discovered the Errours of Religions, the Vices and Decayes of the Kingdome, and Lastly, the Wayes to Get Wealth, and to Restore Trading so Much Complayned of. Transported from Cambriol Colthos, Out of the Southermost Part of the Iland, Commonly Called the Newfoundland." This copy has a map by John Mason, which is rare and lacking in most copies. A companion book, also in this collection, and one equally as scarce, is Robert Hayman's "Quodlibets, lately come over from New Britaniola, Old Newfoundland, by R. H., Sometime Gouvernour of the Plantation There," which was printed in London in 1628.

In Maryland seventy-five years later a mine of unalloyed satire was entertainingly worked by a supposedly native author masquerading as an Englishman on a visit to the Chesapeake provinces. He called himself "Eben Cook, Gentleman," and his "Sot-Weed Factor," London, 1708, is more amusing and incomparably rarer than the works of Vaughan and Hayman. The full title of this witty production is "The Sot-Weed Factor; or, A Voyage to Maryland. A Satyr, in Which Is Described the Laws, Government, Courts, and Constitution of the Country, and also the Buildings, Feasts, Frolicks, Entertainments, and Drunken Humours of the Inhabitants of that Part of America." Gen. Meyer's copy was sold at the Menzies sale in New York in 1876, and was secured by the library of Congress for $70—less than one-third of its present value. There seems to be no record of any other public sale. The present collection includes a copy, and one may be seen at the Lenox Library. By its side in this collection stands the only other production of this author—"Sotweed Redivivus; or, The Planter's Looking Glass. In Burlesque Verse. Calculated for the Meridian of Maryland. By E. C. Gent," printed in Annapolis in 1730 by William Parks "for the author." This little quarto poem of twenty-eight pages, which is written in a rather free manner, is among the rarest of early Maryland imprints, the first press having been set up there about 1700 by Thomas Reading. The only other copy known to the writer is the Rev. Samuel Miller's, with the last two leaves damaged, which sold for $54 in 1898 in Philadelphia, and is now in the Lenox Library.

Under date of 1699 comes "Ned" Ward's audacious (and very scarce) "Trip to New England," the seventh work of the tavern-keeping, satire-writing author of "The London Spy." Ward was a graceless scamp. His "Trip to New England" fairly equals, if it does not surpass, the Rev. Samuel Peters's "History of Connecticut." Peters's "General History of Connecticut," London, 1781, also here, has been often regarded by foreign critics as a true history, though it is as much entitled to that character as Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York."

From a shelf filled with the satirical works of Bostonians of one hundred and fifty-odd years ago four productions of more than usual interest can be selected. One of these is from the pen of the pungent Cotton Mather, and is unmistakably his, though his name does not appear. This is his famous sermon on sleep—"Vigilius; or, the Awakener, to Rebuke the Natural Sleep which too often proves a Dead Fly, in the Devotions of them that Indulge it"—well printed in Boston in 1719 by James Franklin, at a time when his younger brother Benjamin, only a lad, was foreman or manager. Most curious is Joseph Green's satirical poem, called "Entertainment for a Winter's Evening; being a Full and True Account of a very strange and wonderful Sight seen in Boston on the twenty-seventh of December at Noon-Day. The Truth of which can be attested by a great Number of People, who actually saw the same with their own Eyes," Boston, about 1720. The "wonderful sight" was a Masonic procession, on St. John's Day, and the Boston wit bids his muse

> —in verse declare
> Who were the men, and what they were,
> And whose their names, and what their fame,
> And what the cause for which they came
> To house of God from house of ale,
> And how the parson told his tale,
> How they returned, in manner odd,
> To house of ale from house of God.

The third of the four books is Samuel Whittemore's "Proposals for Printing by Subscription the History of the Life and Glorious Reign (A. s. Eternal) Christ, the Great Lord of Universal Dominion, in the Last Age," by Maurice Tranch, Esq." Boston, 1760. The fourth and rarest is the same author's "Monster of Monsters; a true and faithful narrative of a most remarkable Phenomenon lately seen in this Metropolis," which was issued in Boston in 1754.

Franklin is represented in this collection by fifteen of his "Poor Richard's Almanacks," beginning with 1741, including the issue for 1765, which is believed to be the last almanac that bore Franklin's name, and by eighteen of the "Pocket Almanacks," 1742-86, mostly in good condition, though the difficulty of obtaining good copies is notorious. Of the first of the "Poor Richards," (1733,) only two copies are said to be in existence.

A number of humorous works, some of them bitterly satirical, which were published about this period, are here. In the "Epistolae Familiares" of John Beveridge, (Professor of Languages in Philadelphia College, 1758,) printed in 1765, will be found some humorous verses of undeniable merit. The "Poems on Several Occasions" (Oxford, 1761) of Myles Cooper, who was later the successor of Dr. Johnson in the Presidency of King's (Columbia) College, and was driven from the college and the country by the patriots in 1775, contain many spirited lines which, it is hoped, were never seen by his students or by sober-minded Dr. Johnson. Of great rarity is G. C.'s "Little Looking Glass for the Times; or, A Brief Remembrancer for Pennsylvania," Wilmington, Del., 1764. Its author's full name is apparently not known. "The Patriots of America," New York, 1775, is one of the rarest of the Tory poems of the time, which were usually more abusive than brilliant. Still rarer, however, is "The Poor Man's Advice to His Neighbors: A Ballad to the Tune of Chevy-Chace," New York, 1774. Four plays of the period have much interest. One, an amusing exposition of the grievances and politics of the Colonies, is here in two editions, the first entitled "A Cure for the Spleen; or, Amusement for a Winter's Evening. Taken in Shorthand, by Sir Roger de Coverley," (Jonathan Mitchell Sewall,) published in "America," (Boston,) 1775. The other is James Rivington's reprint in New York in the same year, under the title of "Americans Aroused in a Cure for the Spleen." The author of the other three plays is Mrs. Mercy Warren, (1728-1814,) the sister of James Otis, very prominent in the literary Boston of her day, and especially esteemed as a political satirist. The earliest of the three is "The Group, as lately acted and to be re-acted, to the wonder of all superior intelligences, nigh headquarters, at Amboyne," Boston, 1775. The rarity of this satire, in dramatic form, is exceeded by that of "The Blockheads; or, The Affrighted Officers," Boston, 1776, in which Burgoyne figures as Brigadier Pausch. Wittiest of the three is "The Motley Assembly: A Farce. Published for the Entertainment of the Curious," Boston, 1779, which satirizes the mixed "Assemblies" of Boston, where, after the British forces, Whigs consented to meet Tories on friendly terms.

Before the threshold of the nineteenth century is crossed, one finds the productions of Trumbull, Freneau, Barlow, Breckenridge, and Tyler, whose humor was ever caustic, brilliant, and original.

Contemporary with Freneau was Joel Barlow, whose bucolic "Hasty Pudding," written in Savoy in 1793 and published in New York three years later, is here, and one also finds the "Modern Chivalry," (the political American Don Quixote,) of Hugh Henry Breckenridge, Freneau's college mate in 1771 at Princeton, then the "New Jersey Log College." Breckenridge's great satire was published in two parts, 1796-1806. Its scarcity is extreme. Royal Tyler's "Contrast," 1790, our first comedy, though not our earliest play, is included here (a copy sold for $139 last November,) and also the Chief Justice's "Algerine Captive," Walpole, Vt., 1797—the imaginary adventures of a Dr. Updyke Underhill among the Algerines—and "The Yankee in London," New York, 1809.

Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York," 1809, is here in uncut condition, together with "The Sketch Book," 1819-20, and "Salmagundi," 1807-08, each in the original parts. Four works of Irving's collaborator in "Salmagundi" are included—"The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan," 1812, (Paulding's first book;) "Johnny," 1812; "John Bull in America," 1825, and "The Merry Tales of the Three Wise Men of Gotham," 1826. Of these the rarest in the original paper covers the "Croaker" poems of Drake and Halleck, 1819, and not far off are Wadsworth's "Quarter-Day; or, The Heroes of the First of May," 1812; "The War of Gulls," 1812, (a severe piece of satire on Gen. William Hull, who was "a Dunce on land and a Fool on the water");—"Essays from the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe," 1815, (by Charles Miner of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and widely circulated in their day); Isaac Starr Clason's "Don Juan," 1825, and "Horace in New York," 1826, (witty and scarce;) McDonald Clarke's "Elixir of Mosquitoes," (Gotham, A. H., 1822-1823;) "The Gossip," 1825; "Afaza; or, The Belles of Broadway," four parts, 1826; Neal's "Charcoal Sketches," 1838, (with illustrations by D. C. Johnston, the American Cruikshank;) "Peter Plodby and Other Sketches," 1838; "Charcoal Sketches: Second Series," 1839, and "Peter Ploddy," 1852; John Smith's "Life and Writings of Major Jack Downing," 1833; "Letters of J. Downing, Major," 1834, and "My Thirty Years Out of the Senate," 1859; Daniel Pierce Thompson's "Adventures of Timothy Peacock, Esq., Jr., Prospector, Pre-Locating Minister, Missionary, Etc., Etc.," 1835; J. K. Paulding's "The Lion of Ashtabula," 1839; Lippard's "Washington and His Generals," "Washington and His Country," "Washington and His Homes," "Legends of the War of Independence and the War of 1812," 1847; "Legends of Mexico," 1847; "Diary, Graphs," 1851, and "Fun Jottings," 1853, and Lowell's "Biglow Papers. Edited by Homer Wilbur, M. A.," 1848.

The distinctively American school of Capt. George Horatio Derby ("John Phoenix,") "Artemus Ward," (Browne,) Samuel L. Clemens, "Petroleum V. Nasby," (Locke,) "Doesticks," (Thompson,) "Orpheus C. Kerr," (Newell,) and Bret Harte is represented by complete collections of their works. Some of the items found here were most difficult to secure, notably "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," 1837, edited by "John Paul," (Webb,) ("Mark Twain's first book,) and Harte's "Plain Language from Truthful James," Chicago, 1870, (a series of nine original sketches, by Hull, with the engraved text of the poem.) Among other seldom seen productions are Leland's "Meister Karl's Sketch Book," 1855, and the nine "Hans Breitman" books, 1868-71; Lanigan's "Fables," 1878; R. M. Johnston's "Georgia Sketches by an Old Man," Augusta, Ga., 1864, and "Dukesborough Tales by Philemon Perch," Baltimore, 1871, (his first two books;) Harris's "Uncle Remus," 1881; Stedman's "Prince's Ball," 1860, and "Reconstruction Letter," 1866; Stockton's "Ting-a-Ling," 1870; Burdette's "Rise and Fall of the Mustache and Other Hawk-Eyetems," Burlington, Iowa, 1877, and Riley's "Old Swimming Hole and 'Leven More Poems," 1883, and "The Boss Girl," 1886, (both very scarce.) "Terence McGrant," the first publication of George W. Peck, is here, together with "Out of the Hurly-Burly," by "Max Adler," (Charles Heber Clark, now a writer on economic subjects,) and the first books of "Eli Perkins," (Landor,) William L. Alden, William Allen Butler, Charles Follen Adams, Charles Dudley Warner, Opie Read, James M. Bailey, Major Charles H. Smith, Charles H. Webb, H. C. Bunner, and John Hay. The rarest and most valuable book in the collection is perhaps Eugene Field's "Tribune Primer," Denver, 1882, (a copy of which sold for $250 last Spring;) the latest book added is "Mr. Dooley's Philosophy." The collecting of American humor should be (and is in this instance) a fascinating undertaking; from the commercial point of view, it is also extremely profitable.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

Boston Notes.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Capt. Mahan, in spite of the serious nature of his work, has come to be counted among those authors from whom a book is annually expected, and it will surprise no one to hear that he is preparing one for Autumn publication. His "The Problem of Asia" has been made doubly valuable by the Chinese troubles, and "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History" will furnish at least half of the wisdom to be poured forth during the discussion of the present South American question.

The author of "When the Gates Lift Up Their Heads" is not "Miss" Erskine, but Mrs. C. E. Erskine of Racine, Wis., and it seems that she objects to being regarded as an advocate of marriage between white and black races. She seems inclined to withdraw from the plain statement of her book, and instead of making the salvation of the Anglo-Saxon depend upon amalgamation with the colored races she now says:

"The hope for this great conglomerate nation in the future will be in the large acceptance of facts as they are, and the rejection out of many elements of an aristocracy composed of the greatest and best, mentally, morally, and spiritually, wherever found. The author concurs with all in the opinion that for many years these will be found for the most part among the Anglo-Saxon races, but whatever of nobility, culture, and refinement appears in individuals of other races should be accepted, and placed in the same rank with the Saxon, in a spirit of absolutely God-fearing democracy. Under such an estimate, at once broad, Christlike, and just, the dreaded question of the amalgamation may be left to take care of itself."

Which is rather neat to be said by the author of a novel in which amalgamation is the main question and is brought forward after thirty years of retirement. The book has gone into its second edition, and, setting aside its main contention, deserves to go into many more.

"Truth Dexter" has found favor as a vacation book and has been in greater request than ever during the last few weeks, and there is no doubt in regard to its favorable reception at the South. Miss Crowley's "A Daughter of New France" and Mrs. Goodwin's "Sir Christopher" are in their sixth editions. The resemblance between the name of the former author and that of Miss Katherine E. Conway has confused those blunderers who exist to pollute the glow of booksellers and librarians, and a few have formed a theory that Mary Catherine Crowley is a pseudonym, but it is the real name of the daughter of a Boston lawyer, well known among convent-bred girls, and for some years a contributor to Catholic magazines. Miss Conway is engaged upon a serial story, "Lalor's Maples," now appearing in The Pilot.

Mrs. Mary P. Wells Smith, having finished the "Young Puritans' Series," has prepared a holiday volume, more in the style of her "Jolly Good Times," and it is to be entitled "Four o'clock Farm and How They Helped." Her child admirers plead for more Indian books, and a New York clergyman has begged her to consider the Brookfield troubles. The Indian is the ogre of the present generation of children, and as much a creature of dream as a fairy, and when Mistress Prig forbids Johnny to read of the little people and the giants because they are not real, Johnny is not unhappy.

All journalists are familiar with the experience of imagining a little story or a joke, and almost immediately seeing something similar come to pass. The thing happens often enough to almost fools suppose fatality for the event, but one does often notice similar coincidences in important fiction. The other day Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield gave the heroine of "Violante's Garden" a $75,000 pearl necklace, that jewelers hold their breath in thinking, but

$7,000 in Paris and 11,000 guineas in London were the highest prices ever paid for pearl necklaces. Forth strides obliging fate, and sends a Frenchwoman's jewel-casket to Christie's, and among its $200,000 worth of preciousness are six rows of matched and graduated pearls, weighing 3,650 grains, and it sold for £20,000, very nearly $250 a pearl. Now did the novelist know of the necklace? If she had happened to think of anything in a mind across the ocean there would have been a cry of thought transference, but a jewel casket has no thoughts, and a necklace has no astral body, to project before the mind's eye. One has to fall back on luck for the explanation.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have issued the prospectus of a pocket Balzac in thirty little volumes printed in large type and having frontispieces in photogravure, and rubricated title pages with ornamental borders. Four volumes will appear every month, and subscriptions for the complete set will be received. Among their other translations are Herman Grimm's "Life of Goethe" and "Life of Michael Angelo."

Mr. Le Gallienne rather superfluously defends himself from the charge of plagiarizing the title of his "Love Letters of the King," which is older than the other "Love Letter" books, and worth at least five score of them in spite of its provoking affectations. London gossip is that no one will read any Elizabeth book or any gardening book. The heat about the fiction syndicate has already diminished their sale in Boston, but why they are not equally good to read, whether their authors be one or one hundred, nobody tells.

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LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.
BY
WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Mr. Hall Caine's "Eternal City" is to be published to the extent of a hundred thousand copies to-morrow. Without doubt they will be readily sold. Mr. Caine's sales have always been very large, rivaling even those of the Rev. Silas Hocking. Moreover, "The Eternal City" has been extensively advertised by the dispute between Mr. Caine and Pearson's. Then, again, there can be no question as to the literary merit of Mr. Caine's new book, for the publishers assure us that it has been printed on 618 miles of paper, and that the red covers in which it is bound have consumed twenty-two miles of paper. Literary merit like this cannot but receive its proper recognition. If "The Eternal City" does not sell at least two hundred thousand copies we may well despair of the taste of the British public.

I am anxious to see if Mr. Caine has anything to say about Crispi in his picture of modern Rome as seen at the Continental hotel. Judging from the chapters which were published in The Lady's Magazine before the editor decided that it would not be safe to spread any more of it before his lady readers, Mr. Caine derived his information as to Italian politics from priests and Socialists, and it is impossible for any Italian priest or Socialist to talk five minutes concerning Italian politics without expressing his horror of Crispi. Whether we regard "The Eternal City" as a humorous book, or a religious and political romance on six hundred and eighteen miles of paper, it ought to be entertaining. Its publication is a noteworthy event. It will prove an excellent bargain for the economically minded, for its length will permit the reader to divide it into sections, and by reading one at a time he can make it last for many days. I have always thought that were I to be cast on a desert island, with the privilege of taking the half dozen most appropriate books with me, I should select three by Mr. Hall Caine, and three by Mr. Silas Hocking. These would furnish a castaway with reading for several years, and would completely reconcile him to an early death.

By the by, Messrs. Pearson have, so it is said, been sued by a subscriber to The Lady's Magazine, who says that he subscribed in order to read Mr. Caine's "Eternal City," and that he was grievously wronged when Pearson refused to publish any more of it. This is a suit the trial of which cannot but add to the hilarity of nations. Together with the Caine-Pearson suit it promises to give us no end of amusement in the near future.

⁂

The late Robert Buchanan resided for some time at Southend, and now Southend wishes to erect a memorial, of some unspecified nature, to the memory of the dead poet. Of course it is the right of every dead man to have a memorial, provided he has friends who are willing to pay for it, but unless the value of memorials is to be lowered to that of the French Legion of Honor, which, it is said, is in the possession of all but two of the adult inhabitants of France, there should be some standard of excellence to which a dead man should have attained before he is judged worthy of a monument, or a stained glass window. There is an obelisk in Ludgate Circus which commemorates some man of whom no living Londoner ever heard. No doubt he was a worthy man, but why should he have an obelisk all to himself? Mr. Buchanan wrote some poetry that was good, and more that was bad, and several of his novels were readable. He undoubtedly had genius of a certain sort, but did he confer any benefit upon British literature which entitles him to a public memorial? Certainly, I do not grudge any honor that may be paid to poor Buchanan's memory, but if memorials are to be worth anything they should be limited in number. Perhaps it would be well for every man who desires an obelisk or a triumphal arch, or a stained glass window, after his death, to enter for it during his lifetime, and to pass an examination, which would decide the merit of his claim.

⁂

Mr. George Moore is still, so it seems, under the ban of the Smiths. He writes to one of the papers complaining that the book stalls still boycott him. This is certainly absurd as well as unjust, especially as the very book-stall keepers who are forbidden to display Mr. Moore's books on their stands will gladly procure copies for those who wish them and who do not object to a delay of two or three days. The pretense that Mr. Moore's books are immoral is the merest nonsense. He is selected for boycotting because the proprietors of the book stalls have a personal quarrel with him. It is a very small revenge which they take, and the sooner they become ashamed of it the better.

⁂

Mr. Chamberlain recently referred to the pro-Boers as copperheads, and now the British public is anxiously inquiring what a copperhead is. The term seems hardly appropriate here, inasmuch as the copperhead snake and his manners and customs are unknown in England. Of course, we know what Mr. Chamberlain meant, and there is no doubt that the analogy between the American copperhead of the civil war and the English ally of the Boers is a very close one. Still, it would perhaps have been more intelligible if Mr. Chamberlain had called the pro-Boers after some prominent microbe, say, that of enteric fever.

⁂

The Poet Laureate has recently published a new patriotic lyric, which is adapted to raise the spirits of the enemies of England to the highest pitch. When the intelligent Frenchman reads this poem, and reflects that the writer is, according to the deliberate judgment of the Government, the foremost living English poet, he may well chuckle over the decadence of the British people. The new verses are rather worse, considered as poetry, than was the famous poem on the Jameson raid, while in point of intelligent patriotism there is not much to choose between them. Lord Salisbury has never been supposed to be a humorist, except in his own sardonic way, but surely he must have appointed the present Poet Laureate after reading Mr. Jerome's "Three Men in a Boat," and resolving to do something at least as funny.

⁂

Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor" is to be dramatized. It does not at first sight seem to be the sort of story which is fitted for representation on the stage, but for that matter neither does Guizot's "History of Representative Government in Europe." Still, I suppose that a clever playwright could make a drama out of either, by following the method of certain philologists, who derive one word from another by omitting all the letters of the original word, and substituting all the letters of the derived word. I hardly think that I shall go to see "Eleanor" at the theatre. The desire to kill that unspeakable prig Manisty would interfere with any real enjoyment of the play.

⁂

There is to be a new edition of Dickens, and I hope it will contain "Humphrey's Clock" as it was originally printed. The experiment of reviving Mr. Pickwick and the Wellers was a failure, and for that reason Dickens omitted from the later editions of the book all the short stories that originally prefaced the "Old Curiosity Shop." Some of these stories were thoroughly good, and they ought not to be lost. It is true that in some of the editions of Dickens these stories are printed in the same volume that contains Dickens's "Sketches," but they ought to be restored to their original place. I remember one of them which dealt with the witch-finding mania. It was certainly a most weird and impressive story, and it was illustrated in a most admirable way.

⁂

Mr. Becke's new book—or rather one of his two new books—has an impossible title. It is called "By Rock and Pool on an Austral Shore." Fancy attempting to ask for that book at a railway bookstall a few moments before one's train departs! A title should be short and easily remembered, and Mr. Becke's book has a title that is extremely long, and can be remembered by no one who is not master of some infallible system of mnemonics. It is a pity, for the book is a most readable one, and has all the charm of Mr. Becke's first book—"By Reef and Palm."

The other new Becke book is entitled simply "Tessa, the Trader's Wife," which is as good a title as an author could devise. It is a delightful story, especially for hot weather, for when you read it you feel the breath of Pacific breezes, and hear the rustle of the cocoanut leaves. Mr. Becke is without a rival now that Stevenson is gone, in writing stories of the Pacific, and to my mind, he has done nothing better than "Tessa."

⁂

Time was when a new book of African travel was eagerly sought for. Now that all the mysteries of the so-called "unexplored region" have been revealed, there is not much demand for books on Africa. However, Mr. J. E. Moore's new book, "To the Mountains of the Moon," is capital reading. Mr. Moore went to Africa to ascertain if it were true that the fishes of Lake Tanganyika are of the type of sea fishes. He found that this was the case, and that Tanganyika, unlike all the other great African lakes, must have been originally an arm of the sea. He also brought back with him a great deal of valuable information as to the mountains between the Albert Nyanza and the Tanganyika. These are the original Mountains of the Moon, and Mr. Moore is the first white man who has climbed them. But the charm of his book is due in a great part to his humor. Since Winwoode Reade wrote his "African Sketchbook" no man has attempted to write of Africa, except with due solemnity. Miss Kingsley had humor, and plenty of it, but then as she was not a man she did not feel bound to be solemnly scientific. Mr. Moore's humor is genuine and delightful, and his book is thereby made as readable as if it did not contain a single item of useful information.

⁂

Sir George Newnes is about to publish a quarterly, the price of each number of which will be 10 guineas. Most of us thought that the guinea which we are compelled to pay for Lady Randolph Churchill's quarterly was rather high, but 10 guineas takes one's breath away. The new quarterly is to be illustrated in the most sumptuous manner, and will be sold only to subscribers. I hope it will succeed, and will deserve success, but I shall have to abstain from subscribing to it. Forty guineas a year for four numbers of a periodical are something that no man can afford unless he is a millionaire.

⁂

Mrs. Ménie Muriel Norman's new novel, "Love and His Task," is selling well—perhaps better than any recent novel. It is certainly clever in its way, but I fancy that Mrs. Norman is capable of better things, and that she might have made a better book if she had given more time to it.

W. L. ALDEN.

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